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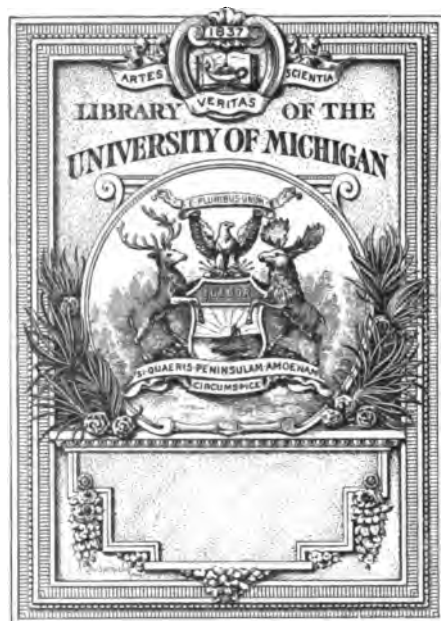
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4/21

**R E P O R T S**  
**FROM**  
**COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,**  
**AND OTHERS:**  
***FORTY-FIVE VOLUMES.***

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— (38.) —

**PRISONS (IRELAND) TYPHOID FEVER IN LIMERICK  
PRISON ;  
PRISONS (SCOTLAND) MILITARY PRISONS ;  
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**

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**Session**  
**16 *January* 1902 — 18 *December* 1902.**

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**V O L. XLVII.**

**1902.**





R E P O R T S  
FROM  
COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,  
AND OTHERS:  
1902.

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FORTY-FIVE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE  
THIRTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

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N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Report; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

---

PRISONS (IRELAND):

- ✓ [Cd. 1241.] Twenty-fourth Report of the General Prisons Board, Ireland, 1901–1902, with an Appendix. p. 1

TYPHOID FEVER IN LIMERICK CITY AND PRISON:

- ✓ [Cd. 1331.] Reports made by Stewart Woodhouse, Esq., M.D., Medical Member of the General Prisons Board for Ireland, and Sir J. Acheson MacCullagh, M.D., Medical Inspector to the Local Government for Ireland, on the outbreak of Typhoid Fever in Limerick City and Prison. 137
- ✓ [Cd. 1315.] Case of Mr. Timothy Flanagan. Report of Inquiry, held in November 1902, into the facts and circumstances connected with or relating to the treatment while in Limerick Prison, and the nature and cause of illness of Mr. Timothy Flanagan, with Appendices. 145

PRISONS (SCOTLAND):

- ✓ [Cd. 1060.] Annual Report of the Prison Commissioners for Scotland for the Year 1901. 187

ARMY (MILITARY PRISONS):

- ✓ [Cd. 790.] Report on the Discipline and Management of the Military Prisons 1900. 289
- ✓ [Cd. 992.] Similar Report for 1901. 373

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (GREAT  
BRITAIN):

- ✓ [Cd. 840.] Forty-fourth Report for the year 1900 of His Majesty's Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain. Part II. General Report and Appendices III to XI. 481
-



# TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND,

1901-1902;

WITH AN APPENDIX.

---

*Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

31st July, 1902.

SIR

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the General Prisons Board for Ireland.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. HARREL.

The Chairman,

General Prisons Board,

Dublin Castle.



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# TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL PRISONS BOARD, IRELAND.

---

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY,  
EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

---

General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle,  
*4th July, 1902.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We have the honour, pursuant to statute, to present this, our Twenty-fourth Annual Report on the condition of the prisons and prisoners within our jurisdiction, and with respect to the registration of criminals; also our Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory.

### PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The number of criminal prisoners committed to the local prisons during the year 1901 was 32,086, and the daily average number in custody 2,382. This shows a reduction of 838 in the number of committals, and 11 in the daily average in custody as compared with 1900.

In addition to the above number 64 prisoners were committed during the year to local prisons under civil process.

The number committed to Bridewells during the year was 538.

We subjoin a table, compiled from the returns of certain previous years, giving a comparative view of the number of prisoners in local prisons at different periods, exclusive of prisoners committed under civil process.

Years.	Number of Committals.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Proportion of Daily Average to 100,000 of estimated population.
1854, . . . . .	60,446	5,700	93
1855, . . . . .	48,446	4,418	73
1860, . . . . .	30,712	2,523	43
1870, . . . . .	32,376	2,377	42
1879-80, . . . . .	44,659	2,812	53
1889-90, . . . . .	34,792	2,548	53
1890-91, . . . . .	40,783	2,605	55
1891-92, . . . . .	37,568	2,497	53
1892-93, . . . . .	34,583	2,315	50
1893-94, . . . . .	34,387	2,428	53
1894-95, . . . . .	31,474	2,317	50
1895, . . . . .	30,977	2,155	47
1896, . . . . .	32,956	2,325	51
1897, . . . . .	34,911	2,382	51
1898, . . . . .	38,113	2,563	56
1899, . . . . .	36,122	2,614	57
1900, . . . . .	32,924	2,398	54
1901, . . . . .	32,086	2,882	53

Length of sentences. 75 prisoners were committed during the year under sentences of penal servitude. The details of these sentences are as follows :—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
3 years, . . . . .	33	5	38
4 " . . . . .	2	—	2
5 " . . . . .	11	1	12
6 " . . . . .	2	—	2
7 " . . . . .	7	—	7
10 " . . . . .	6	1	7
11 " . . . . .	1	—	1
14 " . . . . .	1	—	1
15 " . . . . .	3	1	4
Life, . . . . .	1	—	1
Gross total sentenced during year, .	67	8	75

The proportion of convicted prisoners sentenced to short terms continues very high ; those sentenced in 1901 to terms of one week and less amounting to 43 per cent. of the whole.

The decrease in the number of convicts in custody continues, as will be seen from the following table :—

Decrease in  
number of  
convicts.

Year.	No. Convicted.	No. Discharged.	In custody on January 1st.		
	M. and F.	M. and F.	M.	F.	Total.
1855	518	820	3,097	330	3,427
1860	331	524	1,187	444	1,631
1870	245	253	878	352	1,230
1879-80	154	291	819	212	1,031
1882-83	280	181	793	106	899
1887-88	102	162	521	54	575
1889-90	83	104	426	28	454
1890-91	68	116	435	28	463
1891-92	125	117	443	37	480
1892-93	86	113	441	30	471
1898-94	108	103	446	39	485
1894-95	115	157	427	37	464
1895	102	154	427	37	464
1896	81	140	399	30	429
1897	68	144	360	37	397
1898	91	138	311	32	343
1899	89	109	313	19	332
1900	59	117	309	20	329
1901	75	117	277	15	292

The number in custody on 1st January, 1902, was 270, viz.—  
256 males and 14 females.

As in previous years, over 50 per cent. of the convicted prisoners were committed for drunkenness.

Committals for  
drunkenness.

The committals during 1901 included 283 juveniles, i.e., prisoners under 16 years of age. Of these 40 were sent to Reformatories and Industrial Schools without imprisonment, 14 were fined or bound to keep the peace, 19 were discharged under the First Offenders Act, and 127 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 24 hours to 6 months. Of the remaining 83, 77 were not convicted and 6 remained untried at end of year. It will be seen from annexed table that the number of juveniles convicted during 1901 shows a decrease on the preceding year.

Juveniles.

Years.	Under 12 Years of age.		12 to 16 Years of age.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys & Girls
1892-93,	39	2	295	73	334	75	409
1893-94,	37	4	250	81	287	85	372
1894-95,	25	3	218	56	243	59	302
1895,	20	—	207	80	227	80	257
1896,	15	3	172	17	187	20	207
1897,	85	1	170	15	205	16	221
1898,	19	—	180	23	199	23	222
1899,	18	2	149	20	167	22	189
1900,	32	1	187	12	219	13	232
1901,	20	1	166	18	186	14	200

PARTICULARS of the 21 JUVENILES under 12 years of age referred to in second column of above Table.

MALES.

Prison.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
Armagh, . .	T. O. H.	11½	Stealing, by means of a trick, two jerseys, value 6s.	14 days imprisonment and 5 years in Reformatory.
	J. M. alias J. M. O.	11½	Larceny, . . . .	4 years in Industrial School.
Cork, Male,	T. C.	10	Playing hurling on street to the danger of passengers.	4 days imprisonment or 4s. fine.
	J. C.	11½	Trespassing on railway premises.	14 days imprisonment or 22s. fine.
	Same.	-	Trespassing on railway premises.	7 days imprisonment or 12s. fine.
	Same.	-	Throwing stones on street causing an obstruction.	7 days imprisonment or 6s. 6d. fine.
	Same.	-	Trespassing on railway premises.	14 days imprisonment or 22s. fine.
	D. O.	9½	Trespassing on railway premises.	14 days imprisonment or 22s. fine.
	Same.	-	Trespassing on railway premises.	7 days imprisonment or 12s. fine.
	D. B.	11	Larceny of a watch, .	Discharged under First Offenders Act.
	C. S.	10	Derailing portion of train on Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway.	Fined £2 and costs.
	P. S.	9½	Derailing portion of train on Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Railway.	Fined £2 and costs.
Galway, . .	J. P. G.	11	Larceny, . . . .	1 calendar month and 5 years in Reformatory.
Kilkenny, . .	J. H.	11	Larceny bacon and onions.	5 years in Reformatory.
Kilmainham, .	C. P.	11	Escaping from the Meath Industrial School, Blackrock.	5 years in Reformatory.
	J. M.	11½	Larceny, . . . .	14 days imprisonment and 3 years in Reformatory.
	J. S.	11	Larceny, 6d. . . .	14 days imprisonment and 5 years in Reformatory.
Limerick Male,	M. G.	11½	Larceny of postage stamps, value 1s.	14 days imprisonment and 3 years in Reformatory.
Londonderry, .	H. O.	10	Wilfully cause obstruction on public thoroughfare.	7 days hard labour or 6s. 6d. fine.
Trillick, . .	J. J.	11	Stealing seven pen knives and two bottles of stout.	14 days imprisonment and 5 years in Reformatory.

FEMALES.

Galway, . .	M. T.	11	Larceny, . . . .	Placed under rule of bail and discharged under First Offenders Act.
-------------	-------	----	------------------	---

It will be noted that the 21 committals shown above represent only 17 individuals, some of whom were convicted twice or oftener during the year.

1901



On the 1st January, 1902, the Youthful Offenders Act (1 Ed. VII., ch. 20) came into force. Under this Act Courts may remand youthful offenders to the custody of persons willing to receive them instead of committing them to prison. It is no longer legal to sentence a child or young person to a term of imprisonment before committing him or her to a Reformatory, and no child under 12 years of age can be sent to a Reformatory unless he or she has been previously convicted.

In several cases during the year the Board, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by law, have made deductions in respect of the expense of maintenance in prison from money found in the possession of prisoners committed as vagrants or offenders against the laws for the Relief of the Destitute Poor. Of such prisoners one had £2 10s. 3d. in his possession on committal besides a Post Office Savings Bank book showing £114 0s. 9d. to his credit, while another had £60 15s. 5d.

The number of naval and military prisoners committed to civil prisons in Ireland during 1901 was 777, 106 of whom were naval and 671 military prisoners. This number, while a decrease of 61 on the figures for 1900, much exceeds the average for the past ten years, and is more than double the number committed in 1899.

In the case of the soldiers this is owing to the large number of troops under arms during the last three years, which has resulted in the Military Prisons being unable to contain all prisoners, and in the case of the Naval prisoners owing to the extent to which Berehaven has become a Naval centre.

There is every reason to hope that this state of affairs is exceptional, and that such prisoners will before long be sent to Military and Naval Prisons instead of to Irish Civil Prisons.

During the year ended 31st December, 1901, 2,294 prisoners were released on payment of portions of fines, under the Fine or Imprisonment (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1899, the total amount received being £768 12s. 11d.

The health of the prisoners was good. There was, however, more than the usual amount of serious zymotic disease, two cases of typhus having been recorded and eight of enteric fever. The typhus cases were those of two females who came from the same dwellinghouse, and developed symptoms of the disease within a few days of their admission to prison. Of the enteric fever cases six likewise had contracted the disease before admission; with two, however, it began in prison, probably of an air-borne origin, as it was known to exist at the time in the neighbourhood of the prison in which both cases occurred.

Among local prisoners there were (excluding executions) six deaths. Of these two resulted from pneumonia, two from cardiac syncope, one from tuberculosis, and one from uraemic convulsions. With the first four the disease which caused death had originated before reception into prison. There was one death in the convict prisons.

From local prisons forty-two were released on medical grounds before the expiration of sentence, and four from convict prisons. Nine of these were women who were very near their confinement.

**Insanity.**

From local prisons seventy-three were transferred to Lunatic Asylums. Out of this number sixty-one were insane at the time of their committal, and one was recorded as of weak mental condition; three had been ordered to be detained during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant as having been insane at the time of committing the offence. Eight were sane on reception, but two of these had been insane previously.

Three convicts were transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum; one of them was insane when committed to prison and had been formerly an asylum inmate.

**Conduct of prisoners.**

The conduct of the prisoners has generally been good, as shown by Table XIV., from which it will be seen that over ninety-two per cent. of the local prisoners and over seventy-six per cent. of the convicts received no punishment during the year.

**Forfeiture of Tickets of Licence.**

The revocation and forfeiture of convict licences in Ireland during the year 1901 were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Forfeited for breach of conditions of licence	4	—	4
Forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for other offences	16	2	18
Total,	20	2	22

**Secular Instruction.**

The usual particulars are given in Table IX. of the results of secular instruction of those prisoners who during the year were under instruction.

**Visiting Committees of local prisons.**

The following return shows the number of visits paid to the several local prisons by members of the Visiting Committees during 1901:—

PRISONS.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present.	Number of Visits paid by individual Members.	PRISONS.	Number of Meetings at which a quorum was present.	Number of Visits paid by individual Members.
<b>LARGER PRISONS.</b>			<b>LARGER PRISONS—continued.</b>		
Armagh, . . .	3	15	Sligo, . . .	9	8
Belfast, . . .	1	25	Tralee, . . .	2	7
Castlebar, . . .	—	13	Tullamore, . . .	5	7
Clonmel, . . .	5	7	Waterford, . . .	8	19
Cork, Male, . . .	7	8	Wexford, . . .	12	4
Cork, Female, . . .	5	4			
Dundalk, . . .	—	7	<b>MINOR PRISONS.</b>		
Galway, . . .	—	3	Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	—	7
Kilkenny, . . .	2	4	Drogheda, . . .	—	—
Kilmainham, . . .	9	24	Enniskillen, . . .	—	1
Limerick, Male, . . .	1	5	Mullingar, . . .	2	1
Limerick, Female, . . .	1	5	Omagh, . . .	1	—
Londonderry, . . .	7	11	Wicklow, . . .	1	3
Mountjoy, . . .	11	15			
Mountjoy, Female, . . .	11	9			

The visitors appointed by Your Excellency to visit convict prisons visited as follows during the year :—

	Date of Visit.	No. of Visitors.
Maryborough Prison, . . . . .	8 : 1 : 01	1
	9 : 1 : 01	1
	13 : 2 : 01	1
	10 : 4 : 01	2
	8 : 5 : 01	2
	12 : 6 : 01	1
	10 : 7 : 01	1
	14 : 8 : 01	2
	11 : 9 : 01	1
	1 : 10 : 01	1
	9 : 10 : 01	1
	19 : 10 : 01	1
	11 : 12 : 01	1
Mountjoy Prison, . . . . .	30 : 4 : 01	4
	3 : 12 : 01	4

Visitors to  
convict prisons

The details of the employment of the prisoners are shown in Table XXV. in the Appendix.

Prison  
Industries.

The daily average number of prisoners being low as compared with previous years, there has been no difficulty in finding employment for the prisoners in the existing industries.

The profit in the Manufacturing Department for the year ended 31st March, 1902, was £3,547 14s. 1d., being an increase of £312 7s. 2½d. on that for the previous year.

In these figures no credit is taken for the value of the work done for the Prisons' Service itself, supplies to the Prisons' Department being charged at cost price only.

It would be an easy task to introduce useful and profitable industries in the prisons if the sentences of the prisoners were long enough to enable them to learn, but the great majority of the sentences are so short that only the simplest form of employment is suitable. It is plain that in the period of a month, which is the limit of four-fifths of the sentences, nothing but the most elementary industries can be taught. The male prisoners sentenced to these short terms are mainly employed at stone breaking, firewood cutting, sack-making, and tow picking; the females at washing, sewing, and knitting. The longer sentenced prisoners are put to more skilled work; the males make all the warders' uniform and their own clothing, all the warders' and matrons' boots and their own shoes; they manufacture the brushes required for the Prison Service, they weave the cloth out of which the prison clothing is manufactured, they make mats for Government Departments and for sale to the public, and in some prisons they bake the bread.

It is satisfactory that many of these prisoners acquire considerable skill in industries, especially tailoring and shoemaking which are useful to them on their release.

Gardening is actively carried on where there is any available, land allotted to the prisons. The small farm at Maryborough Convict Prison has been very successful during the year, and the instruction imparted to the convicts in good farming methods is of service to them on discharge in an agricultural country like Ireland.

Among the female prisoners high-class laundry work is being undertaken in several prisons. This form of industry will always provide a woman on her release with the means of honestly earning her livelihood if she is willing to avail herself of the instruction given her while in prison, there being a considerable demand for laundresses in the labour market. Dressmaking is also taught, the dresses of the female officer of the service being made by prison labour.

Revision of  
Local Prison  
Rules.

The rules for Local Prisons have been revised during the past year and assimilated in the main to the new English Rules. They are already partially in operation, and will shortly be fully in force.

The principal points of difference in the treatment of prisoners under the new rules as compared with those previously in force are the following:—

The period for which adult male prisoners under sixty years of age sentenced to hard labour must sleep on a plank bed without mattress has been reduced from one month to the first fourteen days of sentence. In the case of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour the use of the plank bed has been abolished except as a punishment. Under the previous rules there was no difference in treatment as regards plank bed between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour:

The "Star" Class consisting for the most part of first conviction prisoners is now formally established by rule:

The question whether any particular prisoner should be placed in this class or not will not in future be decided mechanically by the absence or otherwise of a previous conviction, the principle of selection being the exclusion from the class of those who are known to be habitually criminal or of corrupt habits even though first convictions, and the inclusion of those who though previously convicted are not of corrupt or criminal habits;

The principle of associating well-conducted local prisoners at labour as far as practicable (except for the first month of sentence in the case of prisoners sentenced to hard labour) is definitely recognised under the new rules:

There will be a larger amount of time devoted to secular instruction in the case of those prisoners who under the regulations are eligible for it:

Well conducted prisoners can communicate more frequently with their friends both by visits and letters than formerly. The facilities to prisoners for communicating with legal advisers and others on legal and pressing business matters have also been enlarged:

The period for which a Governor may order a prisoner to be kept in mechanical restraint has been reduced from four days to twenty-four hours. Should a further period of restraint be necessary a written order of a Visiting Justice must be obtained for its continuance:

Provision is also made for the formation as in England, of a special class for youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years who are to be collected in a prison set apart for the purpose, and subjected to special rules:

Some modification has also been made in the dietary for local prisoners:

Under the revised rules for Visiting Committees, the duties of these bodies have been extended in relation to such matters as giving advice and suggestions as to the industrial employment and occupation of prisoners, the selection of library books, and the organising of lectures and addresses directed to the moral improvement of the prisoners, subject to the approval of the Board.

Details of the principal works of reconstruction and repairs carried out in the various prisons during 1901, are given in Table XXIII. Building work and repairs.

All prisons have been kept in good repair and condition.

The building of the new prison block at Maryborough Prison, to which reference was made in previous reports, was completed in November last, so far as the contractor's work was concerned. The internal fitting up of the building in order to prepare it for the reception of convicts has since been carried on by prison labour. By the addition of this block, which contains 218 cells, the prison is now capable of accommodating all the male convicts in Ireland. Enlargement of Maryboro' Convict Prison.

The minor prisons at Carrick-on-Shannon, Drogheda, Enniskillen, Mullingar, Omagh, and Wicklow were closed on 31st December, 1901. These were originally county prisons which, from time to time, had been reduced to the status of minor prisons, for prisoners on remand or under sentence not exceeding seven days. The Board have long considered the existence of these minor prisons an undesirable feature of the Irish prison system. Owing to the fact that the number of prisoners was so low, no Governor, Chaplain, or Medical Officer was appointed, and no complete system of prison discipline could be enforced. They were, therefore, unsatisfactory both from a reformatory and a penal point of view. The cost of keeping the old buildings, only a small part of which was occupied, would have been greatly out of proportion to their utility. There are now no minor prisons, the prisoners heretofore committed to them being distributed amongst the surrounding prisons, where there is ample room for them. Abolition of Minor Prisons.

This is a further step towards concentration, as recommended by the Royal Commission on prisons of 1884, and carried out to a much greater extent in England.

The certified Prisoners Aid Societies have continued their useful work at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, and Waterford. It is to be regretted that there are no Prisoners' Aid Societies in connection with the other prisons. Much work is thus thrown on the Board in connection with the aiding of discharged prisoners to earn an honest livelihood which could be better done by local Philanthropic Societies. Prisoners Aid Societies.

- Departmental.** The conduct of the prison officers has been generally very good. Mr. W. V. Harrel, Inspector of Prisons, was appointed in January last to the position of Assistant Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. The vacancy for a Prison Inspector thus caused has been filled by the appointment by Your Excellency of Mr. Charles E. MacDermot, Barrister-at-Law.
- Expenditure.** Tables XXVIII. and XXIX. contain particulars of the expenditure in prisons, &c., during the past and previous year.

## REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS.

- Registration of Criminals.** The number of discharged convicts and habitual criminals registered in 1901 was 170, as compared with 150 in 1900.

## INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

- State Inebriate Reformatory.** During the year ended 31st December, 1901, 8 males and 17 females were committed to the State Inebriate Reformatory, at Ennis, under section 1 of the Inebriates Act, 1898, from the following courts, viz. :—

Name of Court.	No. committed.
Bantry Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Belfast City Assizes, . . . . .	1
Belfast Recorder's Court, . . . . .	6
Clonmel Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Cork City Assizes, . . . . .	1
Dublin City Commission, . . . . .	2
Dublin County Commission, . . . . .	1
Dublin City Sessions, . . . . .	3
Ennis Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Galway Quarter Sessions . . . . .	4
Maryborough Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Mullingar Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Naas Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
Tullamore Quarter Sessions, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 25

- Circumstances of committal of inmates.** The offences, in addition to that in each case of being a habitual drunkard, in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory were as follows :—

## In the case of males :—

Assaulting and Resisting Police, . . . . .	3
Malicious Wounding, . . . . .	1
Attempted Suicide . . . . .	2
Obtaining goods and money under False Pretences, . . . . .	1
Assault, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 8

## In the case of females :—

Neglect of Children . . . . .	12
Assault and Resisting Police, . . . . .	2
Assault, . . . . .	2
Breaking, Entering, and Larceny, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 17

The ages of the inmates committed during the year vary, in case of the males from 33 to 54 years, and in case of the females from 27 to 55 years.

The sentences on those committed during the year were as follows :

3 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	6 cases.
2 Years,	.	.	.	.	.	6 cases.
18 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	5 cases.
12 Months,	.	.	.	.	.	8 cases.

In one case the detention in the Reformatory was in addition to a sentence of 6 calendar months in a local prison, and in another to 7 days in a local prison.

Three of the females had not been previously convicted. All the other inmates had been previously convicted of various offences from one to sixty times. One of the males had been in Penal Servitude.

As regards employment, the male inmates are engaged at carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, labouring, and in the general service of the Reformatory. About one and a half acres are under potatoes and vegetables, the cultivation of which affords healthy outdoor labour for a portion of the male inmates.

Employment of  
Inmates.

Amongst the females, dressmaking, under the superintendence of an officer, is one of the chief industries carried on, with the result that uniforms for matrons and assistant matrons are made for the Reformatory and Prisons Service generally. Besides this, the females are also employed sewing, knitting, washing, cooking, &c.

The means principally relied on for the reformation of the inebriate are as follows :—Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors for lengthened periods (18 months being the minimum contemplated by the Regulations); instruction, both secular and religious; supply of suitable books; hard work combined with due recreation; healthy surroundings and wholesome food so as to rebuild a debilitated constitution; occupation of mind and body, rendered as congenial as circumstances permit; maintenance of a firm and strict discipline.

Although the reformation of the inmate is the primary object in view, yet there are other advantages to be derived from the removal of a habitual drunkard from society, viz. :—(a.) the withdrawal of a bad example from the public for a long period, and (b.) the deterring effect on others, which is believed to be excellent, the dread of a lengthened detention at Ennis being widespread through Ireland amongst habitual drunkards.

The conduct of the inmates has been good.

Assistance in the religious training of the female inmates continues to be afforded by the Nuns and other lady visitors.

We are glad to report that those inmates who were illiterate on reception are now able to read and write.

Visiting  
Committee of  
Reformatory.

A Visiting Committee was appointed by Your Excellency during the year, consisting of four Justices of the Peace. Some members of the Committee visit the Reformatory once a month, and more frequently when summoned to do so. On their visit they inspect the institution and the inmates, and generally render advice and assistance in the interest of the Reformatory.

A copy of the Rules for the Visiting Committee is printed with the Appendix.

Valuable aid has been given to inmates on discharge by the Limerick Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who have included the inmates of the Reformatory in their sphere of work.

Before the release of each inmate a communication is sent to the clergyman of the district in which the inmate is about to reside, soliciting his friendly interest on behalf of the inmate.

Some further details respecting the Reformatory will be found in Table XXIV. in the Appendix.

Appendix.

We beg to refer to the Appendix for extracts from reports of Superior Officers of convict prisons and tabular returns.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. S. GIBBONS, *Chairman.*

JOHN MULHALL, *Vice-Chairman.*

STEWART WOODHOUSE, *M.D.*



**APPENDIX**  
**TO**  
**TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL**  
**PRISONS BOARD.**

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**PART I.**

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**REGULATIONS FOR VISITING COMMITTEES OF STATE**  
**INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.**

## INEBRIATES ACT, 1898.

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**Regulations for Visiting Committees of State Inebriate  
Reformatories in Ireland.**

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By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor  
of Ireland.

*CADOGAN.*

WE, George Henry, Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the powers vested in Us by the Inebriates Act, 1898, and of all other powers thereunto enabling Us, do hereby make the following regulations for Visiting Committees of State Inebriate Reformatories in Ireland:—

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Tenure of office.                 | 1. The visiting committee shall continue to hold office until their successors have met and taken over their duties.  |
| Chairman and rules.               | 2. Each visiting committee shall, at their first meeting, appoint a chairman, and make rules as to their attendance at the Reformatory for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to them.                                       |
| Powers not affected by vacancies. | 3. A visiting committee and the members thereof may act notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.  |
| Minutes.                          | 4. Every visiting committee shall keep a book of minutes of their proceedings, in which all minutes shall be recorded.  |
| Monthly meetings at reformatory.  | 5. They shall meet as a committee at the reformatory once in each month or, if the committee pass a resolution that for reasons specified in the resolution less frequent meetings are sufficient, not less than eight times in the year. |
| Weekly visits to reformatory.     | 6. One or more of them shall visit the reformatory once in each week, or, if the committee resolve that for reasons specified in the resolution fortnightly visits are sufficient, then once in each fortnight.                           |
| Interest in contracts.            | 7. No member of the visiting committee may have any interest in any contract made in respect of any reformatory of which he is on the visiting committee.   |

8. The visiting committee shall co-operate with the General Prisons Board in promoting the efficiency of the service, and shall make inquiry into any matter specially referred to them by the Lord Lieutenant or the Board, and report their opinion thereon.

Co-operation with Board.

9. The visiting committee shall take care that any abuses in connection with the reformatory which come to their knowledge, are brought to the notice of the Board immediately, and in case of urgent necessity they may suspend any officer of the reformatory until the decision of the Board is made known.

Duties as to abuses.

10. The visiting committee shall hear and adjudicate on any report made by the governor of the misconduct or idleness of any inmate.

Duties as to misconduct or idleness.

11. If the governor represents to them that he has, in case of urgent necessity, put an inmate in irons or under other mechanical restraint, and that it is necessary that the inmate be so kept for more than twenty-four hours, they may authorise the detention by order in writing, which shall specify the cause thereof and the time during which the inmate is to be so kept.

Duties as to inmates under mechanical restraint.

12. The visiting committee shall furnish such information with respect to the offences reported to them, and the punishments they award, as may from time to time be required by the Board or the Lord Lieutenant.

Duty to supply information.

13. They shall hear and investigate any complaint which any inmate may desire to make to them; and, if necessary, report the same, with their opinion, to the Board, or take such steps with regard to the matter as they may be directed to take.

Duties as to complaints by inmates.

14. They shall attend to any report which they receive as to the mind or body of any inmate being likely to be injured by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, and shall communicate their opinion to the Board. If the case is urgent they shall give such directions thereon as they deem expedient, communicating the same to the Board.

Duties as to injuries caused by discipline or treatment.

15. They shall frequently inspect the diets of the inmates, and if they find that the quality of any article does not fulfil the terms of the contract under which it is supplied, they shall report the circumstances to the Board, and note the same in their minute book, and the governor shall thereupon take such steps as may be immediately necessary to provide the inmates with suitable food.

Duties as to inmates' diet.

16. They may inspect any of the books of the reformatory.

Power to inspect books.

17. They may, on application from any inmate, dispense with his attendance at Divine Service on Sundays and other days.

Power to dispense with attendance at Divine Service

18. They may, in any case of special importance or urgency, allow an inmate an additional visit or letter, or prolong the period of a visit.

Powers as to visits to inmates.

- Duties as to industrial employment of inmates. 19. They shall assist the Board with advice and suggestions as to the industrial employment and occupation of inmates.
- Duties as to library books. 20. They shall assist the Board in the selection of library books for the use of inmates. All demands for such books must be submitted to them by the chaplains through the governor, for their approval, before being sent to the Board.
- Duties as to application for change of religion. 21. They shall investigate and decide on any application from an inmate to change his religion. Before granting such an application, they must satisfy themselves that it is made from conscientious motives, and not caprice or a desire to escape any reformatory regulations.
- Powers as to lectures and addresses. 22. They may, subject to the approval of the Board, organise lectures and addresses in the reformatory, provided that they do not interfere with the necessities of discipline, and are directed to the moral improvement of the inmates.
- Duties as to first offenders. 23. They shall, so far as practicable, co-operate with the governor as to the classifying of first offenders.
- Duties as to discharged inmates. 24. They shall, as far as practicable, from time to time, satisfy themselves as to the operation of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies connected with the reformatory, or any other agencies having for their object the welfare of inmates.
- Duties as to reformatory buildings. 25. They shall inquire into the state of the reformatory buildings, and report to the Lord Lieutenant or to the Board with respect to any repairs or additions which may appear to them to be necessary.
- Duties as to reformatory labour. 26. They shall inquire into the condition of reformatory labour, whether the industrial employments provided are sufficient, and of the kind most suitable for preparing inmates for earning their livelihood on release in their own localities.
- Annual report. 27. They shall make an annual report at the beginning of each year to the Lord Lieutenant with regard to all or any of the matters referred to in these regulations, or to any other matters appertaining to the reformatory that they may deem expedient; and they shall, from time to time, make such reports to the Lord Lieutenant, or to the Board, as they consider necessary, concerning any matter to which, in their opinion, the attention of the Board should be called.
- Conditions on which permissions may be granted by visiting committee. 28. They shall, before granting any permission which by the regulations they are authorised or required to grant, satisfy themselves that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the reformatory and inmates therein, and if, after it has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference or the inmate has abused the permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, they may suspend or withdraw the permission.

29. Before granting any permission for any purpose to any inmate by authority of the regulations applicable to the class to which the inmate belongs, the governor shall satisfy himself that it can be granted without interfering with the security, good order, and government of the reformatory and the inmates therein, and if, after it has been granted, its continuance seems likely to cause any such interference, or the inmate has abused such permission, or has been guilty of any misconduct, he may suspend or withdraw such permission. Further, where such permission has been granted by the visiting committee, he may, in the like circumstances, suspend it if the case is urgent, provided that he reports the suspension within twenty-four hours to them. He shall enter in his journal all cases where such permission has been granted, suspended, or withdrawn, stating the reasons.

30. They are requested to give such assistance as may be in their power towards securing the proper disposal of any gratuities which may be earned by inmates, especially in places where there is no Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, according to such instructions as may from time to time be issued.

31. The visiting committee shall also discharge such other duties as are assigned to them in the special regulations for inmates.

32. If any inmate is charged with any serious or repeated offence for which the punishment the governor is authorised to inflict is deemed insufficient, or is charged with any of the offences mentioned in this regulation, the governor shall, without loss of time, report the same to the visiting committee, or one of them, who is empowered, after inquiry into the same on oath, to determine concerning any matter so reported, and to order the offender to be punished. The offences referred to above are:—

- (1.) Personal violence to a fellow-inmate.
- (2.) Grossly offensive or abusive language to any officer or servant of the reformatory.
- (3.) Wilfully or wantonly breaking the reformatory windows, or otherwise destroying the reformatory property.
- (4.) When under punishment, wilfully making a disturbance tending to interrupt the order and discipline of the reformatory.
- (5.) Any other act of gross misconduct or insubordination requiring to be suppressed by extraordinary means.
- (6.) Escaping or attempting to escape from reformatory.

33. The visiting committee, or one of them, may order an inmate to be punished by:—

- (a.) Close confinement for a period not exceeding 14 days.

B 4

- (b.) No. 1 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 15 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries for local prisons.
- (c.) No. 2 diet for ill-conducted and idle prisoners for a period not exceeding 42 days, with intervals as laid down in the rules for dietaries for local prisons.
- (d.) Reduction from a higher stage to a lower stage or postponement of promotion to a higher stage for a period not exceeding 28 days.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 16th  
day of April, 1901.

By His Excellency's Command,

D. HARREL.

**APPENDIX**  
**TO**  
**TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL**  
**PRISONS BOARD.**

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**PART II.**

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**EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS BY SUPERIOR OFFICERS**  
**OF CONVICT PRISONS.**

**MOUNTJOY CONVICT PRISON.**

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**I.—MALE PRISON.**

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**FROM GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**

The conduct of the subordinate officers on the Convict Staff has been very good, and they have performed their duties satisfactorily.

With few exceptions the conduct and industry of the convict prisoners have been good; they have been employed chiefly at trades indoors, which they have been taught in prison, and at gardening.

There were no escapes or attempted escapes during the year.

The education of the convicts continues to be conducted as in previous years, and with much advantage to the prisoners. The teachers have been attentive and painstaking. The library is much appreciated and extensively used by the convicts.

The chaplains or their substitutes have been regular and frequent in their attendance.

The Hon. Secretaries of Prisoners' Aid Societies continue their willingness to assist discharged prisoners who may be recommended to them.

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**FROM CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

In submitting my report for the year ended March 31st, 1902, I have to record the generally satisfactory behaviour of the prisoners committed to my care, which has been all that could have been expected, and in some cases has created hopes for their future.

The officers have been courteous and attentive, and seem to me to administer the prison discipline kindly as well as firmly. To the Governor I desire to tender my special thanks for the assistance he has given me in having the fittings of the Chapel made more suitable for worship, and facilitating our arrangements for brightening the services by singing.

For the grant that has enabled us to accomplish this I thank the Prison Board, and believe that it has had and will continue to have a good effect.

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**FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

It is a source of much pleasure to me, in presenting this report, to be in a position to speak in favourable terms of the prisoners committed to my charge.



During the past year their general conduct was, I am happy to say, very good; and their attention at the various religious functions, at which they were present, was everything that could be desired. The vast majority of them gladly availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of receiving the Sacraments, and of performing their other religious duties.

The discipline of the prison, whilst being administered in a spirit of kindness and forbearance, was most efficiently maintained. Breaches of it, which were comparatively few, were at no time of a very serious nature. The new rules regarding the special treatment of juvenile prisoners, introduced to Mountjoy Prison a few years ago, continue to be productive of the most salutary effects.

Our Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society continues its beneficent work in behalf of discharged prisoners, and never fails—within the limits of its restricted means—to assist those who are real objects of charity. Nothing could exceed the self-sacrificing zeal of our worthy Hon. Secretary in his efforts to assist deserving cases.

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#### **FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

It gives me pleasure to report that the prisoners under my care have been most attentive to the instruction it has been my duty to impart. They have always received in a good spirit the counsel and advice I have felt it necessary, from time to time, to give them. In the great majority of cases that come under my care from year to year, I am constrained to the conviction that drink, foolishness, and evil company, rather than a criminal disposition, have brought them into prison.

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#### **FROM MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.**

During the year ended 31st last December, there were 20 warders admitted into hospital, and 17 treated in their quarters for ordinary ailments. There was one serious case of an incised wound penetrating into the right side of the chest. The injury was inflicted by a convict with a sharp knife. After prolonged treatment the warder made a fair recovery, and is now doing duty. The Prison Steward was discharged the service on medical grounds.

During the year the daily average number of convicts under treatment in hospital was 18·49, and of those treated as externs 8·1. Three convicts were released from prison on medical grounds, one convict found to be insane was transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, and one died.

The health of the warders and convicts was generally good during the year, and careful attention was paid the sanitary arrangements of Prison.

**II.—FEMALE PRISON.****FROM SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.**

The conduct of the staff has been very good.

The conduct and industry of the prisoners, who are principally at dressmaking, knitting, gardening, and cleaning, have been exemplary.

Assistance in the religious training of the prisoners continues to be given by the Sisters of Charity and the Lady Visitor to the Chaplains of their respective denominations.

The secular instruction was conducted by the Schoolmistress with satisfactory results.

**FROM CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

I find nothing in the year ended March 31st, 1902, deserving of special notice, except that the Prison discipline seems to me to be administered with the firmness and kindness which are so valuable for the moral training of the prisoners under my care; and that every proper facility is given for judicious attempts to offer opportunities for reform to discharged prisoners.

**FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

It affords me much pleasure in submitting my report for the year ended March, 1902, to bear testimony to the very satisfactory condition of the prisoners entrusted to my spiritual care.

It would, indeed, be difficult for me to speak in too laudatory terms of these prisoners; suffice it for me to say that whilst their general conduct was excellent, their demeanour in the Church and their attention at our various religious functions were at all times truly edifying.

The discipline of the Prison was, I am happy to say, fully up to the high level of its normal standard during the year; and owing—in great measure at least—to the kind and very humane spirit in which it was administered by the Lady Superintendent and her efficient staff, there were but few breaches of it, and none of these was of a serious nature.

The Sisters of Charity continue to give their kind services to the Prison, by advising, comforting, and instructing the prisoners whom they visit. For these services I owe them a debt of deep gratitude.

**FROM PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

There is but one female convict under my care. She is one of that unhappy class regarding whom it seems impossible to decide whether it is insanity or criminality that afflicts them. She has spent the greater part of her life between the Prison and the Lunatic Asylum. Since she came under my care she has always been perfectly tractable and amenable to discipline.

**FROM MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.**

The health of the officers of this Prison has, during the year, been satisfactory.

With the exception of one female convict released on medical grounds, and who, I am informed, shortly afterwards died, but few cases of serious illness occurred.

The dietary and bedding are good, while the ventilation and heating of the cells have been carefully attended to.

The sanitary appliances have been kept in good working order.

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**MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.**

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**FROM GOVERNOR'S REPORT.**

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very satisfactory, except in the case of two Second Class Warders, who have been dismissed for drunkenness.

There were in custody on 1st January, 1901, 97 Ordinary Class Prisoners and 11 Intermediate; received into Ordinary Class, 68, and into Intermediate Class, 13; disposed of from the Ordinary Class, 66, and from the Intermediate Class, 19; remaining in custody on 31st December, 1901, in the Ordinary Class, 99; in the Intermediate Class, 5. Total, 104.

One convict was removed to Dundrum Asylum during the year. Discharged on licence, 54.

The conduct and industry of the Intermediate Class prisoners have been exemplary, except in one case wherein one prisoner was deprived of the privileges of the Class for an assault on another previously to their discharge. I communicated with the clergymen of the parish in which they are about to reside, and solicit their kind and beneficent offices on behalf of such convicts, that through their instrumentality suitable employment might be obtained for them, and by this means remove the great danger of relapsing into crime, to which they would be exposed if unable of themselves to obtain such employment. Clergymen are usually reluctant to disclose any of the private concerns of their congregations or its members; yet I am justified in believing that many discharged convicts have been saved from relapse into crime through the prudence and foresight of the Board in ordering this procedure.

The convicts of the Ordinary Labour Class have been employed during the year on the farm and at building; their conduct and industry continue highly satisfactory, complaints against them being few and not of a serious nature. There were two cases of assaults on warders, but not of a serious character or with dangerous weapons,

no injuries having been inflicted. They take a sincere interest in their work, as manifested by the care exercised by them in the treatment of crops or any of the industries in which they may be employed. As I have always observed that those prisoners who might simply be employed in some occupation which would keep the hands engaged without occupying the mental faculties were very much more liable to fall into mischief and crime than those employed in some handicraft, which kept the mind exercised as well as the body, I have, therefore, made it my desire to avoid, so far as circumstances permit, all forms and kinds of monotonous occupations for prisoners, cultivate their better instincts, and above all, keep them employed on some industry which they can realise fulfils some useful object, for when employed in non-productive labour, although they know that their sentence is thus advancing towards its close, and that from a remunerative point of view their position remains unaltered, yet it is with great reluctance that they perform such class of work, as contrasted with the willingness with which they perform really useful work, and the gratification which it affords them to be able to contemplate the productions of their own hands. The crops grown have been principally potatoes, barley, turnips, cabbages, and various kinds of table vegetables. It affords me pleasure to be in a position to report that, from a farming point of view, the year has been exceptionally favourable, our crops of every kind have been very abundant. Potatoes, two lbs. in weight, were not unusual, one pound being a fair average, and we had upwards of forty tons of one species. We are using them at present, and notwithstanding their enormous size, they are perfectly good throughout. Of this particular kind of potatoes the produce was forty tons to one ton of seed. I sprayed all our potatoes twice. I have sprayed regularly for last eight years, and every year confirms my belief in the efficacy of the treatment as a preventative. I have had very many demands for seed potatoes this spring, so that our various varieties are now extensively distributed.

The production of fruit as an industry is most promising. The fruit trees planted in '99 have borne fruit last year most abundantly, and of delicious quality.

The table vegetables of the various kinds were a most productive and profitable crop.

A portion of the prisoners has been employed on building during the year, erecting boundary walls, enclosing yards of fourteen new cottages, clearing foundations for same, which were built by contractor, but the painting and final internal finishing were done by convict labour.

On 16th December the contractor handed over the new prison block finished so far as his contract extended. I then, without delay, had convicts employed on the interior work, plastering, flooring, hanging doors, putting on locks, introducing water and gas supply, with all the various fittings required before the prison could be occupied by prisoners. On date of this report, sixty-two cells are fit for reception of prisoners, and the completion of prison is being hastened as much as possible.

The occupied prison buildings have been kept in good state of repair and preservation by convict labour under the directions of Trades Warders.

The mental and physical welfare of the prisoners have been the

objects of unremitting care and attention of the Medical Officer, who has displayed his usual zeal in the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Chaplains of the different persuasions have been regular in their attendance, and zealous in the discharge of their duties. During this Jubilee year the Roman Catholic prisoners were afforded special opportunities for attending the prescribed devotions. I had thus an exceptional occasion on which to witness their edifying conduct in chapel, and the beneficent influence exercised on them by the Chaplains.

Schools are held in the evenings for the improvement of those prisoners whose education had been neglected.

The Library is largely availed of, the books annually supplied being highly appreciated, and are exchanged when required, the Schoolmaster being Librarian.

There occurred one foolish attempt at escape by a prisoner, who, when passing out the gate to his work, ran on to the public road, continued for a few paces, followed by warders, and was immediately recaptured.

The necessarily protracted period of the building of the new prison was a time of most serious anxiety to the Governor. Convicts were employed in close proximity to large parties of free men for two and a-half years. It affords me pleasure to record that no case has been brought to my notice of any of the free men having attempted to open communication with prisoners; and after a few days of novelty had passed, the prisoners seemed to take no unusual notice of the free men.

The Visitors appointed by the Lord Lieutenant visited the prison, 10th April, 8th May, 12th June, 10th July, 14th August, 11th September, 1st October, 9th October, 19th October, 11th December, 1901; and on 8th January, 12th February, and 26th March, 1902.

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#### **FROM CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

Since my last report the conduct of the prisoners at Divine Service has been quiet and orderly. They continue to appear to take special interest in the singing. The schools are much more efficient since a teacher has been provided for each company of men.

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#### **FROM ACTING ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.**

It affords me more than ordinary gratification to report that during the past twelve months the religious and moral tone of the Prison has been very satisfactory. The conduct of the men in chapel and, indeed, generally, has been so good that, all things considered, it could not easily be expected to be better.

Apart from influences distinctly religious, this satisfactory condition of things results, I am convinced, from the admirable discipline of the Prison, from the kindness and prudence of the Governor and officials,

and—to mention a cause to which I attach great importance—from the opportunities of agricultural and technical work so extensively afforded in the farm and in the new building. Labour of this sort is of high commercial worth. It relieves the depression of prison life, and maintains the convicts in cheerfulness and good health. One cannot help admiring the really fine work of a technical and even artistic kind which men, many of them untrained in early life, have been taught to accomplish.

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#### FROM MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

No death took place amongst the Staff. Three warders found to be physically unfit for further service were retired on pension.

One suffered from defective vision, one from chronic bronchitis, and the third from varicose veins and ulcers of lower limbs. No convict died, and but one was released on medical grounds. One found to be insane was transferred to Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

The number of prisoners it was found necessary to admit to hospital treatment was small, and in nearly all cases for short periods, and the amount of serious sickness was less than is usually found in the same number of people living under ordinary circumstances; this favourable condition was no doubt due in no small way to the healthy surroundings and the facility which exists in this prison for employing prisoners in the open fields, where work can be, and is selected to suit the physical and mental capacity of each man.

The sanitary condition of the various buildings is satisfactory.

**APPENDIX**  
**TO**  
**TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE GENERAL**  
**PRISONS BOARD.**

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**PART III.**

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**PRISON TABLES.**

TABLE I.—RETURN OF COMMITTALS to the several PRISONS  
(For committals to

PRISONS.	COMMITTED.						
	On Remand and afterwards Discharged.	For trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and in the result				After conviction at Assizes and Quarter Sessions (not previously in Prison).	After Summary Conviction.
		Tried and Convicted.	Tried and Acquitted.	Re-maining untried at end of year.	Otherwise disposed of.		
<b>TOTAL, M. &amp; F.,</b> { Local Prisoners, Convicts,	<b>1,684</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>27,963</b>
<b>MALES.</b>							
<b>Larger Prisons.</b>							
Armagh, . . . . .	37	23	4	4	-	6	683
Belfast, . . . . .	363	168	50	8	4	6	2,803
Castlebar, . . . . .	26	8	1	1	1	6	228
Clonmel, . . . . .	43	19	3	3	2	-	534
Cork, Male, . . . . .	58	83	20	2	6	9	1,042
Dundalk, . . . . .	46	9	1	-	2	3	366
Galway, . . . . .	28	23	2	4	1	6	404
Kilkenny, . . . . .	54	42	9	2	3	7	466
Kilmainham, . . . . .	292	71	29	14	30	2	1,322
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	78	21	19	2	4	1	783
Londonderry, . . . . .	60	23	6	4	-	14	930
Mountjoy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	130	3,904
Sligo, . . . . .	23	23	11	6	1	15	431
Tralee, . . . . .	58	9	19	2	2	1	461
Tullamore, . . . . .	28	19	4	1	3	5	368
Waterford, . . . . .	70	13	-	2	-	-	554
Wexford, . . . . .	10	7	3	1	-	-	295
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>							
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	19	-	-	-	-	-	58
Drogheda, . . . . .	30	-	-	-	-	-	135
Enniskillen, . . . . .	18	-	-	-	-	-	70
Mullingar, . . . . .	30	-	-	-	-	-	181
Omagh, . . . . .	37	-	-	-	-	-	209
Wicklow, . . . . .	29	-	-	-	-	-	65
<b>Convict Prisons.</b>							
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Males,</b> . . . . .	<b>1,445</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>16,309</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
<b>Larger Prisons.</b>							
Armagh, . . . . .	4	5	1	3	-	-	250
Belfast, . . . . .	52	26	14	3	1	4	1,857
Castlebar, . . . . .	7	1	3	-	-	-	82
Cork, Female, . . . . .	25	9	1	1	1	1	910
Galway, . . . . .	7	2	-	-	-	2	178
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	13	3	3	3	1	-	461
Londonderry, . . . . .	9	6	2	1	-	-	514
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	80	41	43	2	-	1	4,417
Sligo, . . . . .	3	1	3	1	-	-	177
Tralee, . . . . .	9	1	-	1	-	-	108
Tullamore, . . . . .	2	3	2	-	-	-	164
Waterford, . . . . .	10	7	6	-	-	-	479
Wexford, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	86
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>							
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	35
Drogheda, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	43
Enniskillen, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	26
Mullingar, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	78
Omagh, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	67
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
<b>Convict Prison.</b>							
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Females,</b> . . . . .	<b>239</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10,954</b>

NOTE.—In order to obtain the net total number of committals as shown in Table II, the number of prisoners on same charge—viz., 176—should be deducted from gross total committed.

\* I.e. 2 convicts received back from Lunatic Asylums, 3 received direct into convict prisons.

† Besides this number there were 602 prisoners received on remand, who, on conviction, were

†† This number consists for the most part of prisoners committed for quasi-criminal offences.



## General Prisons Board, Ireland.

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from 1st January, 1901, to 31st December, 1901.

Bridewells see Table XX.)

COMMITTED.									PRISONS.
Went of Sentence.	Naval and Military Offenders.	Remaining on Remand at end of year.	Other Classes.	On Remand to Minor Prisons and afterwards to Larger Prisons on same charge.	Total Commitments (excluding Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process).	Debtors and Prisoners under Civil Process.	Gross Total.		
706	774	93	267	176	32,263	64	32,326	Local Prisoners. Convicts. } TOTAL M. & F.	
-	3	-	5	-	8	-	8		
MALES.									
								Larger Prisons.	
17	42	5	6	-	820	1	821	Armagh.	
137	73	14	26	-	3,765	16	3,781	Belfast.	
4	-	4	-	-	279	10	289	Castlebar.	
13	16	7	5	-	655	-	655	Clonmel.	
79	198	5	29	-	1,531	3	1,534	Cork, Male.	
12	8	1	-	-	478	4	482	Dundalk.	
10	20	2	-	-	497	-	497	Galway.	
15	-	4	4	-	635	-	635	Kilkenny.	
19	6	10	9	-	1,773	6	1,779	Kilmainham.	
21	81	9	2	-	1,020	3	1,023	Limerick, Male.	
13	110	6	-	-	1,161	5	1,166	Londonderry.	
82	68	-	33	-	4,215	-	4,215	Mountjoy.	
17	1	-	5	-	532	9	541	Sligo.	
11	4	2	1	-	570	1	571	Tralee.	
4	88	1	-	-	531	2	533	Tullamore.	
3	9	2	1	-	654	2	656	Waterford.	
11	1	4	-	-	332	1	333	Wexford.	
								Minor Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	17	94	-	94	Carrick-on-Shannon.	
-	-	-	-	13	173	-	173	Drogheda.	
-	-	-	-	16	104	-	104	Enniskillen.	
-	9	-	-	56	276	-	276	Mullingar.	
-	-	-	-	18	261	1	262	Omagh.	
-	37	-	-	26	157	-	157	Wicklow.	
								Convict Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.	
-	3	-	5	-	8	-	8	Mountjoy.	
478	777	76	196	151	20,524	64	20,588	Total Males.	
FEMALES.									
								Larger Prisons.	
8	-	1	11	-	283	-	283	Armagh.	
32	-	6	33	-	2,025	-	2,025	Belfast.	
8	-	-	-	-	101	-	101	Castlebar.	
80	-	1	14	-	1,043	-	1,043	Cork, Female.	
3	-	-	1	-	193	-	193	Galway.	
20	-	1	2	-	507	-	507	Limerick Female.	
1	-	-	-	-	633	-	633	Londonderry.	
53	-	3	12	-	5,652	-	5,652	Mountjoy, Female.	
9	-	-	-	-	194	-	194	Sligo.	
1	-	-	1	-	121	-	121	Tralee.	
4	-	-	-	-	175	-	175	Tullamore.	
3	-	3	-	-	508	-	508	Waterford.	
6	-	2	-	-	95	-	95	Wexford.	
								Minor Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	2	42	-	42	Carrick-on-Shannon.	
-	-	-	-	9	56	-	56	Drogheda.	
-	-	-	-	4	32	-	32	Enniskillen.	
-	-	-	-	3	84	-	84	Mullingar.	
-	-	-	-	3	72	-	72	Omagh.	
-	-	-	-	4	27	-	27	Wicklow.	
								Convict Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Female.	
328	-	17	74	25	11,746	-	11,746	Total Females.	

of those committed to the Minor Prisons on remand, who were afterwards committed to the larger on forfeiture of licence, and 3 Military convicts received from English Convict Prisons, committed to Mountjoy and are included in the figures for that prison.

TABLE II.—RETURN of all PRISONERS received into LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, and of their Disposal, during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

—	LOCAL PRISONS.			CONVICT PRISONS.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Number at the commencement of the year.	1,684	564	2,248*						
Number at the end of the year.	1,445	529	1,974						
RECEIVED:—									
Under Commitment, not having been in the custody of other Governors:—									
Remanded and discharged.	1,445	529	1,974						
Remained on remand at end of year.	76	17	93						
For Trial at Assizes and Sessions, and in the result:—									
	M.	F.	T of						
Tried and convicted.	577	105	682						
Tried and acquitted.	181	78	259						
Remained untried at end of the year.	55	15	70						
Otherwise disposed of.	68	3	71						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (no previously in Prison).	209	3	212						
Convicted summarily.	16,312	10,384	26,696						
Warrant of arrest.	473	225	698						
Debtors and Civil Process.	64	—	64						
Naval and Military offenders.	774	74	848						
Other classes.	193	74	267						
From Lunatic Asylums (into Convict Prisons).	2	—	2						
Military Convicts on transfer from English Convict Prisons.	3	—	3						
Total Commitment Received in Convict Prisons after forfeiture (under Penal Servitude Act, 1864), or revocation of Licence.									
Total.	20,451	11,722	32,173						
GROSS TOTAL.	22,408	12,306	34,714						
DISPOSED OF:—									
Discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment.	20,155	11,683	31,838						
Discharged on licence.	—	—	—						
Discharged on pardon, remission or commutation of sentence.	212	49	261						
Removed to Schools or Reformatories.	12	1	13						
Removed to State Industrial Reformatory.	8	16	24						
Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	61	12	73						
Escaped.	52	—	52						
Died.	6	—	6						
Executed.	3	—	3						
Total.	20,459	11,761	32,220						
Remaining at the end of the year:—									
In custody.	1,686	516	2,202						
Out on bail.	46	8	54						
GROSS TOTAL.	22,408	12,306	34,714						

NOTE.—784 males and 29 females who were in two prisons in connection with the same charge, are counted only once in the table.  
 \* Besides this number two males on remand, &c., in minor prisons were committed during the year on conviction to larger prisons, and are included in the receptions.  
 † These prisoners were admitted to bail after reception into prison.  
 ‡ Besides these eleven males and one female out on bail at beginning of year, were committed under sentence during the year, and are included in the receptions.  
 § Includes three male convicts whose licences were forfeited by Magistrates under Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871, and who were received direct into convict prisons.  
 ¶ One of these was a remand prisoner who escaped from escort when being conveyed from prison to Petty Sessions.

TABLE III.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each LOCAL and CONVICT PRISON on the First Day of each Month during the Year ended 31st December, 1901 (at Unlock).

PRISONS.	1901.											
	1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
<b>TOTAL.</b> { Local Prisons. . .	2,350	2,174	2,320	2,073	2,286	2,521	2,354	2,659	2,714	2,583	2,574	2,393
<b>M. &amp; F.</b> { Convict do., . .	293	281	287	275	288	288	284	282	286	289	287	284

MALES.												
LOCAL PRISONS.												
Larger Prisons.												
Armagh, . . . . .	57	51	57	64	69	70	89	66	69	65	61	58
Belfast, . . . . .	355	339	343	305	325	356	370	405	404	386	397	386
Castlebar, . . . . .	27	20	20	20	18	22	21	25	28	19	24	24
Clonmel, . . . . .	44	36	47	48	45	53	45	52	59	57	64	55
Cork, Male, . . . . .	197	178	150	142	172	180	158	199	213	188	197	206
Dundalk, . . . . .	54	55	53	41	59	59	58	108	82	104	85	73
Galway, . . . . .	56	49	56	50	51	56	41	50	44	52	53	62
Kilkenny, . . . . .	62	57	48	54	61	75	57	102	106	101	101	67
Kilmainham, . . . . .	145	126	130	129	152	154	105	99	121	137	121	110
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	91	84	84	81	80	100	78	79	100	94	82	74
Londonderry, . . . . .	97	96	91	87	94	126	101	128	115	101	96	86
Mountjoy, . . . . .	304	318	340	306	371	349	302	320	346	311	317	326
Sligo, . . . . .	35	50	52	59	41	48	45	55	47	55	51	41
Tralee, . . . . .	35	27	23	32	24	30	26	40	31	40	47	47
Tullamore, . . . . .	65	52	64	71	73	77	80	98	81	69	51	59
Waterford, . . . . .	32	26	24	35	33	39	35	35	44	43	37	41
Wexford, . . . . .	19	23	24	26	26	28	27	32	42	26	25	23
Minor Prisons.												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	3	4	1	4	8	1	2	1
Drogheda, . . . . .	3	3	1	3	-	2	3	4	-	-	2	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	3	1	2	1	4	3	1	3	3	1
Mullingar, . . . . .	2	2	3	7	3	1	1	4	13	5	3	3
Omagh, . . . . .	2	3	3	7	1	5	6	1	4	1	3	4
Wicklow, . . . . .	1	8	2	2	3	5	5	4	6	1	2	1
<b>Total in Local Prisons,</b>	<b>1,636</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,548</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,743</b>
CONVICT PRISONS.												
Maryborough, . . . . .	108	101	105	102	109	106	101	106	105	109	108	106
Mountjoy, . . . . .	169	167	167	199	165	168	163	161	166	147	151	145
<b>Total in Convict Prisons,</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>251</b>

FEMALES.												
LOCAL PRISONS.												
Larger Prisons.												
Armagh, . . . . .	23	14	13	18	15	16	21	20	24	24	27	19
Belfast, . . . . .	113	145	89	94	123	111	118	127	127	145	140	135
Castlebar, . . . . .	7	4	13	8	6	9	7	8	14	10	7	7
Cork, Female, . . . . .	56	56	66	58	56	72	82	80	82	79	90	83
Galway, . . . . .	21	20	22	23	9	10	10	24	26	17	10	17
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	32	27	33	25	33	38	40	49	42	47	38	34
Londonderry, . . . . .	27	32	37	27	39	54	46	49	41	46	40	34
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	193	213	224	200	229	246	228	279	249	233	278	240
Sligo, . . . . .	10	11	14	13	10	20	15	16	15	17	13	13
Tralee, . . . . .	7	5	6	3	4	10	10	7	11	4	14	6
Tullamore, . . . . .	10	13	16	14	14	17	15	15	16	23	19	13
Waterford, . . . . .	32	41	28	28	28	37	28	34	40	24	29	29
Wexford, . . . . .	2	7	15	13	13	9	7	17	19	6	9	9
Minor Prisons.												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	-	2	-	2	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	1	1
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-
Omagh, . . . . .	1	2	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	1
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total in Local Prisons,</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>651</b>
CONVICT PRISON.												
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	15	13	15	14	14	14	15	15	13	13	13	13



TABLE V.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of CONVICTED CRIMINALS committed to the undermentioned Local Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1901, and of the Convicts in custody at end of year. (Court-Martial prisoners excluded.)

PRISONS.	Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religious Persuasions.		Total.	
Local Prisons.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh, . . . . .	131	23	10	7	560	215	3	1	704	246
Belfast, . . . . .	808	634	676	240	1,476	961	15	2	2,975	1,887
Castlebar, . . . . .	7	-	2	-	233	83	-	-	242	83
Clonmel, . . . . .	15	-	-	-	645	-	-	-	660	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	47	-	5	-	1,034	-	8	-	1,044	-
Cork, Female, . . . . .	-	27	-	1	-	891	-	-	-	919
Dundalk, . . . . .	30	-	7	-	375	-	1	-	413	-
Galway, . . . . .	13	6	-	-	419	176	-	-	432	182
Kilkenny, . . . . .	23	-	2	-	506	-	3	-	534	-
Kilmainham, . . . . .	34	-	5	-	1,103	-	25	-	1,167	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	8	-	-	-	792	-	-	-	800	-
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	6	-	-	-	458	-	1	-	465
Londonderry, . . . . .	193	105	89	40	706	375	-	-	961	530
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	244	-	35	-	3,746	-	9	-	4,034	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	286	-	5	-	5,164	-	10	-	5,465
Sligo, . . . . .	19	7	5	-	447	172	-	-	471	179
Tralee, . . . . .	8	3	-	-	462	106	1	-	471	109
Tullamore, . . . . .	11	2	-	-	394	166	-	-	405	168
Waterford, . . . . .	9	5	-	-	560	424	1	-	570	430
Wexford, . . . . .	11	-	-	-	265	85	7	-	283	85
Total Local Prisons,	1,604	1,164	836	295	13,623	9,336	73	14	16,136	10,797
Convict Prisons.										
Maryborough, . . . . .	16	-	6	-	78	-	-	-	100	-
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	17	-	15	-	110	-	5	-	147	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	11
Total Convicts in custody on 31st Dec.	33	-	21	1	188	10	5	-	247	11

TABLE VI.—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed 1901, and number of such Prisoners

Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

Prisons.	Penal Servitude for															
	Death.	Death (commuted).	Life.	30 Years.	25 Years.	24 Years.	20 Years.	18 Years.	16 Years.	15 Years.	14 Years.	13 Years.	12 Years.	11 years.	10 Years.	8 Years.
Prisoners Committed																
Criminal Prisoners other than																
Larger Prisons.																
Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clonmel, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundalk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilmainham, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tralee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tullamore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Prisons.																
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prisoners Committed																
All Prisons, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	7	-
Prisoners in Custody on																
Local Prisons																
Convict Prisons.																
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	7	4	-	2	1	5	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	15	2
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	-	11	6	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	13	1
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tots, . . . . .	-	19	10	-	2	1	10	-	-	10	3	-	1	1	29	3

\* In addition to these there were one female and seven male convicts in Mountjoy for forfeiture or

to the under-mentioned PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, in custody on 31st December, 1901.

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

					Total Sentences of Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment for									PRISONS.
7 Year.	6 Year.	5 Year.	4 Year.	3 Year.		5 Years and above 2.	2 Years and above 18 Months.	18 Months and above 12 Months.	12 Months and above 11 Months.	11 Months and above 10 Months.	10 Months and above 9 Months.	9 Months and above 8 Months.	8 Months and above 7 Months.	7 Months and above 6 Months.	

during Year.

those Convicted by Courts-Martial.

															Larger Prisons.	
-	3	2	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Armagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Clonmel.
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilkenny.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kilmainham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trillick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wexford.
															Minor Prisons.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drogheda.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wicklow.

by Courts-Martial.

-	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	13	32	-	2	21	2	1	All Prisons.
7	2	12	2	38	75	5	28	52	130	6	10	86	12	37	Total.

1st December, 1901.

-	-	-	-	-	2	-	33	65	115	3	7	57	23	20	Local Prisons.
9	-	26	2	26	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Convict Prisons.
16	4	33	5	42	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
-	-	4	-	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Female.
25	4	63	7	73	242	-	33	65	115	3	7	57	23	20	Total.

Female and Mountjoy Male Convict Prisons, respectively, undergoing various terms under revocation of licence.

TABLE VI.—SENTENCES ON CONVICTED CRIMINAL PRISONERS committed to 1901, and number of such Prisoners in

(Cumulative sentences are returned as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences

Prisons.	Imprisonment for										
	6 Months and above 5 Months.	5 Months and above 4 Months.	4 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 11 Weeks.	11 Weeks and above 10 Weeks.	10 Weeks and above 9 Weeks.	9 Weeks and above 8 Weeks.	8 Weeks and above 7 Weeks.	7 Weeks and above 6 Weeks.	6 Weeks and above 5 Weeks.	5 Weeks and above 4 Weeks.

Prisoners Committed  
Criminal Prisoners other than

Larger Prisons.											
Armagh, . . . . .	13	5	16	35	3	3	38	20	13	12	103
Belfast, . . . . .	131	10	117	259	1	1	314	8	8	39	1,140
Castlebar, . . . . .	6	2	4	12	1	1	19	7	4	4	55
Clonmel, . . . . .	16	3	9	15	1	1	5	28	1	8	9
Cork, Male, . . . . .	32	4	24	50	3	3	58	11	8	9	191
Cork, Female, . . . . .	6	1	25	19	1	1	51	2	13	347	3
Dundalk, . . . . .	7	2	7	31	2	2	29	2	6	65	41
Galway, . . . . .	6	6	32	18	8	7	31	10	15	28	92
Kilkenny, . . . . .	17	2	14	22	1	1	23	8	6	11	94
Kilmainham, . . . . .	11	6	21	28	2	3	41	9	22	25	151
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	9	1	21	16	1	4	3	57	2	14	11
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	3	-	7	6	1	1	6	21	-	8	34
Londonderry, . . . . .	29	1	24	79	-	-	67	19	33	425	39
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	124	11	59	195	17	5	262	32	77	57	625
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	23	1	24	92	5	9	171	14	34	39	668
Sligo, . . . . .	8	7	13	16	3	3	30	16	8	9	120
Fraee, . . . . .	-	13	18	2	-	3	27	14	4	7	62
Tullamore, . . . . .	16	3	16	30	1	5	51	4	4	19	120
Waterford, . . . . .	11	9	10	24	-	2	21	36	6	18	73
Wexford, . . . . .	12	-	6	17	-	1	5	28	2	12	10
Minor Prisons.											
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Prisoners Convicted

All Prisons, . . . . .	96	9	77	95	1	4	26	106	1	65	7	55	14
Total, . . . . .	573	96	543	1,060	47	66	1,277	445	219	438	4,337	1,368	536

Prisoners in Custody on

Local Prisons, . . . . .	280	29	130	251	7	6	188	65	15	31	314	83	12
Convict Prisons.													
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Female . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	280	29	130	251	7	6	188	65	15	31	314	83	12



the under-mentioned PRISONS during the year ended 31st December, custody on 31st December, 1901—continued.

are returned as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.)

Imprisonment for									Total Sentences.	Prisons.
2 Weeks and above 1 Week.	1 Week.	6 Days.	5 Days.	4 Days.	3 Days.	2 Days.	1 Day.	Total Sentences of Imprisonment.		

during Year.

those Convicted by Courts-Martial.

										Larger Prisons.
198	269	-	7	40	9	-	-	946	950	Armagh.
730	1,617	-	-	-	304	7	-	4,844	4,862	Belfast.
64	122	4	-	-	-	1	4	325	325	Castlebar.
119	231	-	-	-	-	-	4	558	559	Clonmel.
151	325	-	2	107	5	1	8	1,083	1,094	Cork, Male.
106	254	-	64	-	3	1	31	917	919	Cork, Female
73	113	-	1	1	-	3	1	411	413	Dundalk.
71	220	-	-	-	1	1	-	613	614	Galway.
115	172	-	-	-	9	1	-	632	634	Kilkenny.
194	407	4	-	119	4	9	3	1,185	1,185	Kilmainham.
187	217	-	-	78	3	-	2	794	800	Limerick, Male.
105	142	-	-	26	1	-	1	465	465	Limerick, Female.
222	236	-	-	-	-	77	-	1,497	1,501	Londonderry.
659	1,293	-	-	517	-	2	-	4,081	4,082	Mountjoy, Male.
1,034	2,590	-	-	528	-	3	1	5,461	5,465	Mountjoy, Female.
150	102	-	1	2	1	36	21	648	649	Sligo.
137	212	-	-	-	6	-	-	679	680	Tralee.
91	140	-	1	5	1	-	-	570	573	Tullamore.
211	225	-	1	13	6	148	16	1,556	1,559	Waterford.
55	114	-	-	-	2	8	2	367	368	Wexford.
										Minor Prisons.
3	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	93	Carrick-on-Shannon.
4	171	-	-	2	-	1	-	178	178	Drogheda.
-	64	5	-	-	3	19	5	96	96	Enniskillen.
10	190	3	11	13	34	16	12	259	259	Mullingar.
5	247	-	-	-	-	20	4	276	276	Omagh.
-	82	-	-	-	6	-	-	88	88	Wicklow.

by Courts-Martial.

3	38	-	-	5	-	1	-	689	690	All Prisons.
4,711	9,962	16	78	1,456	308	365	116	28,531	28,607	Total.

31st December, 1901.

104	112	-	-	7	2	3	2	1,944	1,946	Local Prisons.
										Convict Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	Maryborough.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	Mountjoy, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	Mountjoy, Female.
104	112	-	-	7	2	3	2	1,944	2,205	Total.

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS COMMITTED ON CONVICTION TO DECEMBER, 1901, AND THE NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS INCURRED BY PRISON UNDER SENTENCE—COURT-MARTIAL PRISONERS EXCLUDED.

PRISONS.	Number who had previously been in any Prison											
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times.		Six to Ten times.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Larger Local Prisons.</b>												
Armagh, . . . . .	111	34	56	16	37	18	39	13	39	8	89	45
Belfast, . . . . .	287	110	172	60	132	40	105	42	73	35	290	93
Castlebar, . . . . .	33	12	5	3	6	4	3	5	4	3	11	7
Clonmel, . . . . .	80	-	42	-	37	-	36	-	29	-	77	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	130	-	67	-	53	-	53	-	36	-	133	-
Cork, Female, . . . . .	-	29	-	83	-	50	-	46	-	36	-	129
Dundalk, . . . . .	63	-	41	-	23	-	25	-	14	-	50	-
Galway, . . . . .	62	14	23	18	26	16	17	10	15	9	40	25
Kilkenny, . . . . .	65	-	49	-	33	-	21	-	12	-	61	-
Kilmainham, . . . . .	202	-	115	-	76	-	63	-	59	-	118	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	69	-	38	-	28	-	36	-	37	-	129	-
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	51	-	28	-	25	-	20	-	18	-	58
Londonderry, . . . . .	133	39	90	16	51	17	48	19	39	15	136	43
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	521	-	332	-	239	-	167	-	148	-	507	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	308	-	234	-	165	-	152	-	193	-	603
Sligo, . . . . .	63	24	43	9	26	8	20	6	15	12	70	21
Tralee, . . . . .	38	10	42	9	45	8	41	13	18	8	49	18
Tullamore, . . . . .	58	23	33	12	30	11	14	12	14	9	46	23
Waterford, . . . . .	44	38	25	24	12	17	16	11	11	15	39	38
Wexford, . . . . .	45	9	22	8	16	5	12	4	5	5	46	17
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	2	3	4	2	6	3	9	10	10	3	14	2
Drogheda, . . . . .	3	-	15	4	14	1	3	-	4	1	17	6
Enniskillen, . . . . .	13	7	3	2	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	4
Mullingar, . . . . .	14	4	19	11	18	4	14	9	15	6	22	10
Omagh, . . . . .	7	1	9	3	10	-	6	1	5	4	14	4
Wicklow, . . . . .	8	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	2
Total committed to Local Prisons.	2,051	718	1,250	543	920	394	732	375	607	382	1,931	1,153
<b>Convict Prisons.*</b>												
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Male,† . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total received direct into Convict Prisons.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL.	2,051	718	1,251	543	920	394	732	375	607	382	1,931	1,153

\* Convicts committed under fresh sentences are accounted for opposite the-  
† The prisoners entered opposite this prison are convicts committed direct

Local Prisons, or direct to Convict Prisons, during the year ended 31st such Prisoners, also the number of Prisoners who had not been previously in

under Sentence.						Number who had not been previously in any Prison under Sentence.	Total Number committed on conviction to Local Prisons, or received direct into Convict Prisons.	Number who when previously convicted, had received a sentence of Transportation or Penal Servitude.	PRISONS.			
Eleven to Twenty times.	Above Twenty times.	TOTAL.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Larger Local Prisons.		
97	41	98	35	584	210	140	36	704	246	8	-	Armagh.
231	71	215	220	1,475	676	1,500	1,211	2,976	1,887	23	1	Belfast.
8	10	7	9	77	58	165	30	242	83	7	-	Castlebar.
61	-	57	-	419	-	141	-	560	-	10	-	Clonmel.
140	-	160	-	772	-	322	-	1,094	-	39	-	Cork, Male.
-	159	-	222	-	754	-	165	-	919	-	3	Cork, Female.
36	-	46	-	298	-	115	-	413	-	7	-	Dundalk.
31	29	47	31	260	162	172	30	432	182	5	2	Galway.
59	-	51	-	351	-	183	-	534	-	6	-	Kilkenny.
107	-	128	-	868	-	299	-	1,167	-	24	-	Kilmainham.
132	-	150	-	619	-	181	-	800	-	7	-	Limerick, Male.
-	81	-	116	-	397	-	68	-	465	-	1	Limerick, Female.
111	46	142	260	750	455	231	65	981	520	5	2	Londonderry.
487	-	658	-	3,049	-	985	-	4,034	-	84	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	684	-	2,164	-	4,543	-	902	-	5,445	-	10	Mountjoy, Female.
38	35	50	25	325	140	146	39	471	179	4	-	Sligo.
40	10	48	8	321	84	150	25	471	109	4	-	Tralee.
41	20	38	24	274	134	131	34	405	168	5	-	Tullamore.
36	29	71	50	254	228	316	261	570	489	1	1	Waterford.
49	14	49	6	244	68	39	17	283	85	4	-	Wexford.
Minor Prisons.												
3	8	2	2	50	33	8	2	68	35	1	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.
16	3	5	-	77	15	68	28	135	43	1	-	Drogheda.
5	-	6	-	32	16	38	10	70	26	-	-	Enniskillen.
11	13	14	5	127	62	54	16	181	78	-	-	Mullingar.
21	6	46	11	118	30	91	37	209	17	1	-	Omagh.
2	-	2	2	27	10	39	12	66	22	1	-	Wicklow.
1,762	1,259	2,098	3,196	11,351	8,020	5,504	3,048	16,855	11,068	247	20	Total committed to Local Prisons.
Convict Prisons.												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Maryborough.
2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mountjoy, Female.
2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	Total received direct into Convict Prisons.
1,764	1,260	2,098	3,196	11,354	8,020	5,504	3,048	16,858	11,068	248	20	GRAND TOTAL.

Local Prisons to which first committed.  
after forfeiture of licence by Magistrates under the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.

TABLE VIII.—RETURN of PRISONERS within each of the following  
on the 31st  
(Court Martial

PRISONS.	Under 13 years.		13 years and under 16.		16 and under 21.		21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>Larger Local Prisons.</b>										
Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	3	15	6
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	24	4	37	44	112	44
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	9	-
Clonmel, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	11	-	18	-	16	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	-	37	-	34	-
Cork, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	-	23
Dundalk, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	12	-	21	-	12	-
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	2	14	6
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	16	-	13	-
Kilmainham, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	-	26	-	26	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	25	-	15	-
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	13
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	10	2	23	5	23	17
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	40	-	102	-	80	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	50	-	50
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	8	1	18	4	8	2
Tralee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	10	-	14	1	10	-
Tullamore, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	5	-	11	6	13	5
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	4	8	6	10	3
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	2	6	5
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>										
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Local Prisons,</b> . . . . .	-	-	2	-	170	25	456	162	416	193
<b>Convict Prisons.</b>										
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	12	-	37	-	31	-
Mountjoy, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	6	-	44	-	49	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3
<b>Total Convict Prisons,</b> . . . . .	-	-	-	-	18	-	81	5	80	3
<b>GRAND TOTAL,</b> . . . . .	-	-	2	-	188	25	537	167	496	196

Periods of Age remaining in each of the Local and Convict Prisons  
December, 1901.

(prisoners excluded.)

40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and above.		Age not ascertained.		Total.		PRISONS.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>Larger Local Prisons.</b>										
5	4	-	3	3	-	-	-	41	16	Armagh.
79	26	14	5	15	4	-	-	331	127	Belfast.
3	2	4	-	4	2	-	-	31	4	Castlebar.
5	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	54	-	Clonmel.
15	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	102	-	Cork, Male.
-	9	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	66	Cork, Female.
9	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	67	-	Dundalk.
4	-	3	1	1	1	-	-	36	10	Galway.
7	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	47	-	Kilkenny.
10	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	81	-	Kilmainham.
10	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	58	-	Limerick, Male.
-	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	Limerick, Female.
11	5	2	1	3	2	-	-	88	33	Londonderry.
29	-	10	-	14	-	-	-	275	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	25	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	153	Mountjoy, Female.
7	1	2	1	5	1	-	-	48	10	Sligo.
4	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	43	4	Tralee.
7	4	2	2	3	-	-	-	41	17	Tullamore.
3	9	3	5	1	2	-	-	28	34	Waterford.
5	2	3	3	1	1	-	-	26	13	Wexford.
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shannon.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drogheda.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wicklow.
313	94	70	33	72	19	-	-	1,399	516	Total Local Prisons.
<b>Convict Prisons.</b>										
14	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	100	-	Maryborough.
15	-	20	-	13	-	-	-	147	-	Mountjoy, Male.
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	Mountjoy, Female.
29	3	25	-	14	-	-	-	247	11	Total Convict Prisons.
242	97	95	33	86	19	-	-	1,646	527	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—RETURN of Educational Attainments of Convicted Criminal  
December, 1901, and Results

PRISONS.	I. Condition of Convicted Criminal Prisoners committed during year, excluding those convicted by Courts-Martial.						II. Information regarding all				
	Unable to either Read or Write.	Able to Read or Write imperfectly.	Able to Read and Write well.	Superior Instruction.	Education not ascertained.	Total Number of Convicted Prisoners committed during the year.	Average number of Prisoners under instruction daily.	Average Number of Hours devoted to Instruction of Prisoners daily.	Condition of at beginning of committal dur-		
									(a) Wholly Ignorant.	(b) Able to Read.	(c) Able to Read and Write.
MALES.											
Local Prisons.											
Armagh, . . . . .	231	158	313	2	-	704	11.71	1.50	20	13	9
Belfast, . . . . .	424	451	2,066	44	-	2,975	39.20	5.50	67	15	25
Castlebar, . . . . .	65	40	135	2	-	242	8	1	6	1	1
Clonmel, . . . . .	148	76	334	2	-	560	10.38	1.14	13	3	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	315	183	691	2	-	1,094	16.83	4.62	29	12	5
Dundalk, . . . . .	135	107	164	7	-	413	6.48	1.75	33	17	30
Galway, . . . . .	137	81	210	4	-	432	15.22	2.50	12	5	11
Kilkenny, . . . . .	127	291	115	1	-	534	18	3	21	7	23
Kilmainham, . . . . .	354	345	423	45	-	1,167	9	2.16	36	53	36
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	135	48	616	1	-	800	23	6	17	4	6
Londonderry, . . . . .	156	746	78	1	-	981	7.70	1	26	7	6
Mountjoy, . . . . .	894	273	2,840	37	-	4,034	17.51	5	82	63	42
Sligo, . . . . .	176	173	120	2	-	471	4	1	10	3	-
Tralee, . . . . .	145	23	300	3	-	471	5.94	2	9	19	10
Tullamore, . . . . .	127	184	92	2	-	405	10	1	17	8	3
Waterford, . . . . .	186	349	30	5	-	570	5.01	2	10	8	15
Wexford, . . . . .	85	39	159	-	-	283	5.81	1	9	1	5
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS,	3,830	3,567	8,579	180	-	16,136	203.62	-	417	229	220
Convict Prisons.*											
Maryborough, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1.50	5	30	18
Mountjoy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.40	5	7	13	7
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	77.40	-	12	43	25
Grand Total, Males, . .	3,830	3,567	8,579	180	-	16,136	281.02	-	429	272	245
FEMALES.											
Local Prisons.											
Armagh, . . . . .	67	78	101	-	-	246	3	1.50	4	2	3
Belfast, . . . . .	695	492	694	6	-	1,887	21.80	5.60	20	7	10
Castlebar, . . . . .	53	11	19	-	-	83	2	1	5	2	-
Cork, Female, . . . . .	381	173	365	-	-	919	8	2	17	4	7
Galway, . . . . .	109	32	41	-	-	182	2.50	1.40	7	2	2
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	273	187	5	-	-	465	4.82	1	9	7	1
Londonderry, . . . . .	277	236	7	-	-	520	4.50	1	14	4	3
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	1,729	718	3,015	3	-	5,455	15.80	2.50	44	13	31
Sligo, . . . . .	104	63	12	-	-	179	1.77	1	3	-	1
Tralee, . . . . .	52	13	44	-	-	109	1.67	2	1	2	-
Tullamore, . . . . .	71	87	10	-	-	168	3	1	3	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	289	186	11	3	-	489	5.71	1.50	27	2	7
Wexford, . . . . .	61	8	16	-	-	85	8.7	30	3	-	2
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS,	4,161	2,284	4,340	12	-	10,797	75.24	-	167	45	67
Convict Prison.*											
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.21	4	2	7	6
TOTAL CONVICT PRISON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.21	4	2	7	6
Grand Total, Females, . .	4,161	2,284	4,340	12	-	10,797	87.45	-	169	52	73

\* Convicts committed under fresh sentences during the year are classified, as regards

**Prisoners Committed to the undermentioned Prisons during Year ended 31st of Instruction Imparted in Prison.**

Prisoners who received instruction in Prison, whether Committed during the Year or before.														
Prisoners year, or on ing year.		Condition of Prisoners at end of Year, or on Discharge during Year.												
(d) Able to Read, Write, and Cal- culate.	Total.	(a) Number of the " Wholly Ignorant."				(b) Number of those "able to Read."				(c) Number of those "able to Read and Write."		(d) Number of those "able to Read, Write, & Calculate."		Total.
		Who learned to Read.	Who learned to Read and Write.	Who learned to Read, Write, and Calculate.	Remaining Wholly il- literate.	Who learned to Write.	Who learned to Write and Calculate.	Remaining unable to Write or Calculate.	Who learned to Calculate.	Remaining unable to Calculate.	Who have improved in one or more of these sub- jects.	Who have not made any progress.		
MALES.														
26	61	8	-	12	-	-	11	2	2	-	26	-	61	
567	674	15	30	8	14	6	6	3	20	5	432	85	674	
24	32	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	21	3	32	
49	64	1	1	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	46	3	64	
304	351	11	1	4	13	1	10	2	5	-	281	23	351	
47	127	9	-	15	5	6	7	4	24	6	42	5	127	
60	88	-	3	9	-	1	4	-	11	-	60	-	88	
73	121	-	-	14	7	-	7	-	20	2	18	55	121	
53	180	14	7	8	24	15	14	28	8	8	55	1	180	
62	99	-	-	15	2	4	4	5	5	1	57	5	99	
97	136	16	2	4	2	3	3	5	5	1	91	6	136	
442	619	26	17	10	29	15	25	13	23	19	232	220	619	
40	53	2	-	6	2	3	3	-	-	-	36	4	53	
5	43	2	2	1	2	4	10	5	6	4	3	3	43	
100	128	3	2	8	4	6	6	2	3	-	60	40	128	
8	41	2	3	3	2	1	4	3	6	9	5	3	41	
15	30	2	1	4	2	-	1	-	5	-	14	1	30	
1,974	2,840	116	73	129	90	60	112	57	164	56	1,519	455	2,840	
48	101	2	1	-	2	4	26	-	11	7	43	5	101	
160	177	1	-	2	4	-	12	1	2	5	142	8	177	
198	278	3	1	2	6	4	38	1	13	12	185	13	278	
2,172	3,118	119	74	131	105	64	160	58	177	68	1,704	468	3,118	
FEMALES.														
5	14	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	5	-	14	
79	116	3	2	10	5	2	4	1	10	-	64	15	116	
1	8	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	8	
37	65	7	2	1	7	2	1	1	4	3	36	1	65	
12	23	1	2	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	12	-	23	
1	18	1	3	4	1	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	18	
5	26	6	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	26	
22	110	18	8	2	16	8	3	2	20	11	22	-	110	
4	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	8	
2	10	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	10	
2	38	-	4	16	7	1	1	-	4	3	1	1	38	
-	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	
177	446	42	31	43	41	19	20	6	49	18	168	19	446	
6	21	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	6	-	5	1	21	
6	21	1	-	-	1	-	7	-	6	-	5	1	21	
183	467	43	31	43	42	19	27	6	55	18	163	20	467	

education on committal, opposite the Local Prisons to which first committed.

TABLE X.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons during the year ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																Total Number of Cases.								
	LOCAL PRISONS.																								
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy, Male.	Mountjoy, Female.	Maryborough.		Wexford.	Waterford.	Tullamore.	Tralee.	Shigo.	Mountjoy, Female.	Mountjoy, Male.	Meaney Female.
I. Zymotic:—																									
Typhus, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Infuenza, . . . . .	12	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	2	—	24	2	16	—	8	—	2	26	15	—	8
Febricula, . . . . .	15	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	11	9	6	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	4	136
Erysipelas, . . . . .	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
Other Zymotic Diseases.	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
II. Parasitic:—																									
Scabies, . . . . .	20	9	18	21	45	2	2	7	11	26	27	1	2	72	11	18	27	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	358
Ascariæ, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Ringworm, . . . . .	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Other Parasitic Affec- tions.	10	95	—	1	15	5	4	1	5	22	—	2	—	45	26	5	—	2	8	2	—	1	7	8	268







Conjunctivitis, . . . . .	6	12	2	-	7	-	-	-	9	6	1	-	11	16	19	-	2	6	3	4	19	1	116
Otitis, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-	-	9	8	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	36
Other Diseases of Eye or Ear, . . . . .	-	28	1	-	70	27	2	1	-	11	16	5	-	46	24	-	8	7	2	6	21	5	290
<b>Q.—Diseases of Circulatory System.</b>																							
Valvular Disease of Heart, . . . . .	-	-	-	7	12	-	1	1	-	20	3	-	4	16	11	-	-	1	2	1	8	-	98
Aneurism, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Varicose Veins, . . . . .	10	8	-	-	1	2	-	-	20	11	7	-	2	10	1	1	1	15	1	8	1	-	110
Syncope, . . . . .	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	-	1	-	1	2	-	24	
Other Diseases of Circu- latory System, . . . . .	-	12	3	-	20	16	-	2	5	-	3	2	-	26	6	2	-	1	-	4	-	148	
<b>D.—Diseases of Respiratory System.</b>																							
Laryngitis, . . . . .	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-	-	2	-	-	11	42	
Bronchitis, . . . . .	23	63	3	-	14	6	-	2	15	5	2	7	14	49	28	12	-	8	1	20	61	5	351
Bronchitis Chronic, . . . . .	6	4	2	3	-	-	-	2	10	23	1	-	7	14	5	-	2	3	-	10	-	104	
Pneumonia, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	7	
Pleurisy, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	17	
Congestion of Lungs, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	
Asthma, . . . . .	5	6	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	10	3	-	-	2	4	-	1	5	1	2	1	50	
Hemoptysis, . . . . .	1	5	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	29	
Epistaxis, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	4	14	
Bronchial Catarrh, . . . . .	10	242	-	4	1	10	-	16	17	-	-	-	26	68	45	1	-	10	8	20	-	478	
Catarrh, . . . . .	8	8	8	27	49	86	7	20	40	55	21	9	49	21	68	7	5	2	6	73	40	637	
Other Diseases of Recepti- tory System, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	2	-	-	1	-	20	

TABLE X.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons—*continued*.

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																	Total Number of Cases.							
	LOCAL PRISONS.																								
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clongmel.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy, Male.	Mountjoy, Female.	Sligo.	Trillick.		Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy, Male.	Mountjoy, Female.	
<i>E.—Diseases of Digestive System.</i>																									
Stomatitis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	44
Gum-boli, . . . . .	3	10	4	6	20	8	1	6	3	11	3	—	9	2	15	—	2	4	12	3	3	8	6	3	137
Tonsillitis, . . . . .	15	19	4	8	26	11	3	3	—	23	5	3	14	24	18	13	—	4	3	3	3	2	40	10	248
Dyspepsia, . . . . .	28	202	23	18	69	86	1	12	9	16	13	21	26	3	27	20	23	6	3	7	16	59	5	686	
Hæmatemesis, . . . . .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Gastritis, . . . . .	3	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	10	1	3	16	—	9	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	90
Gastro Ulcer, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bilious Derangements, . . . . .	—	7	1	3	1	—	1	—	17	9	—	—	7	14	18	4	—	9	9	11	15	13	18	—	157
Liver Disease, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Jaundice, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Colic, . . . . .	8	75	14	3	6	113	3	7	—	43	—	3	19	43	28	9	—	2	2	8	16	47	17	—	476
Enteritis, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis, . . . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diarrhoea, . . . . .	5	251	—	—	68	66	11	18	41	33	16	9	66	112	20	20	9	21	24	10	20	19	6	—	754
Constipation, . . . . .	52	931	69	39	89	223	17	24	69	137	29	17	91	266	206	96	14	27	5	31	20	93	95	—	2,847
Hernia, . . . . .	3	16	3	3	3	1	1	2	21	24	3	—	3	31	—	—	—	4	6	1	3	5	—	—	131

Filix, . . . . .	10	26	1	1	1	23	13	3	2	15	13	4	-	9	24	5	1	1	4	13	3	5	21	10	236	
Fistula in Ano, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Other Diseases of Digestive System.	-	25	-	21	20	-	9	-	-	-	3	-	13	-	23	29	-	5	-	-	-	4	3	-	165	
F.—Diseases of Lymphatic System.																										
Lymphangitis, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
G.—Diseases of Urinary System.																										
Stricture, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	5	3	47	
Prostatic Disease, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Catarrh of Bladder, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	
Cystitis, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	7	
Nephritis, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Bright's Disease . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Other Diseases of Urinary System.	2	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	6	14	-	3	-	7	18	-	3	-	-	-	3	4	-	74	
H.—Diseases of Organs of Generation.																										
Orchitis, . . . . .	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Gonorrhoea, . . . . .	10	63	-	1	13	-	4	1	3	10	3	-	3	-	5	75	28	3	-	1	4	-	3	-	233	
Chancre, . . . . .	3	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	3	31	10	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	117	
Oophoritis, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disorders of Menstruation.	6	9	-	-	-	-	52	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	14	-	-	-	11	-	-	9	111	
Other Diseases of Generative Organs.	-	17	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	25	-	1	1	-	-	-	14	84	

TABLE X.—DISEASES for which PRISONERS on SICK REGISTER have been treated in the undermentioned Prisons—*continued*.

Description of Diseases.	Number of Cases in each Prison.																					Total Number of Cases.	
	LOCAL PRISONS.																						
	Armagh.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	Cork	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.	Limerick, Male.	Limerick, Female.	Londonderry.	Mountjoy, Male.	Mountjoy, Female.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Tullamore.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Maryborough.	Mountjoy, Male.	Mountjoy, Female.
I.— <i>Diseases of Parturition.</i>																							
Abortion, . . . . .			1			3									7	1							
Puerperal Convulsions, . . . . .						15							6		96		3						
Other Diseases of Parturition.	14																						
J.— <i>Diseases of Bone and Organs of Locomotion.</i>																							
Caries, . . . . .	1		11	9																			
Arthritis, . . . . .														3						1			
Synovitis, . . . . .	3								1					4	3	3					4		
Necrosis, . . . . .						1			6					3	3			3				1	
Periostitis, . . . . .															4								
Bursitis, . . . . .														1	1						3		
Whitlow, . . . . .		1												6	5				10	3		2	
Lumbago, . . . . .	9	95	4	8	41	33	14	10	1	23	13	8	34	49	43		3	8	31	2	5	11	14
Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.				2		3	8							30	15								
K.— <i>Diseases of Integumentary System.</i>																							
Carbuncle, . . . . .	1	1		2									4		8	1							
Ulcer, . . . . .	15	174	14	10	63	14	1	5	15	44		6	16	167	39	33	14	13		3		23	1
Phlegmon, . . . . .				2	15	33	1	1															
Pyæmia, . . . . .					1			3		9				7	1			6				6	
Lupus, . . . . .	2	3								4				1	3			3					

[illegible]

Number of Prisoners in Prison Hospital during year ended 31st Dec., 1901.	7	61	-	17	78	65	1	20	3	64	3	1	78	364	103	9	3	5	-	66	134	6	1,081
Daily average number in Hospital during 1901.	71	16	-	29	2	2	01	98	06	126	05	-	272	1406	416	78	04	09	-	18	1849	38	4812

TABLE XI.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

NAME OF PRISON.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception.
Larger Local Prisons.									
Armagh, . . . . .	1	M.	G. J. N.	11. 12. 00.	18. 7. 00.	12 c. mths. h. l. from 27. 7. 00.	26. 3. 01.	General debility, . . . .	Before.
Belfast, . . . . .	2	M.	D. C.	15. 6. 01.	10. 6. 01.	7 days imp.	18. 6. 01.	Enteric fever, . . . .	Do.
	3	F.	A. J. C.	2. 4. 01.	2. 4. 01.	3 c. mths. h. l. from 2. 4. 01.	22. 6. 01.	Prisoner's child had measles, . .	After.
	4	M.	R. M.	18. 7. 00.	27. 5. 00.	18 c. mths. h. l. . .	28. 11. 01.	Vomiting due to dilatation of the stomach.	Before.
Castlesbar, . . . . .	5	M.	W. H.	6. 3. 01.	7. 11. 00.	3 c. mths. h. l. . .	11. 3. 01.	Heart disease and senility, . .	Before.
Cloomed, . . . . .	6	M.	T. S.	18. 3. 01.	18. 3. 01.	I. 1 mth. h. l. II. 1 mth. h. l. (to follow.)	30. 4. 01.	Phlegmonous cellulitis, . . . .	Do.



Cork Male,	7	M.	M. S.	24. 12. 00,	24. 12. 00,	1 e. mth. or 41s.	3. 1. 01,	Bleeding piles,	Before.
	8	M.	J. B.	16. 2. 01,	16. 2. 01,	1 e. mth. imp.	24. 2. 01,	Debility and weak heart,	Do.
	9	M.	J. C.	17. 7. 00,	13. 8. 00,	10 e. mths. h. l.	18. 4. 01,	Dilatation of stomach,	Do.
	10	M.	J. McM.	4. 1. 01,	12. 12. 00,	6 e. mths. h. l. (4 mths. bail)	13. 5. 01,	Chronic conjunctivitis and iritis,	Do.
	11	M.	D. S.	30. 11. 01,	30. 11. 01,	1 mth. h. l.	4. 12. 01,	Anæmia and debility,	Do.
	12	M.	J. S.	—	15. 12. 01,	Remand,	26. 12. 01,	Enteric fever,	Do.
	13	F.	M. L.	1. 4. 01,	1. 4. 01,	1 e. mth. imp.	29. 4. 01,	Uterine hæmorrhage,	Do.
	14	F.	M. S.	2. 7. 01,	3. 7. 01,	1 e. mth. h. l.	22. 7. 01,	Debility and old age,	Do.
	15	F.	E. S.	13. 7. 01,	13. 7. 01,	I. 1 e. mth. imp. II. 1 do.	2. 8. 01,	Enteric fever,	Do.
	16	F.	M. L.	18. 7. 01,	18. 7. 01,	1 do.	7. 8. 01,	Enteric fever,	Do.
	17	F.	B. F.	10. 10. 01,	10. 10. 01,	3 do.	19. 10. 01,	Debility and ulcer of leg,	Do.
	18	F.	B. R.	21. 10. 01,	21. 10. 01,	I. 14 days imp. II. 14 do. (concurrent).	27. 10. 01,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
	19	F.	M. O.	24. 9. 01,	13. 11. 01,	1 e. mth. imp. or 41s.	18. 11. 01,	Do.,	—
	20	F.	E. F.	—	15. 12. 01,	Remand	22. 12. 01,	Typhus fever,	Before.
	21	F.	H. H.	—	15. 12. 01,	Do.,	26. 12. 01,	Do.,	Do.
	22	F.	K. S.	—	15. 12. 01,	Do.,	26. 12. 01,	Enteric fever,	Do.

TABLE XI, continued — PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

[illegible]

Monthy, .	28	M. C.	11. 12. 00,	14. 12. 00,	6 mths. h. l. from 11. 12. 00.	25. 3. 01,	Enteric fever,	After.
	29	P. A.	12 9. 01,	12 9. 01,	1 e. mth. h. l.	17. 9. 01,	Enteric fever, with a very weak heart,	Before.
	30	T. J. G.	5. 6. 01,	5. 6. 01,	2 yrs. h. l.	11. 10. 01,	Phthisis,	Do.
Monthy Female,	31	S. M'G.	9. 1. 01,	9. 1. 01,	2 e. mths. h. l.	21. 1. 01,	Nephritis,	Do.
	32	K. C.	9. 1. 01,	9. 1. 01,	2 e. mths. imp.	21. 1. 01,	Abortion,	After.
	33	M. W.	11. 3. 01,	11. 3. 01,	3 e. mths. h. l.	19. 3. 01,	Enteric fever,	Before.
	34	C. K.	31. 5. 01,	31. 5. 01,	14 days imp.	5. 6. 01,	Anemia,	Do.
	35	K. W.	19. 6. 01,	19. 6. 01,	1 e. mth. imp. or 40e.	6. 7. 01,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
	36	A. M'D.	5. 6. 01,	5. 6. 01,	3 e. mths. h. l.	5. 8. 01,	Do.,	—
	37	B. W.	29. 10. 01, and 14. 2. 00,	29. 10. 01,	I. 1 e. mth. h. l. II 1 do. imp. or 41e. 6d. III. 1 e. mth. imp. or 41e. 6d. IV. 1 e. mth. imp. or 41e. 6d.	5. 12. 01,	Tubercular disease of the lungs,	Before.
Sligo,	38	W. M'D.	(1) 7. 1. 01, (2) 14. 1. 01,	25. 1. 01,	Consecutive. (1) 1 e. mth. h. l. or 22e. (2) 14 days or 11e. Consecutive.	2. 3. 01,	Advanced pregnancy,	—
Triloe,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore,	39	T. C.	7. 10. 01,	8. 9. 01,	6 e. mths. imp.	28. 10. 01,	Lupoid ulceration,	Before.
Waterford, Co.	40	J. B.	I. 28. 12. 00, II. 29. 12. 00, III. 29. 12. 00,	18. 1. 01,	I 1 e. mth. h. l. II 1 mth. imp. 41e. 6d. III. 1 mth. imp. 41e. 6d.	16 3. 01,	Advanced pregnancy,	—

TABLE XI., *continued*.—PARTICULARS OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON MEDICAL GROUNDS FROM LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

[See Paragraph 136 of Report of Royal Commission, 1884.]

NAME OF PRISON.	No.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Reception.	Sentence.	Date of Release.	Disease or Cause on account of which released.	Whether disease originated before or after reception.
Waterford - con.	41	F.	H. S.	25. 7. 01.	3. 9. 01.	1 mth. impt., 41s. 6d.	21. 9. 01.	Advanced pregnancy,	—
Wexford, . . .	42	F.	A. D.	10. 7. 00.	7. 3. 00.	18 c. mth. suitable labour.	30. 8. 01.	Cancer, . . .	Before.
Minor Prisons.									
Carriek-on-Shannon,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enniskillen,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh, . . .		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convict Prisons.									
Maryborough,	43	M.	H. C.	7. 12. 99	9. 11. 99,	3 yrs. p. s. .	18. 9. 01.	Chronic bronchitis,	Before.
Mountjoy,	44	M.	J. M'P.	7. 12. 99	22. 12. 99,	5 yrs. p. s. .	23. 3. 01.	Acute intestinal obstruction,	After.
	45	M.	J. O'B.	1. 7. 01	6 7. 01,	3 yrs. p. s. .	21. 11. 01.	Asthma and chronic bronchitis,	Before.
Mountjoy Female, .	46	M.	W. W.	16. 3. 99	30. 3. 99,	7 yrs. p. s. .	30. 11. 01.	Stricture of the urethra,	Do.



TABLE XII.—*continued.*—DEATHS in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS and their CAUSES during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Belfast, .	1	M. W. W.	58	26.	9.	0. 11. 12. 00.	To be ex- changed.	11. 1. 01.	Exercised.	.	.	Good.	.	30	Dealer.
Cork Male,	2	M. T. C.	28	8	3. 00.	11. 12. 00.	Do.,	11. 1. 01.	Do.	.	.	Good.	.	NIL.	Labourer.
Mountjoy,	3	M. J. T.	62	7.	2. 01.	7. 2. 01.	Do.,	7. 3. 01.	Do.	.	.	Good.	.	NIL.	Hickney car- man.

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners)

(See paragraph 136 of Report

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Edu- cation.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Con- viction (if Con- victed).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Recep- tion into a Local Prison.	No.
ARRAIGH.								LOCAL		
E. S.,	505	F.	28	R. W.	Housekeeper,	Neglect child,	26. 6. 01	3 c. mths. h.l.,	29. 6. 01	1
E. M'C.,	257	M.	42	R	Tramp,	Larceny of bacon,	12. 4. 01	6 c. mths. h.l.,	12. 4. 01	2
D. T.,	511	M.	20	R. W.	Labourer,	Threatening language,	1. 7. 01	12 mths. or bail,	1. 7. 01	3
BELFAST.										
H. D.,	3130	M.	19	Ill.	Labourer,	Breaking and entering,	7. 12. 00	9 c. mths. h.l. from 11.10.00.	11. 10. 00	4
J. M'A.,	25	M.	25	R. W.	Labourer,	Mal. damage,	-	For trial,	9. 1. 01	5
J. J.,	338	M.	42	R. W.	Labourer,	Assault,	15. 2. 01	3 c. mths. h.l.,	15. 2. 01	6
D. M'K.,	252	M.	35	R. W.	Labourer,	Murder,	-	Custody during pleasure of Lord Lieutenant.	27. 2. 01	7
T. K.,	415	F.	40	R.	Housekeeper,	False pretences,	-	do.,	2. 6. 01	8
J. C.,	806	M.	29	R. W.	Labourer,	Murder,	-	do.,	2. 10. 01	9
J. C.,	2728	M.	42	R. W.	Hackler,	Larceny (2 cases),	25. 10. 01	2 and 2 c. mths. h. l., (Consecutive).	21. 10. 01	10
CASTLEBAR.										
J. T.,*	187	M.	23	Ill.	Labourer,	Manlaughter,	-	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	10. 7. 01	11
CLONMEL.										
T. K.,	822	M.	28	R. W.	Baker,	Drunkenness (2 cases),	27. 2. 01	I. 7 days n.l., 12s., II. 7 days h.l. 11s. (to follow).	27. 2. 01	12
W. F.,	610	M.	31	R. W.	—	Murder,	-	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	14. 12. 00	13
CORK (Male).										
J. S.,	1743	M.	39	Ill.	Driver,	Drunk,	29. 12. 00	1 c. mth., 41s.,	29. 12. 00	14
P. F.,	71	M.	24	R. W.	Labourer,	Entering hospital and demanding bread, &c.	21. 1. 01	2 c. mths. bail,	21. 1. 01	15
J. N.,	227	M.	27	R. W.	Sailor,	Wandering abroad,	2. 2. 01	14 days. imp.	2. 2. 01	16
W. W.,	281	M.	Prisoner would not speak.	Pensioner, Royal Irish Constabulary.	Perjury,	-	-	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure,	19. 2. 01	17
D. M'B.,	291	M.	20	R. W.	Labourer,	Wandering abroad and sleeping in a fowl house.	22. 2. 01	1 c. mth. h l.,	22. 2. 01	18
J. C.,	610	M.	41	R. W.	Farmer,	I. Attempting suicide, II. Felonious wounding.	-	For trial,	5. 6. 01	19
W. B.,	827	M.	29	R. W.	Farmer's son,	Indecent assault,	-	For trial,	25. 7. 01	20
W. M.,	1236	M.	60	Ill	Labourer,	Murder,	-	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	10. 11. 01	21
T. D.,	1614	M.	23	Ill.	Labourer,	Attempting to comm suicide.	-	For trial,	18. 12. 01	22

\* Committed to Prison from Castlebar Lunatic Asylum charged with the manslaughter of an inmate.



in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1901.  
of Royal Commission, 1884.)

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
							Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.		
PRISONS.									
ARMAGH.									
1	Sane.	Not known.	2 weeks.	Melancholia.	Not known.	-	Armagh, 16. 7. 01.	-	-
2	Sane.	No.	4 months.	Delusional.	do.	-	Armagh, 2. 8. 01.	-	-
3	Probably insane.	Probably yes	-	Delusional.	do.	-	Armagh, 1. 12. 01.	-	-
BELFAST.									
4	Insane.	No.	-	Moral insanity.	Not known.	-	Dundrum, 21. 1. 01.	-	-
5	do.	Not known.	-	Dementia.	Injury to head.	-	Belfast, 24. 1. 01. Received back 12. 3. 01. Dundrum, 21. 3. 01.	-	-
6	do.	Yes.	-	Acute mania.	Not known.	-	Belfast, 25. 2. 01.	-	-
7	do.	do.	-	Delusional mania.	do.	-	Dundrum, 23. 7. 01.	-	-
8	do.	Not known.	-	do.	do.	-	Dundrum, 23. 7. 01.	-	-
9	do.	Yes.	-	do. (acute).	do.	-	Belfast, 8. 10. 01. Received back 2. 12. 01. Dundrum, 9. 12. 01.	-	-
10	do.	Not known.	-	Dementia.	Hereditary.	-	Belfast, 23. 11. 01.	-	-
CASTLEBAR.									
11	Insane.	Yes.	-	Mania.	Not known.	-	Dundrum, 17. 7. 01.	-	-
CLOMMEL.									
12	Insane.	No.	-	Mania, with suicidal tendency.	Intemperate habits.	-	Clommel, 8. 3. 01.	-	-
13	Insane.	Yes.	-	Recurrent mania.	Disipation.	-	Dundrum, 15. 3. 01.	-	-
CORK (Male).									
14	Insane.	No.	-	Acute mania.	Drink.	-	Cork, 19. 1. 01.	-	-
15	do.	Yes.	-	Recurrent mania, with weak mind.	Not known.	-	Cork, 7. 2. 01.	-	-
16	do.	do.	-	Recurrent mania.	do.	-	Cork, 15. 2. 01.	-	-
17	do.	No.	-	Melancholia.	do.	-	Dundrum, 25. 3. 01.	-	-
18	do.	Not known.	-	Acute melancholia.	do.	-	Cork, 5. 4. 01.	-	-
19	do.	.	-	Suicidal melancholia.	do.	-	Cork, 12. 6. 01.	-	-
20	do.	Yes.	-	Recurrent melancholia.	do.	-	Cork, 4. 9. 01.	-	-
21	Good.	No.	-	† Had no signs of insanity	-	-	Dundrum, 24. 12. 01.	-	-
22	Insane.	No.	-	Acute mania.	Not known.	-	Cork, 29. 12. 01.	-	-

† Found insane by Jury, but had no signs of insanity while in prison.

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Edu- cation.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Con- viction (if Con- victed).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Recep- tion into a Local Prison.	No.
<b>CORK (Female).</b>										
K. C.,	522	F.	34	R. W.	Servant,	Wounding.	16. 7. 01	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	16. 7. 01	23
B. B.,	846	F.	36	R. W.	Prostitute,	Drunkenness.	11. 11. 01	1 c. mth. impt. or 41s.	11. 11. 01	24
<b>DUNDALK.</b>										
J. S.,	122 1900	M.	26	III.	Tramp,	Larceny of a watch.	24. 5. 00	12 c. mths. h.l.	11. 4. 00	25
<b>GALWAY.</b>										
J. H.,	142	M.	36	R. W.	Labourer,	Did attempt to commit suicide.	18. 7. 01	For trial, . . . . . Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	26. 3. 01 18. 7. 01	26
M. G.,	327	M.	64	R. W.	Farmer,	Shooting at with intent.	—	Remanded, . . . . . Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	16. 5. 01 18. 7. 01	27
P. N.,	371	M.	37	R. W.	Labouring and logging.	Riotous and indecent be- haviour in R. C. Cathed- ral at Tuam.	3. 8. 01	7 days or 11s.	2. 3. 01	28
B. O.,	458	F.	65	III.	Dealing and begging.	Vagrancy.	10. 9. 01	1 c. mth. h.l.	10. 9. 01	29
H. J.,	607	M.	40	III.	Tramp,	Steal a pipe.	18. 11. 01	1 c. mth. h.l.	11. 11. 01	30
T. H.,	378	M.	29	R. W.	Labourer,	Receiving stolen goods.	9. 10. 01	12 c. mths. h.l.	5. 8. 01	31
<b>KILKENNY.</b>										
J. M.,	23	M.	31	R. W.	Pauper,	Assault.	—	Remanded.	17. 1. 01	32
C. M'G.,	369	M.	27	III.	Itinerant-mu- sician.	do.	2. 7. 01	6 c. mths. h.l.	2. 7. 01	33
G. T.,*	321	M.	34	R. W.	Labourer,	Indecent assault.	15. 7. 01	6 c. mths. h.l.	27. 6. 01	34
<b>KILMAINHAM.</b>										
M. R.,	196	M.	40	R. W.	Farmer,	Assault, bodily harm.	1. 3. 01	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	18. 3. 01	35
T. O'C.,	243	M.	33	R. W.	Labourer and soldier.	Assault police.	—	—	18. 3. 01	36
T. K.,	474	M.	47	R. W.	Labourer,	Larceny.	—	—	23. 5. 01	37
J. M. alias G. M. K. D.,	623 734	M.	23 80	R. W.	Groom. Labourer.	Assault. Unlawfully wounding.	17. 6. 01 23. 7. 01	14 days h.l. or 12s. Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	21. 6. 01 8. 6. 01	38 39
Name unknown.	1216	M.	32	R. W.	Engineer.	Malevolently breaking a window.	28. 11. 01	1 c. mth. h.l.	28. 11. 01	40
J. M.,	1330	M.	35	R. W.	Painter,	Attempt murder.	—	Remanded.	14. 12. 01	41
<b>LIMERICK (Male).</b>										
P. R.,	461	M.	21	R. W.	Carpenter.	Attempt assault.	19. 6. 01	14 days impt.	26. 6. 01	42
T. H.,	631 00	M.	21	R. W.	Assistant Post- master.	Forgery, 6 indictments.	5. 12. 00	2 years h.l. in each case, concurrent.	28. 7. 00	43
J. T.,	779	M.	45	R. W.	Nil.	Loitering with a felonious intent.	10. 10. 01	1 c. mth. or ball.	1. 10. 01	44

\* This prisoner was received back from asylum as sane

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1901—continued.

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
							Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.		
CORK (Female).									
23	Insane, . .	Yes, . .	—	Acute mania and epilepsy.	Not known, .	-	Dundrum, 18. 7. 01.	-	-
24	do., . .	do., . .	—	Alcoholic mania, .	Drink, . .	-	Cork, 21. 11. 01.	-	-
DUNDALK.									
25	Weak, . .	Not known,	9 months,	Delusional, . .	—	-	Dundrum, 4. 2. 01.	-	-
GALWAY.									
26	Insane, . .	No, . .	—	Dementia, . . .	Served abroad and ague.	-	Ballinasloe, 20. 2. 01. Received back 18. 7. 01.	-	-
27	do., . .	do., . .	—	Delusive mania, .	Unknown, . .	-	Ballinasloe, 29. 7. 01. Received back 27. 5. 01. 18. 7. 01.	-	-
28	do., . .	do., . .	—	Chronic mania, . .	Syphilis, drink, possibly sun-stroke.	-	Dundrum, 26. 7. 01. Ballinasloe, 8. 8. 01.	-	-
29	do., . .	do., . .	—	Dementia, . . .	Unknown, . .	-	Ballinasloe, 21. 9. 01.	-	-
30	do., . .	do., . .	—	Amentia, . . .	Congenital, . .	-	Ballinasloe, 22. 11. 01.	-	-
31	Sane, . .	do., . .	About 4 months,	Acute dementia, .	Unknown, . .	-	Ballinasloe, 13. 12. 01.	-	-
KILKENNY.									
32	Insane, . .	Not known,	—	Delusions, . . .	Unknown, . .	-	Kilkenny, 24. 1. 01.	-	-
33	Sane, . .	Yes, . .	6 weeks, . .	Mania, . . .	do., . .	-	Kilkenny, 22. 2. 01.	-	-
34	do., . .	Yes, . .	7 weeks and 2 days.	do., . . .	do., . .	-	Kilkenny, 23. 5. 01. Received back 14. 10. 01.	-	-
KILMAINHAM.									
35	Insane, . .	Yes, . .	—	Dementia, . . .	Hereditary, . .	-	Dundrum, 9. 2. 01.	-	-
36	do., . .	do., . .	—	Mania, . . .	Not known, . .	-	Richmond, 19. 2. 01.	-	-
37	do., . .	Not known,	—	Dementia, . . .	do., . .	-	Richmond, 29. 5. 01.	-	-
38	do., . .	do., . .	—	do., . . .	do., . .	-	Richmond, 28. 6. 01.	-	-
39	do., . .	do., . .	—	Senile dementia and delusions.	Infirmity, . .	-	Dundrum, 28. 7. 01.	-	-
40	do., . .	do., . .	—	Delusions, . . .	Not known, . .	-	Richmond, 29. 11. 01.	-	-
41	do., . .	do., . .	—	. . . . .	do., . .	-	Richmond, 19. 12. 01.	-	-
LIMERICK (Male).									
42	Insane, . .	Not known,	—	Acute mania, . .	Not known, . .	-	Limerick, 1. 7. 01.	-	-
43	Sane, . .	—	332 days, . .	Melancholia and delusions.	do., . .	-	Dundrum, 22. 7. 01.	-	-
44	Insane, . .	Yes, . .	—	Dementia, delusions, etc.	Recurrent, . .	-	Limerick, 22. 10. 01.	-	-

on 14. 10. 01, but was retransferred to asylum on 16. 12. 01.

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Education	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Conviction (if Convicted).	Sentence (if sentenced).	Date of Reception into a Local Prison.	No.
<b>LIMERICK (Female).</b>										
<b>LONDONDERRY.</b>										
A. L.,	1188	M.	54	Ill.	Nil,	Vagrancy,	11. 12. 00	1 mth. h.l.,	11. 12. 00	45
M. M'C.,	155	F.	40	do.	do.,	Vagrancy,	1. 5. 01	1 c. mth. h.l.,	1. 5. 01	46
M. M'G.,	184	F.	36	do.	Servant,	Vagrancy,	14. 5. 01	7 days h.l.,	14. 5. 01	47
J. G.,	510	M.	25	R.W.	Labourer,	Vagrancy,	26. 6. 01	7 days h.l.,	26. 6. 01	48
W. A.,	509	M.	37	do.	do.,	Drunk and assaults,	27. 6. 01	10 c. mths. h.l., 3 c. mths. bail.	26. 6. 01	49
D. C.,	480	M.	30	R.	do.,	Drunk and assaults,	17. 6. 01	10 c. mths. h.l., 3 c. mths. bail.	17. 6. 01	50
J. P.,	1018	M.	21	R.W.	Labourer and soldier.	Larceny,	21. 11. 01	3 c. mths. h.l.,	18. 11. 01	51
M.,	1090	M.	34	do.	Tramp,	Vagrancy,	11. 12. 01	1 c. mth. h.l.,	11. 12. 01	52
<b>MOUNTJOY (Male).</b>										
G. P.,	378	M.	40	R.W.	Labourer,	Willful murder,	8. 2. 01	Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	8. 2. 01	53
P. B.,	796	M.	35	do.	Tailor,	(1) Larceny,	20. 2. 01	(1) 1 c. mth. imp.,	20. 2. 01	54
M. C.,	831	M.	51	do.	Labourer,	(2) Attempt suicide.	25. 2. 01	(2) 2 do.	25. 2. 01	55
J. M.,	638	M.	35	Nil	do.,	Drunkenness,	25. 2. 01	1 c. mth. or 40s.	25. 2. 01	56
J. M.,	638	M.	35	Nil	do.,	(1) Larceny,	5. 3. 01	(1) 1 c. mth. imp.,	5. 3. 01	56
S. H.,	1174	M.	24	R.W.	Soldier,	(2) Attempt suicide.	22. 4. 01	(2) 1 do.	22. 4. 01	57
J. M.,	2463	M.	35	do.	Labourer,	Threatening language and behaviour.	22. 4. 01	1 c. mth. bail.	22. 4. 01	57
T. O'C.,	1961	M.	39	do.	None,	Attempt suicide,	20. 7. 01	3 c. mths. h.l., and 1 c. mth. bail.	20. 7. 01	58
B. M.,	2524	M.	25	do.	Labourer,	Expose his person,	22. 6. 01	3 c. mths. h.l.,	22. 6. 01	59
B. M.,	2524	M.	25	do.	Labourer,	Malicious damage,	17. 10. 01	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	17. 10. 01	60
<b>MOUNTJOY (Female).</b>										
A. C.,	2127	F.	60	R.W.	Dealer,	Riotous and indecent behaviour. (3 charges).	27. 5. 01	I. 1 c. mth. imp. or 22s. 6d. II. 1 do. do. III. 1 do. do. Consecutive.	31. 5. 01	61
<b>SLIGO.</b>										
J. H.,	178	M.	23	R.W.	Labourer,	Murder of his wife,	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	4. 4. 01	62
R. G.,	497	F.	32	Ill.	Married woman,	(1) Drunk and disorderly, (2) Indecent behaviour, (3) Drunk and disorderly.	9. 9. 01	(1) 1 c. mth. imp., (2) 14 days imp. or 21s. 6d., (3) 1 c. mth. imp. 1 and 2 concurrent; 2 to follow.	9. 9. 01	63
M. L.,	496	M.	26	R.W.	Labourer,	Assault with intent to commit a felony.	—	Custody during Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	8. 9. 01	64
<b>TRALEE.</b>										
J. W.,	241	M.	25	R.W.	Labourer,	Murder,	—	Custody during the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure.	17. 6. 01	65
E. O'D.,	246	M.	37	do.	Labourer,	Assault,	—	On remand.	19. 6. 01	66

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1901—continued.

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of Imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity.	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
							Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.		
LIMERICK (Female).									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LONDONDERRY.									
45	Insane.	Yes.	-	Chronic mania.	Unknown.	-	Londonderry, 1. 1. 01.	-	-
46	do.	Not known.	-	do.	do.	-	Londonderry, 10. 8. 01.	-	-
47	do.	Yes.	-	Mania.	do.	-	Londonderry, 30. 8. 01.	-	-
48	do.	do.	-	do.	do.	-	Londonderry, 1. 7. 01.	-	-
49	do.	do.	-	Melancholia.	Drink.	-	Londonderry, 10. 8. 01.	-	-
50	Sane.	No.	87 days.	Acute mania.	do.	-	Londonderry, 27. 8. 01.	-	-
51	do.	do.	4 days.	Suicidal mania.	do.	-	Londonderry, 24. 12. 01.	-	-
52	Probably insane.	Not known.	-	Mania.	Habits of life.	-	-	-	Yes.
MOUNTJOY (Male).									
53	Doubtful.	Unknown.	Under observation 7 days.	No symptoms observed by Medical Officer.	-	-	Dundrum, 16. 2. 01.	-	-
54	Insane.	Yes.	-	Suicidal mania.	Unknown.	-	Richmond, 26. 2. 01.	-	-
55	do.	do.	-	Delusional.	Intemperance.	-	Richmond, 13. 4. 01.	-	-
56	do.	do.	-	Mania with delusions.	Intemperance, and sun-stroke.	-	Richmond, 13. 4. 01.	-	-
57	do.	Not known.	-	Delusional.	Unknown.	-	Richmond, 18. 5. 01.	-	-
58	do.	do.	-	Monomania.	do.	-	Richmond, 12. 8. 01.	-	-
59	do.	do.	-	Delusional.	do.	-	Richmond, 20. 8. 01.	-	-
60	Doubtful.	do.	-	No symptoms observed by Medical Officer while under observation 5 days.	-	-	Dundrum, 26. 10. 01.	-	-
MOUNTJOY (Female).									
61	Insane.	Unknown.	-	Delusional insanity.	Inebriety.	-	Richmond, 14. 6. 01.	-	-
SLIGO.									
62	Insane.	Not known.	-	Homicidal.	Hereditary.	-	Dundrum, 18. 7. 01.	-	-
63	do.	Yes.	-	Acute mania.	Alcoholism.	-	Sligo, 17. 9. 01.	-	-
64	Weak intellect.	Not known.	-	Monomania.	Congenital.	-	Dundrum, 16. 12. 01.	-	-
TRALEE.									
65	Idiotic.	No.	Insane on commitment.	Imbecility.	Congenital.	-	Dundrum, 18. 7. 01.	-	-
66	Maniacal.	No.	Insane on commitment.	Acute mania.	Hereditary.	-	Killarney, 28. 6. 01.	-	-

TABLE XIII.—PARTICULARS of each case of INSANITY (amongst Prisoners) in LOCAL

Initials of Name.	Reg. No.	Sex.	Age on Reception (Years).	Edu- cation.	Occupation previous to Conviction.	Crime or Charge.	Date of Con- viction (If Con- victed).	Sentence (If sentenced).	Date of Recep- tion into a Local Prison.	No.
<b>TULLAMORE.</b>										
J. S.,	666	M.	50	R.	Basketmaker,	I. Riotous and indecent behaviour in R.C. church	20. 10. 01	I. 2 a. mths. h.l., II. 7 days h. l., 7s. III. 1 a. mth. h. l.	20. 10. 00	67
J. F.,	15	M.	60	R.	Labourer,	II. Disorderly. III. Assault. Set fire to an outhouse,	-	Custody during His Majesty's pleasure.	9. 1. 01.	68
<b>WATERFORD.</b>										
B. K.,	24	F.	22	R.W.	None,	Assault,	8. 1. 01	14 days impt.,	8. 1. 01.	69
E. S.,*	16	F.	37	R.W.	Prostitute,	I. Drunk,	21. 12. 00	I. 1 mth. impt., 41s. 6d.	4. 1. 01	70
E. S.,*	871	F.	37	do.	do.,	II. Larceny, Drunk,	4. 1. 01 18. 9. 01	II. 2 a. mths. h.l., 1 mth. imp., 41s.,	18. 9. 01	71
<b>WEXFORD.</b>										
J. B.,	251	M.	47	III.	Begging,	I. Larceny, II. Milk, or attempt to milk a cow. III. and IV. Assault, resist, and obstruct police.	16. 8. 01	I. 3 a. mths. h.l., II. 1 do. III. 2 do. IV. 2 do.	16. 8. 01	72
<b>GARRICK-ON-SHAN.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DROGHEDA.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DUNSKILLIN.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MULLINGAR.</b>										
S. M'B.	243	M.	22	R.W.	Groom,	Larceny,	-	Remanded,	26. 11. 01	73
<b>OMAGH.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>WICKLOW.</b>										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MARYBOROUGH.</b>										
M. A.,	D 162	M.	18	R.W.	Labourer,	Larceny,	20. 2. 00	5 years p.a.,	16. 1. 00	74
<b>MOUNTJOY (Convict).</b>										
J. C.,	D 253	M.	56	R.W.	Road Contractor.	Manlaughter,	9. 7. 00	20 years p.a.,	17. 2. 00	75
<b>MOUNTJOY Female (Convict).</b>										
M. E. M.	B 201	F.	56	R.W.	Nil,	Forgery of orders for goods (6 cases).	4. 6. 01	5 years p.a. in each case concurrently (6 cases).	1. 5. 01	76

\* Same person. NOTE.—In addition to the above, 6 prisoners (5 males and 1 female) committed to Local Prisons and

and CONVICT PRISONS, during Year ended 31st December, 1901—continued.

No.	Mental Condition on Reception into a Local Prison.	Whether previously Insane.	Length of imprisonment previous to first symptoms of Insanity (in cases originating in Prison).	Form of Insanity	Supposed cause of Insanity.	Termination of Case.			
						Recovered in Prison.	Removed to Asylum.	Died in Prison, with Date.	Remaining in Prison.
							Name of Asylum and Date of Removal.		
TULLAMORE.									
67	Insane, .	Not known,	—	Mania with delusions, .	Not known, .	-	Maryborough, 24. 1. 01.	-	-
68	do., .	Not known,	—	Mania, . . .	Not known, .	-	Maryborough, 24. 1. 01. received back 24. 2. 01. Dundrum, 8. 3. 01.	-	-
WATERFORD.									
69	Insane, .	Not known,	—	Nymphomania,	—	-	Waterford, 17. 1. 01.	-	-
70	do., .	Yes, . .	—	Acute mania, . .	Alcoholism, .	-	Waterford, 24. 1. 01.	-	-
71	do., .	do., . .	—	do., . . .	do., . .	-	Waterford, 25. 9. 01.	-	-
WEXFORD.									
72	Insane, .	Not known,	—	Chronic dementia, .	Not known, .	-	Ennisceorthy, 19. 11. 01.	-	-
Prisons.)									
GARRICK-ON-SHANNON									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DROGHEDA.									
-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes.	-	-	-
ENNISKILLEN.									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MULLINGAR.									
73	Indifferent, .	Yes, . .	—	Dementia, . . .	Hereditary, .	-	Mullingar, 19. 12. 01.	-	-
OMAGE.									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WICKLOW.									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRISONS.									
MARYBOROUGH.									
74	Good, . .	No record, .	2 years and 7 months.	Mania, . . .	Hereditary, .	-	Dundrum, 11. 12. 01.	-	-
MOUNTJOY (Convict).									
75	Fair, . .	No, . .	10 months, .	Mania, . . .	Not known, .	-	Dundrum, 14. 8. 01.	-	-
MOUNTJOY Female (Convict).									
76	Insane, . .	Yes, . . .	—	Mania, . . .	Unknown, .	-	Dundrum, 26. 8. 01.	-	-

Bridewells on remand were, on being brought up at Petty Sessions, sent therefrom direct to Lunatic Asylums.

TABLE XIV.—RETURN OF RESTRAINTS, PRISON OFFENCES, and PUNISHMENTS  
(Required by section 15  
(See paragraph 93 of Report

PRISONS.	Number of Cases of Restraints.		Prison Punishments.			(a) Total number of Prisoners punished.
	Irons (Hand-cuffs.)	Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.	Punishment Cells.	Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Stage Class or Privilege.	
Gross Total M. & F.,	17	157	197	3,492	805	2,741
Larger Local Prisons.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
Armagh, . . .	- -	8 -	8 5	22 15	6 1	28 18
Belfast, . . .	- -	29 2	29 1	606 199	206 5	491 166
Castlebar, . . .	- -	1 -	- -	14 7	- -	11 6
Clonmel, . . .	- -	8 -	12 -	21 -	15 -	39 -
Cork Male, . . .	- -	9 -	2 -	248 -	72 -	188 -
Cork Female, . . .	- -	- 6	- 1	- 114	- 8	- 88
Dundalk, . . .	- -	1 -	1 -	103 -	64 3	94 -
Galway, . . .	- -	- 3	- 3	35 22	4 -	81 18
Kilkenny, . . .	- -	7 -	25 -	55 -	42 -	76 -
Kilmainham, . . .	- -	5 -	- -	218 -	18 -	178 -
Limerick Male, . . .	- -	3 -	1 -	165 -	19 -	121 -
Limerick Female, . . .	- -	- 5	- -	- 41	- -	- 34
Londonderry, . . .	- -	7 4	6 3	155 22	17 2	120 19
Mountjoy Male, . . .	- -	19 -	2 -	440 -	121 -	385 -
Mountjoy Female, . . .	- -	- 17	- 7	- 63	- 9	- 62
Sligo, . . .	- -	1 1	- -	108 1	3 -	81 1
Tralee, . . .	- -	1 1	1 -	95 6	6 -	79 5
Tullamore, . . .	- -	2 -	13 -	331 -	41 -	206 -
Waterford, . . .	- -	1 4	- 2	55 10	26 2	62 11
Wexford, . . .	- -	1 -	1 -	43 -	8 -	33 -
Minor Prisons.						
Carriek-on-Shannon, . . .	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Drogheda, . . .	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Enniskillen, . . .	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
Mullingar, . . .	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Omagh, . . .	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -
Wicklow, . . .	- -	- -	- -	2 -	- -	2 -
TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.	- -	93 43	97 22	2,767 499	668 30	2,222 418
† Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,206 418
Convict Prisons.						
Maryborough, . . .	- -	8 -	6 -	74 -	78 -	81 -
Mountjoy Male, . . .	17 -	11 -	2 -	86 -	31 -	45 -
Mountjoy Female, . . .	- -	- 2	- -	- 6	- 8	- 6
TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.	17 -	19 2	8 -	160 6	109 8	96 5
Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c.)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	88 5

\* These totals do not agree with the total prison population, as, in consequence of transfers and appear opposite  
† I.e., after deduction for cases of prisoners transferred during the year from one prison to



in LOCAL and CONVICT PRISONS from 1st JANUARY, 1901, to 31st DECEMBER, 1901.  
of 40 & 41 Vict., cap. 49.)  
of Royal Commission, 1884.)

(b) Number of Prisoners not punished.		(c) Total number of Prisoners during the Year. (Columns a & b)		Prison Offences.										PRISONS.
				Violence.		Escapes and Attempts to Escape.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regula- tions.		Total Offences.		
33,383		36,094		148		3		1,841		4,788		6,773		Gross Total M. & F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Larger Local Prisons.
854	292	892	806	1	3	1	-	10	-	57	49	69	52	Armagh.
8,659	1,980	4,160	2,146	12	6	-	-	160	60	980	189	1,102	255	Belfast.
307	102	318	108	1	-	-	-	4	-	13	8	18	8	Castlebar.
664	-	708	-	2	-	-	-	73	-	69	-	144	-	Clonmel.
1,644	-	1,732	-	1	-	-	-	88	-	480	-	569	-	Cork Male.
-	1,041	-	1,129	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	142	-	162	Cork Female.
584	-	628	-	5	-	-	-	55	-	145	-	206	-	Dundalk.
535	204	566	217	-	3	-	-	19	-	41	26	60	29	Galway.
667	-	743	-	4	-	-	-	128	-	62	-	194	-	Kilkenny.
2,425	-	2,593	-	4	-	-	-	113	-	260	-	377	-	Kilmainham.
995	-	1,116	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	257	-	415	-	Limerick Male.
-	517	-	551	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	67	-	68	Limerick Female.
1,148	541	1,268	560	8	-	-	-	54	2	208	40	270	42	Londonderry.
4,160	-	4,545	-	18	-	-	-	111	-	715	-	844	-	Mountjoy Male.
-	5,786	-	5,848	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	93	Mountjoy Female.
600	205	581	206	1	1	-	-	30	-	143	1	174	2	Sligo.
580	124	609	129	1	-	-	-	105	1	59	4	165	5	Tralee.
394	185	600	185	4	-	-	-	549	1	260	10	818	11	Tullamore.
652	531	714	542	2	1	-	-	95	1	78	32	175	34	Waterford.
301	116	334	116	1	-	-	-	10	-	40	-	51	-	Wexford.
														Minor Prisons.
98	42	98	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shan.
176	57	176	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Drogheda.
108	32	104	32	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	Enniskillen.
278	85	278	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mullingar.
286	74	287	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	Omagh.
157	25	159	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	Wicklow.
20,967	11,942	23,189*	12,360*	68	26	1	-	1,760	75	3,824	648	5,658	751	TOTAL LOCAL PRISONS.
20,703	11,936	22,912	12,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c).
														Convict Prisons.
126	-	177	-	3	-	1	-	6	-	177	-	187	-	Maryborough.
282	-	277	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	173	-	Mountjoy Male.
-	16	-	21	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	9	Mountjoy Female.
358	16	454	21	43	3	1	-	6	-	310	6	360	9	TOTAL CONVICT PRISONS.
353	15	340	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Net Total do. (Cols. a, b, c).

the same prisoner may be punished in more than one prison during the year, or counted as a prisoner not punished, two prisons in columns (a) or (b) and (c), another and so counted twice.

TABLE XV.—OFFENCES and COMMITMENTS of JUVENILES, i.e., PRISONERS under 16 years of age, from 1st January, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 (included in foregoing Tables).

PRISONS.	CONVICTED						NOT CONVICTED AND UNTRIED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.		
	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.		SUMMARILY.		By Courts Martial & Draughted.	TOTAL CONVICTED.						
	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.		Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	Under 12 Years.	12 and under 16 Years.	
TOTAL, M. & F. . .	1	14	20	165	-	21	179	6	77	27	286	
MALES.												
Larger Prisons.												
Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	2	6	-	2	6	1	-	3	6	
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	24	-	-	24	1	24	1	48	
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
Clonmel, . . . . .	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	2	-	8	
Cork Male, . . . . .	1	-	9	26	-	10	26	1	2	11	28	
Dundalk, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	1	9	-	1	9	-	2	1	11	
Kilkenny, . . . . .	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	1	3	
Kilmainham, . . . . .	-	11	3	30	-	3	41	-	16	3	57	
Limerick Male, . . . . .	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	3	1	5	
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	1	7	-	1	7	-	9	1	16	
Mountjoy, . . . . .	-	1	-	22	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	
Tralee, . . . . .	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	
Tullamore, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	8	-	-	8	-	2	-	10	
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	
Minor Prisons.												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
Total Males, . . . . .	1	13	19	164	-	20	166	5	71	25	237	
FEMALES.												
Larger Prisons.												
Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cork Female, . . . . .	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	
Limerick Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Mountjoy Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	1	2	1	7	
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Tralee, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Tullamore, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Minor Prisons.												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Females, . . . . .	-	2	1	11	-	1	13	1	6	2	19	

TABLE XVI.—SENTENCES ON JUVENILE PRISONERS COMMITTED from the 1st January, 1901, to 31st December, 1901.

PRISONS.	Penal Servitude for 3 Years and upwards.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											Sentence reprieved and not passed, &c.	Sent to Reforma- tory without Im- prisonment	Sent to Industrial Schools.	Fined, Bound to keep the Peace, &c.	Total.	
		12 Months and upwards.	Under 12 Months and above 6.	6 Months only.	Under 6 Months and above 3.	3 Months only.	Under 3 Months and above 2.	2 Months and above 1.	1 Month and above 14 Days.	14 Days and above 7.	7 Days and above 48 Hours.	48 Hours.						24 Hours.
<b>TOTAL, M. &amp; F.,</b>	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	4	22	32	58	1	4	19	35	5	14	200
<b>MALES.</b>																		
<b>Larger Prisons.</b>																		
Armagh, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8
Belfast, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	10	-	-	-	3	2	-	24
Castlebar, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clonmel, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Cork Male, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	14	-	2	-	3	-	6	36
Dundalk, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Galway, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	10
Kilkenny, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Kilmainham, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	15	18	1	1	44
Limerick Male, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Londonderry, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	8
Mountjoy, . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	4	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Sligo, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tralee, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
Tullamore, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Wexford, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>																		
Carriek-on-Shan., . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Omagh, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
<b>Total Males,</b>	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	21	32	64	1	3	17	33	5	13	186
<b>FEMALES.</b>																		
<b>Larger Prisons.</b>																		
Armagh, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Belfast, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Castlebar, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork Female, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Galway, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Limerick Female, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy Female, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Sligo, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tralee, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tullamore, . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Waterford, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Minor Prisons.</b>																		
Carriek-on-Shan., . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Females,</b>	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	2	2	-	1	14

TABLE XVII.—CONDITION of JUVENILES as to

PRISONS.	EDUCATION ON COMMITTAL.							
	Neither Read nor Write.		Read or Read and Write Imperfectly.		Read and Write Well.		Superior Instruction.	
	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.
Total, M. & F., . . .	8	42	11	64	8	160	-	-

MALES.

Armagh, . . . . .	1	-	2	3	-	2	-	-
Belfast, . . . . .	1	2	-	3	-	42	-	-
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Clonmel, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Cork, Male, . . . . .	1	8	5	2	5	18	-	-
Dundalk, . . . . .	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	-	4	1	7	-	-
Kilkenny, . . . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kilmainham, . . . . .	1	9	2	19	-	29	-	-
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, . . . . .	-	4	-	-	-	19	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Tralee, . . . . .	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-
Tullamore, . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Minor Prisons.								
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total Males, . . . . .	8	36	10	60	7	141	-	-

FEMALES.

Armagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Belfast, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Castlebar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cork Female, . . . . .	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Galway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mountjoy, Female, . . . . .	-	4	1	-	-	3	-	-
Sligo, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tralee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Tullamore, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Waterford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Prisons.								
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omagh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Females, . . . . .	-	6	1	4	1	9	-	-

## EDUCATION and RELIGION in 1901.

RELIGION.										PRISONS.
Church of Ireland.		Presbyterians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		TOTAL.		
Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 16 years.	
-	28	1	21	26	205	-	2	27	256	Total, M. & F.

## MALES.

-	-	-	1	3	5	-	-	3	6	Armagh.
-	13	-	16	1	17	-	2	1	48	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	Clonmel.
-	-	-	-	11	28	-	-	11	28	Cork, Male.
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	Dundalk.
-	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	11	Galway.
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	Kilkenny.
-	6	1	-	2	51	-	-	3	57	Kilmainham.
-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	Limerick, Male.
-	3	-	3	1	10	-	-	1	16	Londonderry.
-	3	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	23	Mountjoy.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	Tralee.
-	7	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minor Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shan.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Drogheda.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Enniskillen.
-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Wicklow.
-	26	1	21	24	188	-	2	25	237	Total Males.

## FEMALES.

-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Armagh.
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Belfast.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Castlebar.
-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	Cork, Female.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	Galway.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Limerick, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Londonderry.
-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	7	Mountjoy, Female.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Sligo.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Tralee.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Tullamore.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wexford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minor Prisons.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carrick-on-Shan.
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	Drogheda.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Enniskillen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mullingar.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Omagh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Wicklow.
-	2	-	-	2	17	-	-	2	19	Total Females.

TABLE XVIII.—CRIMES of CONVICTS committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during the year ended 31st December, 1901, and of all Convicts in custody on that date.

CRIMES.	Number Committed under fresh sentences of penal servitude during year.		No. in custody on 31st Dec., 1901.					
			Maryborough.		Mountjoy.	Total Males.	Mountjoy Female.	
			Intermediate.	Others.				
	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	
Aiding and assisting the commission of Rape,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Aiding and abetting Larceny,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Arson,	1	-	-	1	3	4	-	-
Assault, Bodily Harm,	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-
Assault and Robbery,	3	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
Assault with intent to Steal,	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Attempt to Murder,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Attempted Arson,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Base Coin, having, making, uttering, or intending to utter,	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Breaking and Entering,	-	-	1	7	6	7	-	-
Burglary, &c.,	4	-	-	1	6	7	-	-
Carnal knowledge of Girl under 18,	1	-	-	3	3	6	-	-
Cattle Stealing,	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Felony,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Feloniously shooting at,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Feloniously setting fire to Dwelling-house,	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Forgery,	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Highway Robbery,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-
Horse stealing,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Housebreaking,	16	-	-	3	23	28	-	-
Larceny, &c.,	7	3	1	17	24	42	3	-
Malicious damage,	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manlaughter,	13	-	2	22	29	63	4	-
Military and Naval Offences,	1	-	-	4	5	9	-	-
Murder,	-	-	1	8	11	20	1	-
Obstructing Railway,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Obtaining Goods and Money by False Pretences,	5	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
Rape,	2	-	-	3	3	16	-	-
Receiving, &c.,	1	-	-	1	4	5	-	-
Robbery,	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-
Sacrilege,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Sheep stealing,	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Throwing Vitriol, with Intent,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Wounding with Intent,	2	-	-	1	3	4	-	-
Wounding and grievous bodily harm,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals,	67	5	5	99	153	236	11	-

TABLE XIX.—STATEMENT of ACCOMMODATION for PRISONERS in the Local and Convict Prisons (not including Minor Prisons and Bridewells), and of the daily average and greatest number of Male and Female Prisoners, respectively, during the year ended 31st December, 1901.

Prisons.	Number of Cells fitted for present occupation.			Number of other Cells that could be made available.			Number of Rooms.			Daily Average Number of Prisoners.			Greatest Number of Prisoners.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.
<b>Larger Local Prisons.</b>														
Armagh, . . .	74	51	125	-	-	-	2	1	3	63	20	83	87	38
Belfast, . . .	426	156	582	14	-	14	6	4	10	350	123	473	412	150
Castlebar, . . .	45	16	61	-	-	-	2	2	4	23	7	30	41	18
Clonmel, . . .	154	-	154	-	-	-	6	-	6	51	-	51	72	-
Cork, Male, . . .	263	-	263	-	-	-	3	-	3	177	-	177	215	-
Cork, Female, . . .	-	155	155	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	75	75	-	97
Dundalk, . . .	122	-	122	3	-	3	3	-	3	73	-	73	109	-
Galway, . . .	101	23	123	4	8	12	4	1	5	51	16	67	72	28
Kilkenny, . . .	169	8	177	3	-	3	2	-	2	77	-	77	115	-
Kilmainham, . . .	169	-	169	-	-	-	14	-	14	128	-	128	180	-
Limerick, Male, . . .	134	-	134	-	-	-	2	-	2	84	-	84	112	-
Limerick, Female, . . .	-	94	94	-	8	8	-	1	1	-	36	36	-	63
Londonderry, . . .	149	49	198	-	-	-	3	3	6	105	40	145	133	58
Sligo, . . .	81	26	107	-	-	-	2	2	4	47	14	61	64	22
Tralee, . . .	75	14	89	-	-	-	7	1	8	36	6	42	53	15
Tullamore, . . .	89	40	129	5	-	5	8	3	11	68	15	83	100	26
Waterford, . . .	74	40	114	3	-	3	2	2	4	33	33	66	46	53
Wexford, . . .	66	51	117	-	-	-	7	1	8	30	10	40	42	21
<b>Convict Prison.</b>														
Maryborough, . . .	114	-	114	3	-	3	-	-	-	105	-	105	110	-
<b>Local and Convict Prison.</b>														
Mountjoy, . . .	545	377	922	11	-	11	5	5	10	487	252	739	560	324
<b>TOTAL, . . .</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>3,839</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>2,553</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

TABLE XX.—RETURN of COMMITTALS, &amp;c.,

BRIDEWELLS.	Number of Prisoners committed during year.													
	Number in custody at Unlock on 1st January, 1901.		On remand and afterwards discharged, committed to larger Prisons under sentence, or otherwise disposed of.		Under sentence of									
					12 Hours.		24 Hours and above 12.		48 Hours and above 24.		72 Hours and above 48.		7 Days and above 72 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ballina, . .	-	-	18	3	-	-	16	5	6	3	2	1	-	-
Clifden, . .	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fermoy, . .	-	-	52	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilrush, . .	-	-	22	1	-	-	2	-	10	3	-	-	1	-
Loughrea, .	-	-	15	6	-	-	2	-	4	2	-	3	-	-
Mallow, . .	-	-	57	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross, .	-	-	27	4	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-
Newry, . .	2	-	35	5	-	-	-	-	47	7	-	-	5	1
Parsonstown, .	3	-	42	4	2	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	51	17
Total, . .	5	-	275	42	2	-	28	6	86	18	2	4	57	18



to BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1901.

Total Number of direct Committals during year.		Number received on way to larger Prisons.		Number otherwise received.		Total number of Prisoners received.		Greatest number of either sex in custody at any one time during above period.		Daily average number in custody.		Number in custody at Lock-Up on 31st December, 1901.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
42	12	37	13	-	-	79	25	4	3	40	10	1	-
7	1	6	5	-	-	13	6	2	2	15	04	2	1
52	10	-	-	-	-	52	10	9	2	130	13	1	-
25	4	-	-	-	-	25	4	4	2	26	04	-	-
21	11	15	5	6	2	42	18	6	2	16	10	-	-
58	8	20	3	-	-	78	11	6	1	06	008	3	-
43	7	-	-	-	-	43	7	3	1	58	09	2	-
87	13	9	4	6	-	102	17	4	2	02	08	-	-
105	22	12	11	-	-	117	33	5	2	140	40	1	-
450	88	99	41	12	2	561	131	-	-	488	988	10	1

TABLE XXI.—RETURN of the STAFF of the undermentioned PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS on 31st December, 1901, including vacancies.

PRISONS.	MALE OFFICERS.							FEMALE OFFICERS.				Total.	
	Governor and Deputy Governor.	Chief Wardens.	Chaplain.	Surgeons and Apothecaries.	Clerks and Store-keepers.	Warders and Bridewell-keepers.	Other Subordinate Officers.	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendents.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons and Female Attendants at Bridewells.	Servants.	Male.	Female.
<b>LARGER LOCAL PRISONS.</b>													
Armagh, . . . . .	1	1	3	1	1	11	-	-	1	3	1	18	5
Belfast, . . . . .	2	1	3	1	3	33	3	-	1	14	2	46	17
Castlebar, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	8	-	-	-	2	1	13	3
Clonmel, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	12	-	-	-	-	1	18	1
Cork, Male, . . . . .	2	1	5	1	1	22	2	-	-	-	1	38	15
Cork, Female, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	12	1	18	1
Dundalk, . . . . .	1	1	3	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	18	1
Galway, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	9	-	-	-	2	1	15	3
Kilkenny, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	13	1	-	-	-	1	20	1
Kilmainham, . . . . .	2	1	2	1	1	18	-	-	-	-	1	25	1
Limerick, Male, . . . . .	1	1	2	2	1	14	-	-	-	-	1	21	1
Limerick, Female, . . . . .	-	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	1	5	8
Londonderry, . . . . .	1	1	3	1	1	13	-	-	1	5	1	20	7
Sligo, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	1	16	3
Tralee, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	11	-	-	-	2	1	16	3
Tullamore, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	11	-	-	-	3	1	17	4
Waterford, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-	1	3	1	14	5
Wexford, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	9	-	-	-	2	1	14	3
<b>CONVICT PRISON.</b>													
Maryboro', . . . . .	1	1	2	1	1	37	4	-	-	-	1	47	1
<b>LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.</b>													
Mountjoy, . . . . .	2	2	4	2	7	85	19	1	7	23	2	121	33
<b>MINOR PRISONS.</b>													
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Drogheda, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Enniskillen, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Mullingar, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Omagh, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Wicklow, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
<b>LOCK-UP.</b>													
Ennis, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	4	-	-	1	4	1	9	6
<b>BRIDEWELLS.</b>													
Ballina, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Clifden, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Fermoy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kilrush, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Loughrea, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mallow, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Ross, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Newry, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Parsonstown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, 1901, . . . . .	23	28	49	22	21	360	29	1	20	84	23	532	128
Total, 1900, . . . . .	22	28	47	21	21	362	32	1	20	84	23	533	128

TABLE XXII.—ESCAPES from PRISONS and BRIDEWELLS from 1st January, 1901, to 31st December, 1901.

Prison, &c., from which Escapes were effected.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Date of Escape.	Offence of which convicted or charged.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Armagh, . .	T. C.	M.	22	8. 4. 01.	Larceny of a horse.	Untried, .	Separately,	Yes.
Belfast, . .	W. D. M. K.	M.	23	9. 10. 01	Breaking, entering and larceny.	do., . .	do., . .	Not.
Fermoy Bridewell	P. R.	M.	20	8. 5. 01	Serious assault	do. . .	do., . .	Yes.
Maryboro', . .	M. D.	M.	23	8. 8. 01	Rape, . .	Tried, . .	With others.	do.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS of RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &amp;c., by Contract and by Prison Labour, during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

## LARGER LOCAL PRISONS.

PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Armagh, . .	Contract,	Erecting cowl on chimneys of Boardroom and officers quarters; taking ridge tiles off chapel roof, and, instead, putting ridg-poles up angles and covering with lead, making staunch and repairing slated roof where necessary; repairing roofs of female prison and entrance building; painting front of prison and railings, three warders' cottages and back gate of prison, and connecting the prison with the city new sewerage system.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Erecting two gas-light pendants in Boardroom; erecting bridge of flue under steam boiler; hanging doors, erecting range in kitchen, and stove in room of Chief Warder's quarters; putting gravel on female exercise ground; erecting confessional in chapel for Roman Catholic prisoners; extending boarding in female laundry divisions, and carrying out general carpentry, glazing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, whitewashing, and repairs to buildings.
Belfast, . .	Contract,	Fitting up a new telephone between Governor's and Storekeeper's offices; fitting new hot-water pipes in chapel, and connecting same with existing heating-pipes in A and D wings; repairs to heating-pipe where it burst in A wing.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Laying kerbing-stones around walks in garden; excavating and laying new sewer-pipes with manholes, &c., along B, C, and D wings; removing cross- and division walls of ironing room in laundry, and converting same into one large room, also enlarging the windows to give more light, and erecting new shelving in mangling room; fitting up new close range in Deputy Governor's quarters, and new open grate in female officers' quarters; papering and painting quarters of Deputy Governor; limewashing, colouring, and painting the entire prison; executing repairs to carpentry, plumbing, gas-fitting, and glazing; also repairs to roofs, locks and keys, roads, paths, &c.
Castlebar, . .	Contract,	Repairing roofs of Governor's house and male and female prisons, damaged by storm; taking down and re-building brickwork around laundry boiler, female prison, and putting in two soot doors; raking out and pointing 76 yards of wall in female prison block to prevent leakage in female officers' rooms; painting and gilding dials, &c., of turret clock; cleaning hopper heads in Governor's house and setting chimney pot in hospital building.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Painting railings front of prison; covering wooden door in boundary wall leading to field with sheet iron; general small repairs to wood-work, &c.; erecting additional barbed wire fence on west side of the field now under cultivation at rear of prison; covering fumigating boxes in male and female prisons with felt; repairing stove in assistant matrons' room; putting in new sink-trap in female prison yard; putting new lining in cookhouse range; pointing boundary wall—134 yards; general painting, glazing, and whitewashing male and female prisons; flag-staff taken down, painted, and re-erected.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Clenmel . .	Contract,	Introducing town water supply throughout prison; supplying a new range for cook-house, and new mantel register for Governor's office; fitting up two new additional windows in hospital; erecting a new reception store, with necessary shelving, &c.; painting and papering hall of Governor's house; repairing ceiling of room in prison cottage; colouring and painting interior of six prison cottages.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Constructing a new fumigating box near reception store, and making a concrete floor for same; erecting a small house for water meter; removing old paved channels around walls and buildings for surface water, and making new ones in concrete; removing old crank pump and house enclosing it, and laying out grounds on which erected for garden purposes; dishing with cement mortar 213 yards of boundary wall; painting and colouring interior of Protestant church, and two rooms in Governor's house; fitting up with bells and gas two cells that were formerly used as reception stores; opening and closing ground in connection with the new water supply; executing the necessary repairs in carpentry, masonry, painting, glazing, and limewashing.
Cork Male, . .	Contract,	Repairing roofs of Nos. 8, 9, and 10 sections; making a new window ope in front wall, and repairing roof chief warder's quarters; erecting a new telephone from front gate to office.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Making and erecting an altar, and fitting up a new heating system in chapel, also enlarging the sacristy; repairing the furnace in laundry; changing the Corporation supply of water from the cistern direct to the prison; fitting a new furnace bottom in cookhouse boiler, and repairing the range in officers' quarters; papering sitting-room, chief warder's quarters; whitewashing the prison and carrying out the necessary repairs to carpentry, plumbing, painting, &c.
Cork Female,	Contract,	Repairing ranges in cookhouse, mess kitchen, and laundry; repairing roof of the prison.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Repairing water supply to laundry, corridors, and old hall; building up doorways formerly the circular walk; fixing down pipes in front of prison and eave gutters in cookhouse; erecting gas-lamp in cookhouse yard, and altering gas-pipes between the hospital and the prison; repairing partition between the troughs in laundry; raising inspection traps of W. C.'s in circular walk; fixing hand-rail on steps leading from terrace to front gate; putting in a registered grate in matron's quarters; demolishing walls around prison, and filling up the circular walk with the rubbish from same; laying a coating of earth on terrace in front of prison, and putting same under grass; whitewashing, colouring, and painting gate warder's quarters and guard-room at entrance gate; general repairs to gas and water-pipes, gongs, bells, W. C.'s throughout the prison; whitewashing, painting, and glazing throughout the prison.
Dundalk, † . .	Contract,	Repairing crank pump and weighbridge; repairing steam boiler; repairing water pipes; erecting one 2-inch patent ball-cock on cistern of crank pump; supplying new book-case for the secular library.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Concreting front of sixteen sheds in stoneyard; re-coping separation wall in stoneyard; repairing gates in stoneyard; concreting portion of large exercise ring; erecting wire netting between crank pump yard and garden; putting up timber and wire paling between garden and stoneyard; repairing roof of hospital; erecting new fire grate in officers' quarters; putting on eight new cell locks, and two new latch locks; erecting chimney pot; repairing and painting fumigating box; repairing roof of prison brickwork of two furnaces, roof of stone sheds, &c.; painting external gates; repairing gas and water pipes; carrying out general repairs and minor works of maintenance to prison and officers' quarters; painting, whitewashing, &c.
Galway, . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up ball-cock, union, &c., in hot-water cistern in hospital; supplying and fitting up a new saddle boiler in male reception; taking down, cleaning and re-erecting some of the gas pipes through the prison.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Taking down portion of a wall in No. 1 exercise yard, and coping same; putting a new roof on portion of Governor's house; putting a new roof on entrance to church; repairing the roofs of male and female prisons, offices, &c.; painting portion of the chief warder's quarters; repairing two boilers and range in cookhouse; carrying out necessary limewashing, painting, glazing, carpentry work, and general repairs throughout buildings.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

Prisons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Kilkenny, . .	Contract,	Repairing roofs of prison and warders' cottages; repairing baths, down pipes, &c.; supplying new grate for chief warder's office; supplying and setting new range in Governor's quarters; sundry repairs to hot water supply of bath in Governor's quarters; sundry repairs to hospital w. c. and electric bells; supplying hot water from cistern in connection with scullery-trough in cookhouse; supplying and fitting new gas-pendant in Governor's office; repairing ball-cocks and valves of cisterns in w. c.; repairing roof over chapel and Governor's quarters; repairs to crank pump; repairing steam cooking pan in cookhouse.
Do., . .	Prison,	Setting new grate in chief warder's office; sundry small repairs and painting to warders' cottages; fitting new stock lock on garden gate; gravelling prison grounds and yards of cottages; repairing crank pump; substituting wooden for old iron door, at female prison; taking up old and re-laying new soil pipes in connection with warder's cottages, and setting of twelve new Buchan traps at rear of same; renewing furnace bars in prison heating boiler; general repairs to windows, doors, locks, bells, gas and water pipes, &c.; general painting, glazing, and limewashing throughout the prison.
Kilmainham, . .	Contract,	Building up disused gate in stoneyard; erecting small store for fire-wood; repairing roof and chimney of Deputy Governor's house; setting new range in prison cottage; fixing manhole cover and Armstrong junction in connection with sewer in office yard; putting up new W. C. in wood yard; fixing new fire-guards in hospital wards; concreting floor of oakum store; painting, colouring, and whitewashing prison and prison cottages, and general glazing throughout the prison; fixing a cistern in W. C. at warder's cottage; enlarging accommodation of two warders' cottages by adding thereto the two rooms of the third cottage—one to each; putting new lining of firebricks round laundry boiler.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Supplying and fixing new gate at laundry; colouring gable end of main hall; repairing roof of main hall, &c.
Limerick Male, .	Contract,	Coping 210 lineal feet of boundary wall at rear of prison with cement concrete.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Painting and whitewashing throughout the prison; repairing roof of main prison and F wing; repairing fifty-seven locks and keys; repairing bells in main prison; repairing gas-fitting in twelve cells; fixing new taps to same; repairing furnaces; repairing water pipes throughout the prison; re-pointing with cement, roof over front gate; concreting 67 feet of watercourse in stone yard; concreting 80 square feet at side of cookhouse; raising and re-setting 30 square yards of flagging in yard at rear of Governor's house; felting and tarring entire roofs of stone-breaking and wood-cutting sheds; fixing new Baroness range and three boilers in cookhouse; general repairs to prison furniture, and glazing of windows, &c.
Limerick Female, .	Contract,	Repairing roof and louvre of main hall and reception blocks; repairing guard-room grate and roofs of coal store and mess-room; stopping a leak in skylight over main hall; repairing roof of R. C. chapel and colouring wall; repairing roofs of trades warders' quarters, mess-room, and female officers' quarters; stopping a leak in roof of laundry and roof of hospital; converting old carpenters' shop into a drying room for laundry, and fixing a new stove in position; providing and fixing lead on roof of cupola over church, and painting same; repairing roof of mess by providing and fixing new slates and eave shoot; whitewashing chief warder's kitchen and yard and rooms, and passages of trades warder's quarters; providing and fixing new cross beam under roof of reception passage; repairing shaft of office chimney, and pointing it in cement; providing, fixing, and painting new wood roof on louvre over main hall; repairing roof of coal store; whitewashing cookhouse and laundry; painting windows of entrance block, and front of chief warder's quarters; plastering, dashing where required, and whitewashing all the walls of yards and passages throughout the prison; plastering, and dashing where required, and colouring front boundary wall and front entrance yard; whitewashing tradeswarder's yard, front of his quarters, and the passage leading to same; fixing lead flashing on louvre over main hall; remedying a defect in the flue connected with laundry boiler.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

Parsons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Limerick Female, .	Prison, .	Fixing new portable boiler in the laundry; erecting horses in drying room; enamelling baths; repairing doors, window sashes, bells, locks, and gas and water pipes; plastering, painting, glazing, and whitewashing throughout the prison.
Londonderry, .	Contract,	Repairing roofs, chimneys, eave gutters, spouting, and down pipes of male and female prisons, hospital, reception blocks, store, church, Governor's house, and stoneyard sheds; fixing and renewing slating of same where blown off by storm; fixing twenty-two new gas-cocks in cells of male prison, and twelve new gas brackets and one grate in Governor's house; repairing gas and water pipes, cocks, and electric bells of male and female prisons; repairing heating boiler, lower tier, cutting and fixing on three new flanges in same; fitting up bells from front gate to female prison and Governor's house; papering one room in Chief Warder's quarters.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Lifting stone flooring of two workshops, lower tier, and laying timber flooring; making and fixing two new window frames and sashes in same; plastering one room; making and fixing a mantel in Governor's house; papering and painting eight rooms, and fixing two new doors in Governor's house; building a new porch to entrance of chief warder's quarters; stripping off and renewing mason work of heating boiler, lower tier; building man-hole and fixing a new cast-iron trap on main sewer; repairing doors, windows, wire bells, and fire-grates of male and female prisons; enlarging drying room of laundry and fixing fire-grate in same; whitewashing and painting all rooms, cells, corridors, and staircases of male and female prisons, hospital, and officers' quarters.
Sligo, . . .	Contract,	Repairing electric bells, and roofs of male and female prisons, and hospital building; repairing water pipe going to mill tank; erecting an electric bell between female hospital and matron's room, and between matron's room and Governor's house; repairing water pipe in female hospital yard; repairing large clock at entrance gate.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Taking down and re building twenty-seven arches in No. 1 and No. 2 wards; breaking an entrance through boundary wall into the prison field, and putting an iron gate and wooden door upon same; erecting 300 yards of 3-foot boarding on top of wall around prison field; raising three air shafts on warders' new cottages, over roof; putting 36 feet of 3-foot boarding on paling at female hospital yard; erecting coal shed for chief warder; erecting a shed in prison field to shelter prisoners from rain, &c.; general repairs throughout the prison, plumbing, painting, glazing, and whitewashing.
Tralee, . . .	Contract,	Cleaning out two cess pits; repairing eave gutters; repairing ceiling in main hall; general repairs to roofs, slating, &c.; supplying one Tortoise stove for laundry, and one gas meter for warders' cottages; taking down 12 feet of wall, and re-building pier at weighbridge; painting and renovating one warder's cottage; supplying and fixing new hot water boiler to range in Governor's house; removing and fixing four new sets of iron bars to cell windows, male prison; general repairs to gas and water pipes.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Limewashing, painting, and renovating officers' mess, and one warder's cottage; limewashing and painting prison cells, &c.; repairing screen bars in bath-room; eave gutters in Governor's house; repairing stone steps to officers' mess and offices; covering hot water pipes in female laundry; fixing new ball-cock to w.c.; repairs to leak in gable of hospital; two new cell ventilators fixed in male prison; general repairs to gas and water pipes, and repairing plastering throughout the prison.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

Prisons.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Tullamore, . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up two drop latches to two gates of outside railing round lawn; repairing gas and water pipes; supplying and fitting up new earthenware sink trough in chief warder's quarters; repairing roof over R. C. chapel; supplying new altar of polished pitch pine, with tabernacle and canopy; erecting four lead light windows of rolled cathedral glass in Protestant chapel; cleaning cesspool and keeping drains in order.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Painting and papering Governor's dining, sitting, and two bedrooms and hall; painting doors and windows, &c.; setting new Marlborough grate in diningroom; erecting night alarm bell between female prison and Governor's house; building stand for water sink, and setting new registered grate in chief warder's quarters; putting on new roof over tower left side of entrance gate, and erecting flag staff, with iron supports; erecting 110 yards new eave gutter round laundry block; painting and colouring Protestant chapel; setting close range in mess kitchen, and one in No. 1 cottage; repairing roof of prison; repairing gas pipes generally; painting and whitewashing prison.
Waterford, . .	Contract,	Repairing food trollies in male hall; erecting railings round food lift-trap; replacing new locks and keys in doors of visiting rooms; detaching gas pipe of officers' quarters from supply pipe of prisoners' cells; replacing new water-closet in entrance hall; making connection from main gas pipe of male hall into body of chapel, and erecting four new pillar lights; also making connection from main gas in office to chapel, and erecting two new pillar lights over altar; replacing new fire bars in female laundry stove; supplying new bell for communication from female prison to male hall; renewing plate in cookhouse range, and replacing stuffing box in water-closet force pump.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Making and erecting two confessional boxes in chapel; staining and varnishing same; making and erecting a library press for officers; staining and varnishing it; sheeting front of coal shed; supplying lock and key for same, and repairing roof; erecting bell from female prison to male hall; repairing gas fittings, locks, doors, gates, pumps, &c., throughout the prison, officers' quarters, and hospital; repairing and glazing main roof of male and female prisons and hospital; repairing eave-shoots, down pipes, and water tanks; carrying out all necessary limewashing, painting, glazing, &c., throughout the prison, and all carpentry work and general repairs to prison and cell furniture, &c.
Wexford, . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting up two new Stanley ranges complete in cookhouse and guard-room; papering walls and ceilings, painting woodwork, and staining floors of two rooms in Governor's house; supplying and fitting up a new cast-iron flue bend, and staunching two joints in water pipe of heating apparatus in female prison; supplying and fitting up new boiler in cookhouse.
Do., . .	Prison, .	Altering gas-fittings in hall of male prison; erecting new syphon cistern in office w. c.; erecting new frame in wood shed; fitting up shelving with door in guard-room at entrance gate; fitting windows with sash weights in married officers' quarters; erecting new slop troughs in Governor's house and mess kitchen; erecting a new heating stove in guard-room at entrance gate; putting on new lock in w. c. in Governor's house; putting on new circular metal plate in portable forge; erecting two incandescent lamps in Governor's sitting-room; lowering eight feet of wall, back of female prison and mess kitchen; carrying out necessary limewashing, painting, glazing, carpentry work, repairs to locks and keys, and general repairs throughout building.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

## MINOR PRISONS.

MINOR PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Contract,	Repairs to roof of main prison after storm; setting two Register grates, one in office and one in chief warder's quarters.
Drogheda, . . .	Contract,	Dashing front wall of prison and two small walls inside prison yard; putting two new chimney cans, one on laundry flue, and one on chief warder's kitchen flue; glazing eleven panes of glass through the various sections of the prison; repairing roof of main building, laundry, and out-offices; repairing skylight, and putting two new earthenware pans on office and male hospital chimneys.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Painting railings in front of prison; taking off and re hanging front gate; removing old hedge and making new walk in front of prison; lifting trap and clearing sewer in warders' yard; making new water channel in stoneyard; also gravelling and making new yard in same lifting two traps and clearing sewers in laundry yard; repairing ball-cock and water pipe of flushing tank in w. c. in chief warder's quarters, also one in female lavatory; repairing six cell bells; removing pavements and making new walks in male exercise yard; general painting and whitewashing throughout the prison.
Keshkillen, . . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of prison by replacing sixty slates on same; also repairing gas-pipe at front gate.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Whitewashing of chief warder's and warders' quarters, also laundry, cells, passages, &c.; glazing of windows, painting of doors, gates, railings, and windows, and sundry repairs throughout the prison.
Mullingar, . . .	Contract,	Making one new door, with Norfolk join and latch, to replace old worn-out door on gate quarters; repairing roof of male and female prison; replacing slates removed by storms, and fastening loose ones; repairing ridge tiles, and fastening with cement where required; putting up two lengths of eave runs to replace worn out ones; repairing roof of entrance gate quarters, cementing coping and ridge tiles, putting up 23 feet of down pipes, and covering same round with cement; replacing old eave runs on gate quarters with new ones; cleaning and covering seven chimneys with wire netting; repairing three fissures in lead pipes and brass water tap of force pump; thirty-three windows painted with one coat white paint, glazing windows and replacing window fasteners.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Replacing plaster around entrance gate and gate quarters where old plaster had fallen off; limewashing and cleaning down same; removing worn out flags from hall of female prison, replacing them with good ones; putting in glass where required; limewashing cells and passages of female prison and laundry; plastering partitions of male prison where old plaster had fallen off; limewashing cells and passages; repairing water-closet in male prison yard.
Omagh, . . .	Contract,	Repairing gas and water pipes, also pipes in connection with heating furnace; painting new Royal Cypher on prison van.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Repairing chimneys and roofs of Governor's house and horse-shoe prison, and lead ridings on female prison; also roofs and flashings of sheds in stoneyard; repairing cell floor in female prison; making and fitting new double door on van house; whitewashing, painting, and window glazing where necessary; papering two rooms in chief warder's quarters.



TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*MINOR PRISONS—*continued.*

MINOR PRISONS.	Labour (Contract or Prison).	Detail of Works.
Wicklow, . . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of prison and re-setting three chimney pots on same; re-setting three chimney pots on chief warder's quarters; repairing and cementing water tank over main hall; repairing passage, store, and bath-room doors; repairing force pump in lower exercise yard, water tap and fire pump; repairing and laying two lengths sewer pipe.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Whitewashing and painting gate warder's quarters; whitewashing all cells, passages, and walls of exercise yards; glazing windows; painting skirtings, gates, doors, &c.

## BRIDEWELLS.

Clifden, . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out necessary painting and limewashing.
Fermoy, . . .	Contract,	Cleaning cesspool, two sewers, and two closets.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary painting and whitewashing.
Kilrush, . . .	Contract,	Cleaning three privies in bridewell; repairing brickwork of range; whitewashing front and one end wall of bridewell; repairing bridewell pump; putting a new seat and back in a privy in bridewell.
Loughrea, . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out necessary painting and limewashing.
Mallow, . . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of bridewell.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out the necessary painting and whitewashing.
Newry, . . .	Contract,	Making and fitting up three new lengths of stove pipe leading from washhouse; making and fitting up remaining portion of old stove pipe, and painting black; repairing roof, plastering and rough-casting inside pier at entrance gate, side wall, and front of main building, and pointing ridge tiles; repairing ceiling of office and bedroom; putting in forty-six panes of glass; painting outer wooden gate and two side doors; also hall-door in main building; putting up one new length of eave gutter, and cementing slates and window frame.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Carrying out general painting and whitewashing.
New Ross, . . .	Contract,	Repairing roof of bridewell injured by storm; putting in new grates at male and female dayrooms, and new out granite sides at male side; renewing fire bricks and grate in kitchen range; renewing eave shoots which had fallen; putting on two new locks on male and female entrance gates; taking down old dangerous masonry over door leading to back of bridewell, and rebuilding same.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Whitewashing bridewell throughout; painting outside doors, window bars, and portions of inside where required; cleansing ashpits, &c., and removing refuse; cleaning chimneys stopped with jackdaws' nests; repairing walks with old mortar and ashes.
Parsonstown, . . .	Contract,	Supplying and fitting new pump suckers to pump of bridewell.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Painting and whitewashing bridewell.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued.*

## STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.

	Labour (Contract or Reforma- tory).	Detail of Work.
Ennis, . . .	Contract,	Providing and fixing two stays of wooden stockade at entrance to female side, diagonal struts and diagonal sole pieces, and filling in around footing with concrete; overhauling and re-slatting where defective roof of octagonal building; providing and fixing to same 180 feet of eave gutters and two stacks of down pipes; providing eight new window sashes similar to those in building, and glazing the entire sashes with 21-oz. glass, painting sashes and colouring interior of building; lighting with gas one officers' quarters, male bathroom, and provision store, and ventilating heating pipes, male and female sides; removing stone steps in laundry, breaking out door ope, and supplying and hanging new framed and sheeted door between laundry and cookhouse; repairing leakage in heating pipes, male and female sides; hacking off old rough casting, and cementing front of Governor's house; lowering the entire boundary wall of reformatory from 25 feet to 16 feet from ground level, and running a saddle-back concrete coping on same, projecting 3 inches at each side of wall; supplying and laying a new lead gutter over chief warder's quarters, cookhouse, and female workroom, also pointing ridge and hip tiles, and generally overhauling roof of entrance block; providing and fixing 451 feet of eave gutters and 117 feet of down-pipes to roofs of hospital, male and female diningroom blocks, and male recreation room block, and providing and setting five deep sealed gulley traps; providing and setting four strong Marlborough pattern grates, with inclined brick backs, in guardroom, male and female recreation rooms, and library; supplying and erecting a flagstaff over pediment, front entrance; supplying and fixing 30 feet of eave gutters and 24 feet of down pipes to roof, back of Roman Catholic chapel, also supplying and setting one deep sealed gulley trap; supplying and fixing a urinal in recess adjoining male diningroom block.
Do., . . .	Reforma- tory.	Dressing and re-chiselling stone steps leading to Governor's house, stone steps in male and female blocks of cells, and male and female diningroom blocks; making four new door frames and four new framed and sheeted doors for male and female recreation rooms, and Church of Ireland chapel; papering and painting chief warder's sitting-room, and putting in three galvanized air bricks near ceiling in same and corridor adjoining; altering twelve cells in female diningroom block so as to increase the size and reduce the number to eight cells; fitting up same, including lighting with gas, heating, ventilating, and bells; also building and roofing a boiler house at back of block, and making for same a new door and window; painting wooden stockade, eave gutters, and down pipes; raking out joints of masonry and pointing wall of male diningroom block facing public road; enlarging window ope of eight cells and one warder's room, male diningroom block, making ten window frames and ten pairs of window sashes, also fitting up the cells, including lighting with gas, heating, ventilating, and bells; setting four new Marlborough pattern grates, with inclined brick backs, in the male diningroom, the female work and recreation rooms, and the Church of Ireland chapel; removing iron railings and wooden dividing partitions in Roman Catholic chapel; filleting in cement, both sides, to two stacks of down pipes at each end of front block of buildings facing public road; fitting up a new Church of Ireland chapel, with new seats, reading desk, communion railing, table, press, &c., and painting and colouring same; lighting with gas, furnace rooms, male and female blocks of cells; repairing roofs damaged by storm; fixing overflow pipes to supply cisterns, heating pipes, male and female sides; painting gas pipes, also jambs and architraves to cell doors, corridor doors, female diningroom block, and female block of cells; painting window bars, and generally repairing plastering of walls, whitewashing, replacing by new any defective flooring boards; repairing doors and door frames, windows and window frames, and glazing where required; keeping in repair, gravelling and trimming roads and walks.

TABLE XXIII.—WORKS OF RECONSTRUCTION, REPAIRS, &c.—*continued*.

## CONVICT PRISON.

CONVICT PRISON.	Labour (Contract or Prison.)	Detail of Work.
Maryborough,	Prison,	Completing the building of an addition to single officers' quarters, the work including finishing ceilings of dormitories, mess-room, kitchen, and scullery, and tiling kitchen; excavating for and laying down gas and water main pipes around the prison, and connecting them with each division of the prison and officers' quarters; diverting the main sewer of the prison for a distance of 80 yards to make room for the foundation of boiler-house in new block; building three man-holes on sewer; punching and dressing fifty tons of limestone; making pair large gates for entrance to new block; cleaning steam boiler in laundry; making door and frame for new boiler house and for entrance to roof, new block; repairing electric bells in A and B prisons; removing and re-seating gas meter; erecting cart-house; whitewashing and painting the interior of each division of the prison and officers' quarters; repairing roofs of prisons and carrying out general repairs and minor works of maintenance.

## LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISON.

Mountjoy, . . .	Contract,	Putting new cathedral rolled glass window in chapel, female prison; putting up electric bells in Governor's house, and from Governor's and Deputy Governor's bedrooms to the prison; putting up telephone from the clerk's office, female prison, to the front gate, and Doctor's room in the hospital, male prison; also telephone from clerk's office, male prison, to store.
Do., . . .	Prison, .	Male Prison.—Building and fitting up new visiting house in A yard, 40 feet long by 17 feet wide; excavating for, and building new execution chamber, 20 feet by 16 feet, at end of A division; altering cells in A 1 ward, and fitting up large association room; completing the erection of the new boiler-house, including roofing, slating, and plastering; putting in the concrete beds for two large steam boilers, 30 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches diameter, and the setting of same; erecting new heating boilers in hospital and D division; putting up two new water-closets and fittings in hospital and three in warders' cottages; putting up hot water tanks in the baths; altering the new reception, including the covering overhead of dressing boxes, bath-rooms, &c., with wire web; putting up new bath and two new grates in Governor's house; setting new grates, painting and papering Governor's office; setting new grate, painting and papering sacristy; decorating and painting the chapel and entrance hall; painting and papering the chief warder's house. Female Prison.—Erecting new hot-water supply from calorifiers to the reception, kitchen, and female officers' mess; putting up new gas main and incandescent lights in the ironing room; covering steam boilers, calorifiers, and all hot-water pipes with patent magnesia sectional covering; erecting new hydro extractor in laundry; painting and papering the superintendent's office; cleaning, colouring, and painting fifty warders' cottages; renewing and repairing boilers, ranges, grates, heating apparatus, water-closets, &c.; whitening and painting the prison generally, hospital, officers' quarters, and mess; keeping the roof of all prison buildings in thorough repair, and sixty cottages outside the prison, also the internal and external fittings.

STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

TABLE XXIV.—STATISTICAL RETURN for Year ended 31st December, 1901.

	M.	F.	Total
In custody at beginning of year,	2	5	7
Committed during year,	8	17	25
Discharged { on expiration of sentence,	1	2	3
{ on licence,	1	-	1
{ on commutation of sentence,	1	1	2
Removed to lunatic asylums,	-	1	1
In custody at end of year,	7	18	25

	M.	F.	Total
Daily average number during year,	6.27	12.28	18.55

Number in Custody on first day of each month at Unlock.

1901.											
1st Jan.	1st Feb.	1st March.	1st April.	1st May.	1st June.	1st July.	1st Aug.	1st Sept.	1st Oct.	1st Nov.	1st Dec.
MALES.											
2	3	4	6	7	6	7	7	8	8	8	8
FEMALES.											
5	8	10	10	10	10	12	12	13	15	17	19

	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
Religious persuasions of inmates committed during year,	4	21	25

SENTENCES.			
3 Years.	2 Years.	18 Months.	12 Months.
6	6	5	8

Number who had been previously Convicted.

Under six times.		Six to Ten times.		Eleven to Twenty times.		Above Twenty times.		Number not previously Convicted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	7	2	4	1	-	4	3	-	3	8	17

TABLE XXIV.—STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY.—STATISTICAL RETURN—  
continued.

Number within each of the following periods of Age on 31st December, 1901.

21 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	3	4	8	2	4	1	3	7	18

Return of Restraints, Punishments, and Offences.

No of Cases of Restraint.		Punishments.									
Muffs with Straps or Restraint Jackets.		Dietary Punishment.		Loss of Stage Class or Privilege.		Total Number of Inmates punished.		Number of Inmates not punished.		Total Number of Inmates during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	5	10	—	—	3	8	7	14	10	22

Offences.							
Violence.		Idleness.		Other Breaches of Regulations.		Total Offences	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	4	—	—	11	13	12	17

Crimes (in addition to that, in each case, of being a habitual drunkard) in consequence of which the inmates were sent to the Reformatory.

MALES.				FEMALES.			
Assault Police, &c.	.	.	3	Neglect Children.	.	.	12
Malicious wounding.	.	.	1	Assault Police, &c.	.	.	2
Attempt suicide.	.	.	2	Assault.	.	.	2
False pretences.	.	.	1	Breaking, entering, and larceny.	.	.	1
Assault.	.	.	1				
Total.	.	.	8	Total.	.	.	17

Staff on 31st December, 1901.

1 Governor.	4 Ordinary Warders.
1 Medical Officer.	1 Matron.
1 Church of Ireland Chaplain.	3 Assistant Matrons.
1 Roman Catholic Chaplain.	1 Occasional Matron.
1 Chief Warder.	1 Mess Servant.

For Works of Reconstruction, &c., see page 92; for employment, &c., see page 125  
and for Expenditure, see page 133.

TABLE XXV.—RETURNS SHOWING EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS IN LOCAL AND CONVICT PRISONS AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF THEIR EARNINGS.

(As required by 40-41 Vict., cap. 49, section 16).

(A.) Return showing the Prisons in which each Description of Employment has been carried on during the Year.

Description of Employment.	Prisons in which carried on.	Total Number of Prisons.
<b>I.—In Manufactures:—</b>		
Agriculture, . . . . .	Belfast, Castlebar, Sligo, Tralee, Maryborough,	5
Baking for Prisoners, . . . .	Cork M., Mountjoy M. Convict, . . . .	2
Boxmaking, . . . . .	Armagh, . . . . .	1
Brushmaking, . . . . .	Mountjoy M. Local, . . . . .	1
Carpentry, . . . . .	Cork M., Mountjoy M. Convict, . . . .	2
Knitting and needleworking, . .	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Cork F., Limerick F., Londonderry, Mountjoy F. Local, Sligo, Tullamore, Waterford, Mountjoy F. Convict.	11
Linen cutting, . . . . .	Belfast, . . . . .	1
Making Mail bags, . . . . .	Mountjoy M. Local, . . . . .	1
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith.	Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Sligo, Wexford, Mountjoy M. Convict.	17
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.	All prisons except Cork F., Limerick F., Maryborough, Mountjoy F. Local, Mullingar, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	23
Sackmaking, . . . . .	Armagh, Dundalk, Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Tullamore.	5
Shoemaking, . . . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Cork M., Dundalk, Kilkenny, Mountjoy M. Local, Tralee, Wexford, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	10
Smithing, . . . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Galway, .	5
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmalsham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, Mullingar, Omagh.	18
Tailoring, . . . . .	Belfast, Tralee, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	4
Tinsmithing, . . . . .	Mountjoy M. Convict, . . . . .	1
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing.	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork F., Galway, Limerick F., Londonderry, Mountjoy F. Local, Sligo, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Wexford.	14
Weaving, . . . . .	Mountjoy M. Local, . . . . .	1
Woodcutting, . . . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmalsham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Sligo, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, Enniskillen, Omagh.	18

(A.)—continued—Return showing the Prisons in which each Description of Employment has been carried on during the Year.

Description of Employment.	Prisons in which carried on.	Total Number of Prisons.
<b>II.—In Buildings:—</b>		
Bricklayers or masons, . . .	Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Waterford, Wexford, Enniskillen.	13
Carpenters or joiners, . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork M., Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Omagh, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	17
Labourers, . . . . .	All prisons except Castlebar, Cork F., Limerick F., Mountjoy F. Local, Sligo, Mullingar, Drogheda, Enniskillen, Wicklow, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	19
Painters and glaziers, . . .	All prisons except Cork F., Limerick F., Carrick-on-Shannon, Mullingar, Wicklow, Maryborough, Mountjoy F. Local, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	21
Plasterers, . . . . .	Castlebar, Mountjoy M. Local, Waterford, Omagh.	4
Plumbers and gasfitters, . . .	Cork M., Kilkenny, . . . . .	2
Smiths, . . . . .	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick M., Londonderry, Omagh, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict.	10
Whitewashers, . . . . .	All prisons, except Limerick F., Maryborough, and Mountjoy F. Convict.	26
Stonebreaking for concreting, &c.	Mountjoy M. Local, . . . . .	1
<b>III.—In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>		
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, &c.	All prisons, . . . . .	29
Cooking for the prisoners, . . .	All prisons except Carrick, Enniskillen, Mullingar, Omagh, Mountjoy F. Convict.	24
Labourers, . . . . .	Maryborough, . . . . .	1
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, children, &c.	Armagh, Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Cork F., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Limerick M., Limerick F., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Sligo, Tralee, Tullamore, Waterford, Wexford, Mullingar, Mountjoy M. Convict.	20
Pumping water for the prison,	Cork M., Dundalk, Kilkenny, Waterford, Wexford, Mullingar, Wicklow.	7
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing and bedding	All prisons except Mountjoy M. Convict and Mountjoy F. Convict.	27
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes.	Armagh, Belfast, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork M., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Limerick M., Londonderry, Mountjoy M. Local, Sligo, Tralee, Tullamore, and Wexford.	16
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils.	Belfast, Clonmel, Cork M., Limerick M., . . . . .	4
Repairing and binding books, &c.	Kilkenny, Maryborough, Mountjoy M. Convict, . . . . .	3
Stoking prison furnaces, . . .	Belfast, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Limerick M., Waterford, Mountjoy M. Convict.	6
Washing prisoners' clothing, . .	All prisons except Limerick M., Mountjoy M. Local, and Mountjoy M. and F. Convict.	25
Woodcutting, . . . . .	Wicklow, . . . . .	1
Gardening, . . . . .	Armagh, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork F., Dundalk, Galway, Kilkenny, Kilmainham, Londonderry, Tullamore, Wexford, Drogheda, Mullingar.	13

## (B.)—Separate Returns from each Prison.

## ARMAGH PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	4·65	4·65	12 3 4	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	6·91	—	6·91	2 10 1	
Sackmaking, . . . . .	21·38	—	21·38	87 15 4	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	·07	—	·07	1 16 9	
Smithing, . . . . .	·17	—	·17	6 5 0	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	16·73	—	16·73	21 17 7	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1·	1·	2 15 3	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	4·88	—	4·88	28 12 5	
Boxmaking, . . . . .	·18	—	·18	0 19 2	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>50·32</b>	<b>5·65</b>	<b>55·97</b>		<b>164 14 11</b>
<b>In Buildings :—</b>					
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	·04	—	·04	1 10 0	
Labourers, . . . . .	·35	—	·35	8 16 8	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	·37	—	·37	12 0 6	
Smiths, . . . . .	·08	—	·08	3 0 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	·23	—	·23	5 13 4	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1·07</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1·07</b>		<b>31 0 6</b>
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	3·57	1·93	5·5	104 0 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	3·	—	3·	86 6 11	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners and children, . . . . .	—	1·15	1·15	26 3 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	·33	5·08	5·41	101 16 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	·57	—	·57	10 13 9	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	5·39	5·39	101 8 9	
Gardening, . . . . .	·08	—	·08	1 8 9	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>7·55</b>	<b>13·55</b>	<b>21·1</b>		<b>431 17 11</b>
<b>Non-effective :—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	·54	1·08	1·62	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	·08	·05	·13	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	·48	1·14	1·62	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	·22	—	·22	—	
Others &c., . . . . .	1·66	1·26	2·92	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>2·98</b>	<b>3·53</b>	<b>6·51</b>	—	
<b>Graud Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>61·92</b>	<b>22·73</b>	<b>84·65</b>	—	<b>627 13 4</b>



## BELFAST PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	36·74	36·74	420 8 9	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	81·62	—	81·62	186 0 10	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	56·8	·12	56·92	86 14 6	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	7·17	—	7·17	188 6 9	
Smithing, . . . . .	·75	—	·75	28 4 4	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	46·88	—	46·88	178 8 1	
Tailoring, . . . . .	7·95	—	7·95	209 7 8	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	20·2	20·2	106 9 2	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	6·96	—	6·96	14 12 6	
Agriculture, . . . . .	4·41	—	4·41	77 8 8	
Linen-cutting, . . . . .	9·66	38·39	48·05	225 1 2	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>222·18</b>	<b>96·45</b>	<b>317·63</b>		<b>1,716 2 5</b>
<b>In Buildings:—</b>					
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	·55	—	·55	20 13 10	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	1·63	—	1·63	61 6 6	
Labourers, . . . . .	30·94	—	30·94	543 5 1	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	2·65	—	2·65	86 8 2	
Smiths, . . . . .	·96	—	·96	36 2 4	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1·9	—	1·9	47 13 2	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>38·63</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>38·63</b>		<b>795 9 1</b>
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	23·3	7·97	31·27	588 5 4	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	5·09	—	5·09	178 0 11	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	·57	—	·57	12 17 4	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	4·6	3·75	8·35	165 4 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	1·65	—	1·65	31 0 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils, . . . . .	·2	—	·2	3 15 3	
Stoking prison furnaces, . . . . .	·5	—	·5	12 10 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	4·75	4·75	89 7 2	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>35·81</b>	<b>16·47</b>	<b>52·28</b>		<b>1,071 1 9</b>
<b>Non-effective:—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	1·42	·66	2·08	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	2·97	·57	3·54	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	14·05	2·32	16·37	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	·96	—	·96	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	24·59	9·97	34·56	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>43·99</b>	<b>12·52</b>	<b>57·51</b>	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>340·61</b>	<b>125·44</b>	<b>466·05</b>	—	<b>3,582 13 3</b>

## CASTLEBAR PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.		Total.
	M.	P.	Total	£	s. d.	
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>						
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	2	2	30	2 0	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	1.78	—	1.78	0	19 11	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	9.40	—	9.40	11	9 11	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	.25	.25	2	9 3	
Agriculture, . . . . .	3.50	—	3.50	10	18 5	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>16.93</b>			<b>55 19 6</b>
<b>In Buildings:—</b>						
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	.06	—	.06	2	5 2	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	.18	—	.18	5	17 5	
Plasterers, . . . . .	.25	—	.25	9	8 2	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	.41	—	.41	10	5 8	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>.90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>.90</b>			<b>27 16 5</b>
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>						
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	3	1	4	75	5 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1	—	1	34	19 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	.13	1.23	1.36	25	11 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	.20	—	.20	3	15 3	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1.89	1.89	35	11 1	
Gardening, . . . . .	.17	—	.17	8	4 0	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>8.62</b>			<b>178 6 7</b>
<b>Non-effective:—</b>						
Slack, . . . . .	.70	—	.70	—	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	.06	.01	.07	—	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>						
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	.55	.41	.96	—	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	.41	—	.41	—	—	
Exempt on payment for food, . . . . .	.47	—	.47	—	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	2.21	.64	2.85	—	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>5.46</b>			
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>24.48</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>31.91</b>			<b>262 2 6</b>

CLONMEL (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	18'06	32 19 11	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	3'6	0 18 0	
Smithing (Tinnern), . . . . .	29	10 12 6	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	3'08	5 15 1	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	4'77	41 14 4	
Washing for Public Departments, . . . . .	22	4 19 0	
Total, . . . . .	32'02		96 18 10
In Buildings :—			
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	22	6 14 0	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	11	3 8 0	
Labourers, . . . . .	22	4 9 4	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	77	20 2 1	
Smiths, . . . . .	03	0 14 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	46	9 6 8	
Total, . . . . .	1'81		44 14 1
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	6'8	127 18 9	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1'99	57 10 0	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	03	0 12 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1'13	21 7 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	5	9 7 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils, . . . . .	33	6 7 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	48	18 8 9	
Gardening, . . . . .	1'9	25 17 6	
Total, . . . . .	13'66		277 9 6
Non-effective :—			
Sick, . . . . .	1'96	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	05	—	
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	2'01	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	1'33	—	
Total, . . . . .	3'35	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	52'84	—	419 2 5

## CORK (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	24'89	42 12 5	
Picking or tearing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	29'09	8 1 3	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	3'76	99 1 0	
Smithing, . . . . .	'75	28 5 0	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	17'69	33 16 6	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	28'49	41 5 11	
Baking for prisoners, . . . . .	2'	52 17 0	
Carpentry, . . . . .	'29	11 5 0	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>103'96</b>		<b>317 4 1</b>
<b>In Buildings :—</b>			
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'45	13 16 0	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'79	23 18 0	
Labourers, . . . . .	1'62	32 10 8	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'59	15 13 3	
Plumbers and gasfitters, . . . . .	'18	5 10 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1'59	32 1 4	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>5'22</b>		<b>123 9 3</b>
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :—</b>			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	18'78	353 8 9	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	2'	57 19 7	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	1'05	23 18 6	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	2'91	10 16 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing and bedding, . . . . .	2'49	47 0 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	4'49	84 11 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils, . . . . .	'06	1 6 3	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	3'85	73 8 9	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>36'63</b>		<b>651 9 1</b>
<b>Non-effective :—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	3'52	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	1'13	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	7'11	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	'06	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	15'48	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>27'10</b>		
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>171'91</b>		<b>1,092 3 5</b>

## CORK (FEMALE) PRISON.

Return by the CHIEF WARDEN, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>	<b>£.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	44'90	677 19 9	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	1'	12 2 2	690 1 11
Total, . . . . .	45'90		
<b>In Buildings:—</b>			
Whitewashers, . . . . .	25	3 15 6	3 15 6
Total, . . . . .	25		
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	7'	132 2 6	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1'	28 18 10	
Nursing children, . . . . .	2'	—	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	2'	30 4 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	4'80	90 12 0	
Gardening, . . . . .	3 80	86 1 4	367 18 8
Total, . . . . .	20'60		
<b>Non-effective:—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	2'	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	30	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	40	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	78	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	4'10	—	
Total, . . . . .	7'58	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>74'80</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,061 16 1</b>

## DUNDALK (MALE) PRISON.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>	<b>£.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Bagmaking, . . . . .	9'31	25 13 3	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	13'30	26 5 10	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	13'38	4 15 3	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	03	0 4 2	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	5'89	11 17 5	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	5'10	16 7 3	85 8 3
Total, . . . . .	46'96		

## DUNDALK (MALE) PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Buildings :—</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	06	1 16 1	
Labourers, . . . . .	85	17 1 1	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	109	26 12 2	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	45	9 0 7	
Total; . . . . .	238		54 9 11
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :—</b>			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	609	114 11 4	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	200	57 12 10	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	02	0 9 0	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	327	10 6 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	87	16 7 4	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	80	15 1 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	310	58 6 4	
Gardening, . . . . .	433	90 17 3	
Total, . . . . .	2098		363 12 9
<b>Non-effective :—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	09	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	42	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	136	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	01	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	36	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	408	—	
Total, . . . . .	662	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>7694</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>568 5 10</b>

## GALWAY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>F.</b>	<b>Total.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	608	—	608	13 12 4	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	24	—	24	0 4 6	
Smithing (Tin), . . . . .	33	—	33	0 12 9	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	2478	—	2478	36 3 11	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1	100	4 0 10	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	343	—	343	29 0 1	
Total, . . . . .	3486	1	3586		83 14 51

## GALWAY PRISON—continued.

Return by the Governor, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.		
<b>In Buildings:—</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'04	—	'04	1 10 1	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'49	—	'49	18 8 9	
Labourers, . . . . .	'34	—	'34	8 10 7	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 13 1	
Smiths, . . . . .	'08	—	'08	8 0 2	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'15	'03	'18	4 10 4	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	1'12	'03	1'15		86 13 0
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	3'87	'98	4'85	91 4 10	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	2'	—	2'	57 13 10	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	'04	—	'04	0 18 1	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	'96	6'16	7'12	133 18 11	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	'69	—	'69	12 19 7	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	2'76	2'76	51 18 8	
Gardening, . . . . .	1'45	—	1'45	27 5 7	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	9'01	9'90	18'91		375 19 3
<b>Non-effective:—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	'82	'60	1'42	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	'09	'15	'24	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	1'47	'03	1'50	—	
Nursing, . . . . .	—	2'01	2'01	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	2'38	'59	2'97	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	4'76	3'38	8'14	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	49'75	14'31	64'06	—	496 6 8

## KILKENNY (MALE) PRISON.

Return by the Governor, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).		Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.		
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	4'7	—	4 1 2	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	6'33	—	2 5 9	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	3'32	—	93 19 10	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	13'87	—	6 11 10	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	5'4	—	15 19 0	
Plaiting Ruffs, . . . . .	5'58	—	5 11 4	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	39'17	—		128 8 11
<b>In Buildings:—</b>				
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'16	—	6 0 0	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'57	—	21 7 6	
Labourers, . . . . .	'65	—	16 5 0	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'58	—	18 17 0	
Plumbers and gasfitters, . . . . .	'06	—	2 5 0	
Smiths, . . . . .	'13	—	4 17 6	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'71	—	17 15 0	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	3'86	—		87 7 0

## KILKENNY (MALE) PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	6'89	129 3 9	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1'06	30 9 6	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	'04	0 13 0	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	6'	90 0 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	4'73	88 13 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	2'	37 10 0	
Stoking prison furnaces, . . . . .	'54	13 10 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	2'8	52 10 0	
Gardening, . . . . .	'05	1 5 0	
Bookbinding, . . . . .	'51	9 11 3	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>24'62</b>		<b>453 5 3</b>
<b>Non-effective:—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	'17	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	'33	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	2'85	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	'11	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	'11	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	7'35	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>10'92</b>	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>77'57</b>	—	<b>669 1 3</b>

## KILMAINHAM (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>	<b>M.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	23'4	10 18 3	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	39'69	36 17 10	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	12'49	93 19 9	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>75'58</b>		<b>141 16 0</b>
<b>In Buildings:—</b>			
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'02	0 15 1	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'26	10 10 8	
Labourers, . . . . .	'03	0 15 1	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'72	23 9 8	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'65	16 6 1	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1'7</b>		<b>51 16 7</b>



## KILMAINHAM (MALE) PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :—</b>			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	9.3	174 19 1	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	3.99	104 11 9	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	.98	22 2 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1.92	36 2 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	.55	10 6 11	
Stoking prison furnaces, . . . . .	3.	50 3 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	4.96	93 6 2	
Labourers in garden, . . . . .	.75	6 5 5	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>22.95</b>		<b>497 17 7</b>
<b>Non-effective :—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	1.95	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	.61	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	10.45	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	.08	—	
Exempt on payment for food, . . . . .	.02	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	1.19	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	10.08	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>24.88</b>	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>134.61</b>	—	<b>691 11 2</b>

## LIMERICK (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>			
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	7.40	11 5 2	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	4.80	3 19 9	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	17.67	31 2 0	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	14.72	69 8 1	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>44.59</b>		<b>115 15 0</b>

## LIMERICK (MALE) PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Buildings:—</b>			
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	50	18 18 3	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	31	11 13 3	
Labourers, . . . . .	546	136 19 1	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	14	4 11 4	
Smiths, . . . . .	30	7 10 6	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	21	5 5 4	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>682</b>		<b>164 15 9</b>
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	882	165 18 6	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	2	69 19 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	04	0 18 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	208	39 2 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	89	7 6 8	
Repairing all kinds of prison utensils, . . . . .	11	2 1 4	
Stoking prison furnaces, . . . . .	40	10 0 8	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1384</b>		<b>295 6 11</b>
<b>Non-effective:—</b>			
Sick, . . . . .	67	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	49	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	708	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	08	—	
First-class misdemeanants, . . . . .	40	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	1016	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1885</b>		
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>8360</b>		<b>595 17 8</b>

## LIMERICK (FEMALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>			
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	972	146 5 9	
Washing not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	1	2 13 5	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1072</b>		<b>148 19 2</b>

LIMERICK (FEMALE) PRISON—*continued.*

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	<i>£.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . .	3'83	72 1 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1'	34 19 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . .	7'	181 13 9	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	4'72	88 15 11	
Nursing children, . . . . .	2 81	—	
Total, . . . . .	19'36		327 10 3
Non-effective:—			
Sick, . . . . .	0'6	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	0'14	—	
Unemployed:—			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	1'22	—	
First-class misdemeanants, . . . . .	0'99	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	3'51	—	
Total, . . . . .	6'46	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	26'54	—	476 9 5

## LONDONDERRY PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	15'36	15'36	164 18 4	
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	13'94	—	13'94	42 6 8	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . .	20'8	—	20'8	9 17 10	
Sackmaking, . . . . .	27'43	1'41	28'84	55 0 5	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	7'2	—	7'2	4 1 9	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . .	—	1'4	1'4	9 5 3	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	7'55	—	7'55	47 16 9	
Total, . . . . .	76'92	18'17	95'09		353 7 0
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'03	—	'03	0 15 0	
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'63	—	'63	14 3 6	
Labourers, . . . . .	'68	—	'68	13 13 4	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'62	—	'62	12 4 4	
Smiths, . . . . .	'12	—	'12	2 17 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'63	—	'63	9 0 0	
Total, . . . . .	2'71	—	2'71		52 0 2

LONDONDERRY PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison : Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	10·88	2·1	12·98	146 10 3	367 10 8
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	—	2·37	2·37	82 12 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	·72	·71	1·43	32 6 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1·04	3·47	4·51	50 17 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	·66	—	·66	7 8 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	4·13	4·13	46 12 3	
Gardening, . . . . .	·1	—	·1	1 4 0	
Total, . . . . .	13·4	13·28	26·68		
Non-effective :— Sick, . . . . .	1·66	·99	2·65	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	·76	·11	·86	—	
Unemployed :— Awaiting trial, . . . . .	8·87	·68	9·55	—	773 17 10
Debtors, . . . . .	·13	—	·13	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	·04	—	·04	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	6·83	6·04	12·87	—	
Total, . . . . .	12·78	7·62	20·4	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	105·81	39·27	145·08	—	

MOUNTJOY (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)		Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.		
In Manufactures :— Brushmaking, . . . . .	6·07	—	162 5 1	1,119 8 5
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	3·2	—	7 4 5	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	116·01	—	10 1 8	
Sackmaking, . . . . .	24·37	—	61 16 1	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	5·18	—	136 8 7	
Tailoring, . . . . .	5·73	—	150 18 3	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	22·78	—	128 12 4	
Matt bag making, . . . . .	21·34	—	104 5 4	
Weaving frieze, . . . . .	19·55	—	367 15 8	
Total, . . . . .	224·23	—		
In Buildings :— Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	·88	—	33 2 2	663 0 4
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	6·47	—	243 8 8	
Labourers, . . . . .	6·86	—	171 16 5	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	4·5	—	146 14 9	
Plasterers, . . . . .	·29	—	10 18 3	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1·08	—	27 1 10	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	7·95	—	29 18 3	
Total, . . . . .	28·02	—		

## MOUNTJOY (MALE) PRISON—continued.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	18'5	366 16 11	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	7'	201 18 5	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	0'7	1 11 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	2'66	50 0 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	2'07	38 18 10	
Total, . . . . .	31'3		659
Non-effective :—			
Sick, . . . . .	17'55	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	1'96	—	
Unemployed :—			
Debtors, . . . . .	1'	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	27'18	—	
Total, . . . . .	47'69	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	331'24	—	2,441 15

## MOUNTJOY (FEMALE) PRISON.

Return by the SUPERINTENDENT, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—			
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	108'12	1,627 4 1	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	21'43	496 1 11	
Total, . . . . .	129'55		2,123 6 0
In Buildings :—			
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1'44	25 5 8	
Total, . . . . .	1'44		25 5 8
In the ordinary service of the prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	10'43	196 4 3	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	4'04	116 10 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	11'08	208 8 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	47'14	886 16 5	
Total, . . . . .	72'69		1,408 0 3

## LONDONDERRY PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year.)			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison :</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	10·88	2·1	12·98	146 10 3	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	—	2·37	2·37	82 12 2	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	·72	·71	1·43	32 6 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1·04	3·47	4·51	50 17 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	·68	—	·68	7 8 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	4·13	4·13	46 12 3	
Gardening, . . . . .	·1	—	·1	1 4 0	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>13·4</b>	<b>13·28</b>	<b>26·68</b>		<b>367 10 8</b>
<b>Non-effective :—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	1·66	·99	2·65	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	·75	·11	·86	—	
<b>Unemployed :—</b>					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	3·37	·68	4·05	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	·13	—	·13	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	·04	—	·04	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	6·83	6·04	12·87	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>12·78</b>	<b>7·82</b>	<b>20·6</b>	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>105·81</b>	<b>89·27</b>	<b>145·08</b>	—	<b>773 17 10</b>

## MOUNTJOY (MALE) PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>			
Brushmaking.	M. 6·07	£ s. d. 152 5 1	£ s. d.
Matmaking, plaiting and other work connected therewith.	3·2	7 4 5	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c.,	116·01	10 1 8	
Sackmaking,	24·37	61 16 1	
Shoemaking,	5·18	136 8 7	
Tailoring,	5·73	150 18 3	
Woodcutting,	22·78	128 13 4	
Mail bag making,	21·84	104 6 4	
Weaving frieze,	19·55	367 15 8	
Total, . . . . .	224·23		1,119 8 5
<b>In Buildings :—</b>			
Bricklayers or masons,	·88	33 2 2	
Carpenters or joiners, .	6·47	243 8 8	
Labourers, .	6·85	171 16 5	
Painters and glaziers, .	4·5	146 14 9	
Plasterers, .	·29	10 18 3	
Whitewashers, .	1·08	27 1 10	
Stonebreaking, .	7·95	29 18 3	
Total, . . . . .	28·02		663 0 4

## MOUNTJOY (MALE) PRISON—continued.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	19.5	366 16 11	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	7	201 18 5	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	0.07	1 11 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	2.66	50 0 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	2.07	38 18 10	
Total, . . . . .	31.3		659
Non-effective :—			
Sick, . . . . .	17.55	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	1.96	—	
Unemployed :—			
Debtors, . . . . .	1	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	27.18	—	
Total, . . . . .	47.69	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	81.24	—	2,441 15

## MOUNTJOY (FEMALE) PRISON.

Return by the SUPERINTENDENT, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—			
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	108.12	1,627 4 1	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	21.43	496 1 11	
Total, . . . . .	129.55		2,123 6 0
In Buildings :—			
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1.44	25 5 8	
Total, . . . . .	1.44		25 5 8
In the ordinary service of the prison :—			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	10.43	196 4 3	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	4.04	116 10 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	11.08	208 8 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	47.14	886 16 5	
Total, . . . . .	72.69		1,408 0 3

MOUNTJOY (FEMALE) PRISON—*continued.*

RETURN by the SUPERINTENDENT, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).	Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective :—			
Sick, . . . . .	3'99	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	'32	—	
Unemployed :—			
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	3'55	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	'08	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	22'33	—	
Total, . . . . .	30'27	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	233'95	—	3,556 11 11

## SLIGO PRISON.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	3'18	3'18	47 17 2	
Matmaking, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	4'19	—	4'19	5 15 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	3'06	—	3'06	2 3 6	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	10'32	—	10'32	3 7 3	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1'	1'	3 1 4	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	8'77	—	8'77	33 19 2	
Agriculture, . . . . .	4'65	—	4'65	28 3 6	
Total, . . . . .	30'99	4'18	35'17		124 7 0
In Buildings :—					
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'17	—	'17	5 10 10	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'06	—	'06	1 10 1	
Total, . . . . .	'23	—	'23		7 0 11
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	1'88	'97	2'85	58 12 3	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	1'	—	1'	34 19 7	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	'32	—	'32	7 4 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1'02	4'67	5'69	107 0 10	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	'25	—	'25	4 14 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	1'99	1'99	37 8 8	
Total, . . . . .	4'47	7'63	12'10		244 19



## SLIGO PRISON—continued.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	'94	'56	1'50	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	'13	—	'13	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	4'94	'12	5'06	—	
Exemption payment for food, . . . . .	'16	—	'16	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	1'30	—	1'30	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	3'68	2'33	5'81	—	
Total, . . . . .	11'05	2'91	13'96	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	46'74	14'73	61'46	—	376 7 8

## TRALEE PRISON.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	9'52	—	9'52	1 8 4	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 9 7	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	10'90	—	10'90	43 12 0	
Tailoring, . . . . .	'03	—	'03	0 1 3	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	'65	'65	1 13 3	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	1'34	—	1'34	5 8 1	
Agriculture, . . . . .	5'44	—	5'44	70 4 8	
Total, . . . . .	27'25	'65	27'90		122 16 9
Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 13 6	
Labourers, . . . . .	'01	—	'01	0 7 6	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 15 7	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'56	'05	'61	10 10 5	
Total, . . . . .	'61	'05	'66		13 7 0
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	2'02	'15	2'17	36 14 8	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	—	1'21	1'21	31 9 8	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	—	'22	'22	3 15 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	1'28	1'33	2'66	43 7 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	'03	—	'03	0 10 2	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	'04	1'87	1'91	32 13 6	
Total, . . . . .	3'33	4'78	8'10		148 9 10

## TRALEE PRISON—continued.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	12	06	17	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	27	01	28	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	269	50	319	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	06	03	09	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	—	28	28	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	245	—	245	—	
Total, . . . . .	569	87	646	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	8677	635	4312	—	283 18 7

## TULLAMORE PRISON.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures —					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	755	755	114 18 1	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	1285	—	1285	7 18 9	
Sackmaking, . . . . .	3572	—	3572	86 5 11	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	59	59	7 0 11	
Total, . . . . .	4867	814	5671		216 8 8
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	11	—	11	4 7 8	
Labourers, . . . . .	88	—	88	9 13 4	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	32	—	32	10 10 2	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	16	1	16	6 18 8	
Total, . . . . .	97	1	107		31 7 10
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	300	100	400	75 5 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	199	—	199	69 17 1	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	43	—	43	9 12 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	35	500	535	100 15 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	21	—	21	4 2 6	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	132	132	25 0 0	
Gardening, . . . . .	115	—	115	21 13 9	
Total, . . . . .	712	732	1444		306 5 4

## TULLAMORE PRISON—continued.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total		
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	1'26	'28	1'54	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	1'05	'009	1'059	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	3'21	'003	3'213	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	'009	—	'009	—	
Exempt on payment for food, . . . . .	'11	—	'11	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	'06	—	'06	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	2'82	'54	3'36	—	
Total, . . . . .	8'52	'83	9'35	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	65'18	16'39	81'57	—	533 16 10

## WATERFORD PRISON.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total		
In Manufactures:—					
Knitting and needleworking, . . . . .	—	5'79	5'79	57 17 7	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	5'65	—	5'65	8 13 2	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	7'85	—	7'85	15 19 6	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	6'15	6'15	78 1 7	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	6'94	—	6'94	72 2 9	
Total, . . . . .	20'44	11'94	32'38		328 14 7
In Buildings:—					
Bricklayers or Masons, . . . . .	'12	—	'12	4 17 6	
Carpenters or Joiners, . . . . .	'19	—	'19	7 5 0	
Labourers, . . . . .	1'77	—	1'77	44 10 0	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	'19	—	'19	6 5 8	
Plasterers, . . . . .	'30	—	'30	11 7 6	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'25	'09	'34	8 16 8	
Total, . . . . .	2'82	'09	2'91		83 2 4
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	4'05	3'30	7'35	138 8 9	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	—	1'96	1'96	56 10 10	
Nursing and attending sick prisoners, . . . . .	—	2'09	2'09	47 6 6	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	'76	—	'76	23 2 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	2'20	5'19	7'39	139 6 3	
Stoking prison furnaces, . . . . .	'05	'87	'92	23 5 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	4'15	4'15	78 5 0	
Total, . . . . .	7'06	17'56	24'62		506 4 4

WATERFORD PRISON- *continued.*

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>Non-effective:—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	1'08	'70	1'78	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	'26	'07	'33	—	
<b>Unemployed:—</b>					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	'14	'42	'56	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	'06	—	'06	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	'19	—	'19	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	1'24	'95	2'19	—	
Total, . . . . .	2'37	2'14	5'11	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	33'29	31'78	65'02	—	822 1 10

## WEXFORD PRISON.

Return by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>					
Mat-making, plaiting, and other work connected therewith, . . . . .	6'37	—	6'37	9 1 0	
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	2'19	—	2'19	7 8 8	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 0 7	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	11'46	—	11'46	12 0 2	
Washing, not including prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	'06	'06	0 9 5	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	1'24	—	1'24	15 11 5	
Total, . . . . .	21'28	'06	21'34		44 6 3
<b>In Buildings:—</b>					
Bricklayers or masons, . . . . .	'06	—	'06	2 0 7	
Labourers, . . . . .	'46	—	'46	10 7 8	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'25	—	'25	7 6 9	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'19	'05	'24	4 1 3	
Total, . . . . .	'96	'05	1'01		23 16 3
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	1'35	1'26	3'21	54 7 0	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	'03	'96	'99	26 11 2	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	'11	—	'11	1 17 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	'62	3'75	4'37	73 19 9	
Repairing all kinds of prison shoes, . . . . .	'32	—	'32	5 8 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	'01	2'58	2'59	43 17 0	
Gardening, . . . . .	'89	—	'89	20 1 10	
Total, . . . . .	3'93	8'55	12'48		223 2 4

## WEXFORD PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	29	07	29	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	31	—	31	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	65	01	66	—	
Debtors, . . . . .	13	—	13	—	
Nursing Infants, . . . . .	—	1 03	1 03	—	
First class misdemeanants, . . . . .	02	—	02	—	
Others, &c. . . . .	2 28	42	2 70	—	
Total, . . . . .	2 61	1 53	5 14	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	29 78	10 19	39 97	—	296 4 10

## MINOR PRISONS.\*

## CARRICK-ON-SHANNON PRISON.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDEN, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	P.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	36	—	36	—	
In Buildings:—					
Labourers, . . . . .	10	—	10	2 0 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	06	—	06	1 6 8	
Total, . . . . .	16	—	16		3 6 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	70	28	98	17 11 3	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	08	10	18	3 15 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	27	27	3 18 6	
Total, . . . . .	78	65	1 43		25 4 9
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	54	19	73	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	1 84	84	2 68	—	28 11 5

\* The Minor Prisons were closed on 31st December, 1901.

## DROGHEDA PRISON.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>					
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	'16	—	'16	0 4 5	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	'16	—	'16	1 5 2	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	'37	—	'37	3 11 0	
Total, . . . . .	'69	—	'69		5 0 7
<b>In Buildings:—</b>					
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'06	—	'06	1 11 3	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'09	—	'09	1 16 1	
Total, . . . . .	'15	—	'15		3 7 4
<b>In the ordinary service of the Prison:—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	'61	'07	'68	12 15 10	
Cooking for the prisoners, . . . . .	—	'22	'22	6 6 11	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	'02	'08	'10	1 17 7	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	'20	'20	3 15 3	
Gardening, . . . . .	'16	—	'16	3 0 2	
Total, . . . . .	'79	'57	1'36		27 15 9
<b>Unemployed:—</b>					
Others, &c., . . . . .	'08	'02	'10	—	
Total, . . . . .	'08	'02	'10	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>1'71</b>	<b>'59</b>	<b>2'30</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>36 3 8</b>

## ENNISKILLEN PRISON.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings, during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>					
Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., . . . . .	'32	—	'32	—	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	'17	—	'17	0 19 5	
Total, . . . . .	'49	—	'49		0 19 5
<b>In Buildings:—</b>					
Bricklayers or Masons, . . . . .	'01	—	'01	0 5 8	
Painters and glaziers, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	0 9 11	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'07	'01	'08	1 13 0	
Total, . . . . .	'10	'01	'11		2 6 7

## ENNISKILLEN PRISON—continued.

Return by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	'25	'07	'32	4 11 7	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	—	'08	'08	1 2 10	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	'01	'05	'06	0 17 2	
Total,	'26	'20	'46		6 11 7
Non-effective :—					
Sick,	'01	—	'01	—	
Under punishment,	'01	—	'01	—	
Unemployed :—					
Others, &c.,	'41	'17	'58	—	
Total,	'43	'17	'60	—	
Grand Total,	1'28	'88	1'66	—	9 19 7

## MULLINGAR PRISON.

Return by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Stonebreaking,	1'52	—	1'52	4 17 8	
Total,	1'52	—	1'52		4 17 8
In Buildings :—					
Whitewashers,	'08	—	'08	1 11 8	
Total,	'08	—	'08		1 11 8
In the ordinary service of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind),	1'08	'13	1'16	16 13 9	
Nursing infants,	—	'1	'1	—	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only,	'12	—	'12	1 15 0	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing,	—	'47	'47	6 15 0	
Washing prisoners' clothing,	—	'24	'24	3 8 9	
Gardening,	'07	—	'07	1 0 0	
Total,	1'22	'84	2'16		29 13 6

## MULLINGAR PRISON—continued.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.		
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	'03	—	'03	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	'02	—	'02	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	'96	'14	1'1	—	
Total, . . . . .	1'01	'14	1'15	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	3'83	1'08	4'91	—	36 1 10

## OMAGH PRISON.

RETURN by the CHIEF WARDER, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.		
In Manufactures:—					
Picking or Teasing Oakum, Hair, &c., . . . . .	—	'12	'12	—	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	'99	—	'99	2 14 3	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	'11	—	'11	0 18 6	
Total, . . . . .	1'10	'12	1'22		3 7 9
In Buildings:—					
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	'01	—	'01	0 10 0	
Labourers, . . . . .	'54	—	'54	10 6 8	
Plasterers, . . . . .	'01	—	'01	0 10 0	
Smiths, . . . . .	'01	—	'01	0 7 6	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	'09	—	'09	1 13 4	
Total, . . . . .	'66	—	'66		13 7 6
In the ordinary service of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	'71	'19	'90	12 17 6	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, . . . . .	—	'33	'33	4 18 3	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	'20	'20	3 0 0	
Total, . . . . .	'71	'72	1'43		20 13 9
Non-effective:—					
Sick, . . . . .	'05	—	'05	—	
Unemployed:—					
Awaiting trial, . . . . .	'62	'05	'67	—	
Others, &c., . . . . .	'05	'02	'07	—	
Total, . . . . .	'72	'07	'79	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	3'19	'91	4'10	—	37 9 0



WICKLOW PRISON.

Return by the CHIEF WARDEN, showing the employment of the Prisoners and value of their Earnings during the nine months ended 31st December, 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners (for working days of the year).			Value of Prisoners' Labour. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
	M.	F.	Total.		
In Manufactures :— Picking or teasing oakum, hair, &c., .	'37	—	'37		
	'37	—	'37		
In Buildings :— Whitewashers, . . . . .	'24	—	'24	4 11 7	4 11 7
Total, . . . . .	'24	—	'24		
In the ordinary service of the Prison :— Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison and prison yard, and build- ings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	'63	'13	'96	13 14 9	
Pumping water for the service of the prison only, . . . . .	'62	—	'62	8 17 5	
Repairing all kinds of prison clothing, .	—	'19	'19	2 14 4	
Washing prisoners' clothing, . . . . .	—	'12	'12	1 14 4	
Cutting wood, . . . . .	'25	—	'25	1 8 7	
Total, . . . . .	1'70	'44	2'14		28 9 5
Non-effective :— Sick, . . . . .	—	'02	'02		
Unemployed :— Awaiting trial, . . . . .	'42	—	'42	—	
Total, . . . . .	'42	'02	'44	—	
Grand Total, . . . . .	2'73	'46	3'19	—	33 1 0

RETURN showing the employment of Convicts and estimated value of their Earnings.

MARYBOROUGH CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—VALUE of Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

WORKS.	Daily Average (Working Days).	Number of Days.		Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
				d.	£ s. d.
Manufactory, . . .	55·767	16,786	—	13·41	937 18 6
Prison Buildings, . . .	29·076	8,752	—	18·14	661 11 4
	84·843	—	25,538	15·08	1,599 9 10
Prison Employment, . . .	15·089	—	4,542	12·31	233 3 0
Totals, . . .	99·932	—	30,080	14·62	1,832 12 10
NON-EFFECTIVE.					
Under Punishment, &c., . . .	·697	—	210	—	
Exempt from Labour on Medical grounds, &c., . . .	5·239	—	1,577	—	
Grand Totals, . . .	105·868	301 =	31,867	13·8	1,832 12 10

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	MANUFACTORY.		d.	£ s. d.
-	Tailoring, . . . . .	2,912	17·	206 5 4
-	Shoemaking, . . . . .	1,822	17·	129 1 2
-	Labouring on Prison Farm, . . . . .	12,052	12·	602 12 0
		16,786	13·41	937 18 6
	PRISON BUILDINGS.			
-	Carpenters, . . . . .	2,049	24·	204 18 0
-	Smithing, . . . . .	294	24·	29 8 0
-	Labourers, . . . . .	6,409	16·	427 5 4
		8,752	18·14	661 11 4
	PRISON EMPLOYMENT			
-	Labourers, . . . . .	226	12·	11 6 0
-	Cleaning Prison, . . . . .	1,694	12·	84 14 0
-	Repairing Clothing, &c., . . . . .	400	12·	20 0 0
-	Washing, . . . . .	897	12·	44 17 0
-	Cooking, . . . . .	1,204	12·	60 4 0
-	Bookbinding, . . . . .	121	24·	12 2 0
		4,542	12·31	233 3 0

RETURN showing the employment of Convicts and estimated value of their Earnings—*continued*.

## MOUNTJOY MALE CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—RETURN of the Labour of Convicts (as per measured work), for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Work.	Daily Average (working days.)	No. of Days.	Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
Manufactory, . . . .	106'834	32,006'534	—	d. 12'4
Prison Buildings, . . . .	16'903	5,087'803	37,094'327	18'305
				£ s. d.
				1,665 8 5
				388 1 1
Prison Employment, . . . .	8'792	—	2,646'392	14'04
				2,053 9 6
				154 17 7
Totals, . . . .	132'029	—	39,740'729	13'33
				2,208 7 1
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Sick, . . . .	19'988	6,019'398	—	—
Punishment, . . . .	71	213'71	—	—
Not told off to parties, . . . .	3'080	927'08	7,160'188	—
		Working days.		
Grand Totals, . . . .	155'817	x 301 =	46,900'917	11'3
				2,208 7 1

No. 2.—SUMMARY of the Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	PRISON BUILDINGS.		d.	£ s. d.
-	Labouring, . . . .	3,504'844	16'	233 13 2
-	Smithing, . . . .	475'881	24'	47 11 2
-	Carpentering, . . . .	931'896	24'	93 8 10
-	Painting, . . . .	132'440	20'8	11 9 7
-	Whitewashing, . . . .	42'742	12'	2 2 9
		5,087'803	18'305	388 1 1
	PRISON EMPLOYMENT.			
-	Cleaning, . . . .	1,866'803	12'	93 6 10
-	Cooking, . . . .	299'796	18'4	22 19 8
-	Bookbinding, . . . .	277'823	24'	27 15 8
-	Nursing, . . . .	201'971	12'8	10 15 5
		2,646'392	14'04	154 17 7
	MANUFACTORY.			
-	Tailoring, . . . .	11,852'477	16'8	879 13 6
-	Shoemaking, . . . .	8,089'375	16'8	566 5 2
-	Matmaking, . . . .	6,798'988	1'359	38 10 3
-	Tinsmithing, . . . .	615'244	24'	61 0 6
-	Oakum Picking, . . . .	2,232'216	0'072	0 13 5
-	Carpentering, . . . .	602'000	16'8	42 2 10
-	Baking, . . . .	1,816'284	16'8	127 2 9
		32,006'534	12'4	1,665 8 5

MOUNTJOY FEMALE CONVICT PRISON.

No. 1.—VALUE of the Labour of Convicts (as per measured work) for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Work.	Daily Average (working days).	No. of Days.	Rate per day earned (see Summary).	Amount.
			d.	£ s. d.
Manufactory, . . .	5.29	1,592.29	10.	66 6 10
Prison employment, . . .	6.88	2,070.88	10.5	90 12 0
Totals, . . .	12.17	—	3,663.17	156 18 10
NON-EFFECTIVE.				
Punishment, . . .	.05	15.05	} 469.56	—
Sick in Cells, . . .	.59	177.59		
Hospital, . . .	.92	276.92		
		Working days.	Average earnings	
Grand Totals, . . .	13.73	× 301 =	4,132.73	d. 9.1 156 18 10

No. 2.—SUMMARY of Earnings of the various Trades or Parties, for the year ended 31st March, 1902.

No. of Party.	Employment.	No. of Days.	Average Earnings per Convict per Day as measured and valued.	Amount.
	MANUFACTORY.		d.	£ s. d.
-	Knitting and Needlework, . . .	1,592.29	10.	66 6 10
	PRISON EMPLOYMENT.			
-	Cleaning Prison and Grounds, . . .	2,070.88	10 5	90 12 0

Daily Average Number of Convicts in Custody during the Year, . . . 13.73  
Per-centage on Prison Population Working, . . . . . 88.64  
Do. do. do. Sick, &c., . . . . . 10.99  
Do. do. do. in Punishment, . . . . . 37

## STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ENNIS.

RETURN by the GOVERNOR, showing the employment of the Inmates and value of their Earnings during the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Inmates (for working days of the year).			Value of Inmates' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>					
Knitting and needlework, . . . .	—	6	6	63 4 5	
Tailoring, . . . . .	13	—	13	2 8 0	
Washing, not including inmates' clothing, . . . .	—	45	45	1 19 10	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	13	645	658		67 12 3
<b>In Buildings:</b>					
Carpenters or joiners, . . . . .	4	—	4	10 10 8	
Labourers, . . . . .	225	—	225	89 10 2	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	75	—	75	17 2 8	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	38	19	57	10 0 2	
Stonecutting, . . . . .	28	—	28	6 6 5	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	406	19	425		83 9 10
<b>In the ordinary service of the Reformatory:—</b>					
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the reformatory and reformatory yard and buildings (exclusive of building work of any kind), . . . . .	127	157	284	42 14 10	
Cooking for the inmates, . . . . .	—	1	1	28 1 6	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory clothing, . . . . .	—	288	288	32 10 2	
Repairing all kinds of reformatory shoes, . . . . .	17	—	17	2 4 9	
Washing inmates' clothing, . . . . .	—	155	155	17 9 11	
Woodcutting, . . . . .	14	—	14	0 14 8	
Breaking gravel, . . . . .	17	—	17	2 19 8	
Gardening, . . . . .	146	—	146	25 12 8	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	321	7	328		147 8 2
<b>Non-effective:—</b>					
Sick, . . . . .	27	4	31	—	
Under punishment, . . . . .	3	44	47	—	
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	30	48	78	—	
<b>Grand Total, . . . . .</b>	777	1408	2185	—	298 10 3

TABLE XXVI.—NUMBER SENTENCED TO POLICE SUPERVISION, AND NUMBER DISCHARGED UNDER POLICE SUPERVISION, &c. FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1870.

YEAR.	1. Number of Criminals sentenced to Police supervision during year.			2. Number of Criminals discharged from Prison during year, subject to Police supervision.			3. Number of Licence-holders discharged from Prison during year.			4. Number of Licence-holders in column 3, subject to Police supervision on expiration of Licence.			5. Number of Criminals discharged from Prison during year on completion of commutation of sentence.			6 Number of Convicts in column 6 subject to Police supervision.		
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.		
	M.	F.	No. record.	M.	F.	T. Total.	M.	F.	T. Total.	M.	F.	T. Total.	M.	F.	T. Total.	M.	F.	T. Total.
1870.	36	4	40	10	6	16	64	141	205	—	—	—	28	20	48	—	—	—
1871.	4	2	6	36	54	90	151	172	223	—	—	—	18	24	42	—	—	—
1872.	66	32	98	33	63	96	137	58	195	—	—	—	35	25	60	—	—	—
1873.	46	26	72	40	20	60	134	56	190	—	—	—	37	23	60	—	—	—
1874.	60	16	76	34	14	48	106	68	174	2	1	3	42	13	55	—	—	—
1875.	34	19	53	34	13	47	133	64	197	6	3	9	27	14	41	—	—	—
1876.	30	7	37	61	29	90	104	50	154	33	16	49	29	12	41	—	—	—
1877.	29	8	37	48	35	83	117	60	177	34	12	46	48	18	66	7	4	11
1878.	41	8	49	25	12	37	149	63	211	14	9	23	54	15	69	2	—	2
1879.	43	9	52	43	10	53	135	48	183	13	6	19	53	19	72	5	1	6
1880.	32	7	39	39	14	53	111	44	155	14	5	19	46	8	54	5	—	5
1881.	19	6	25	32	11	43	122	60	182	9	3	12	26	8	34	6	2	8
1882.	21	10	31	34	9	43	108	37	145	12	1	13	34	8	42	6	4	10
1883.	27	4	31	24	4	28	96	28	123	11	3	14	28	6	34	5	—	5
1884.	11	3	14	35	8	43	111	27	138	10	4	14	34	6	40	4	—	4
1885-6.*	16	6	22	30	5	35	175	12	187	17	3	20	48	6	54	7	1	8
1886-7.	8	2	10	7	2	9	131	31	162	11	1	12	32	4	36	—	—	—
1887-8.	21	1	22	15	—	15	107	24	131	6	—	6	28	4	32	1	—	1
1888-9.	17	1	18	21	5	26	121	12	133	7	5	12	18	4	22	1	—	1
1889-90.	17	3	20	16	6	21	77	14	91	3	1	4	19	8	27	—	—	—
1890-91.	27	7	34	30	3	33	84	9	93	4	1	5	16	1	17	2	—	2
1891-92.	28	9	37	16	8	24	93	8	101	4	—	4	16	4	20	—	—	—
1892-93.	21	3	24	22	6	28	95	14	109	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
1893-94.	29	2	31	23	3	26	96	6	102	4	4	8	3	—	3	—	—	—
1894-95.	29	3	32	23	3	26	137	17	154	6	—	6	2	—	2	—	—	—
1895.	13	2	15	35	2	37	131	17	148	9	—	9	5	—	5	—	—	—
1896.	13	2	15	31	2	33	122	11	133	7	—	7	6	—	6	—	—	—
1897.	31	2	33	21	2	23	180	12	192	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
1898.	23	6	29	21	2	23	116	19	135	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
1899.	21	2	23	26	3	29	92	11	103	2	—	2	6	—	6	—	—	—
1900.	13	1	14	19	8	27	96	8	104	1	1	2	11	—	11	—	—	—
1901.	36	6	42	31	5	36	102	9	111	2	—	2	8	—	8	—	—	—

\* 1st January, 1885, to 31st March, 1886, inclusive.

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER of habitual criminals and discharged  
convicts registered in :

Year.	No.	Year	No.
1870, . . . .	907	1886-87, . . . .	250
1871, . . . .	1,058	1887-88, . . . .	155
1872, . . . .	840	1888-89, . . . .	160
1873, . . . .	1,118	1889-90, . . . .	131
1874, . . . .	1,062	1890-91, . . . .	133
1875, . . . .	986	1891-92, . . . .	144
1876, . . . .	964	1892-93, . . . .	140
1877, . . . .	609	1893-94, . . . .	126
1878, . . . .	272	1894-95, . . . .	181
1879, . . . .	305	1895, . . . .	189
1880-81*, . . . .	285	1896, . . . .	167
1881-82, . . . .	224	1897, . . . .	174
1882-83, . . . .	189	1898, . . . .	156
1883-84, . . . .	164	1899, . . . .	140
1884-85, . . . .	172	1900, . . . .	150
1885-86, . . . .	208	1901, . . . .	170

\* From 1st January, 1880, to 31st March, 1881.





**TABLE XXVIII.**

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**RETURN OF EXPENDITURE OF EACH CONVICT AND  
LOCAL PRISON, AND OF ENNIS STATE INEBRIATE  
REFORMATORY, 1901-1902.**

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TABLE XXVIII.—Return showing the Expenditure of each Convict State Inebriate Reformatory, for Staff and

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Totals.	Mountjoy.	
Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	{MALES, 2,023 FEMALES, 667 Total, 2,690	M. 484 F. 248	
<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b>			
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 48,945 1 0	£ s. d. 11,826 14 8	
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	18 3 11	16 3 2	
<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b>			
Victualling for prisoners, . . . . .	14,776 3 2	4,161 2 3	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	440 17 7	152 19 11	
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	9,757 11 4	2,898 9 6	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, . . . . .	596 5 0	127 5 0	
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	2,925 6 8	695 10 1	
Bedding for prisoners, . . . . .	651 9 11	187 9 11	
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., . . . . .	629 5 0	151 12 3	
Total expenses of Maintenance, . . . . .	29,776 18 8	8,369 8 11	
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	11 1 5	11 8 8	

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Belfast.	Castlebar.	Clonmel.	
Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	{M. 360 F. 124	M. 25 F. 8	M. 54	
<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b>				
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 4,717 4 8	£ s. d. 1,089 17 1	£ s. d. 1,581 3 0	
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	9 14 11	33 0 6	29 5 7	
<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b>				
Victualling for prisoners, . . . . .	2,274 17 1	166 10 3	288 8 4	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	39 0 9	7 7 4	9 1 1	
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	739 16 1	277 2 2	214 0 1	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, . . . . .	85 7 11	13 12 0	16 4 6	
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	423 9 11	41 15 4	61 11 7	
Bedding for prisoners, . . . . .	76 6 1	8 14 4	12 4 1	
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., . . . . .	51 2 4	10 8 2	11 12 11	
Total expenses of Maintenance, . . . . .	3,690 2 2	525 9 7	613 3 7	
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	7 12 6	15 12 6	11 7 1	

and Local Prison (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells), and of the Maintenance in the year ended 31st March, 1902.

Maryborough.	Armagh.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	
M. 106	{ M. 62 } { F. 33 }	Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	
£ s. d. 4,311 12 11 39 14 8	£ s. d. 1,764 18 3 20 15 3	<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b> Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.	
1,018 11 3 38 11 11 597 16 6 26 5 7 231 4 1 37 18 8 38 0 7	500 19 8 8 4 9 320 0 4 21 8 7 89 5 3 15 5 3 12 16 6	<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b> Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	
1,988 8 7 18 15 2	968 0 4 11 7 9	Total expenses of Maintenance. Average annual charge per prisoner.	

Cork Male.	Cork Female.	Dundalk.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	
M. 173	F. 74	{ M. 80 } { F. 1 }	Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	
£ s. d. 2,812 2 5 16 5 1	£ s. d. 1,176 2 7 15 17 10	£ s. d. 1,695 4 0 20 18 7	<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b> Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.	
805 6 3 13 16 7 395 0 6 34 19 3 191 10 5 35 14 5 30 9 3	369 17 7 19 19 5 323 6 4 19 12 1 65 13 1 13 8 1 10 8 10	430 13 5 10 10 11 297 16 7 18 12 9 105 1 11 20 14 3 10 1 7	<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b> Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.	
1,506 16 8 8 14 2	823 5 5 11 2 3	893 11 5 11 0 8	Total expenses of Maintenance. Average annual charge per prisoner.	

TABLE XXVIII.—Return showing the Expenditure of each Convict State Inebriate Reformatory for Staff and Maintenance

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Galway.	Kilkenny.	Kilmainham.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	(M. 51) (F. 15)	M. 78	M. 127
<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b>			
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,563 14 5	£ s. d. 1,605 7 11	£ s. d. 2,474 7 5
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	23 13 10	20 11 8	19 9 8
<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b>			
Victualling for prisoners, . . . . .	427 6 0	389 6 0	585 3 10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	10 17 1	10 11 3	22 8 0
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	315 16 5	438 8 6	376 9 6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, . . . . .	16 19 4	14 5 0	39 10 1
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	84 11 9	103 16 0	158 5 4
Bedding for prisoners, . . . . .	4 6 10	17 9 9	32 11 5
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., . . . . .	14 17 8	12 12 1	27 11 7
Total expenses of Maintenance, . . . . .	874 15 1	986 3 7	1,231 19 9
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	13 5 1	12 12 11	9 14 0

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Tralee.	Tullamore.
Daily average number of prisoners (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells).	(M. 37) (F. 6)	M. 70 F. 18
<b>A.—COST OF STAFF.</b>		
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund.	£ s. d. 1,139 0 1	£ s. d. 1,771 14 9
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	26 9 9	20 2 8
<b>B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS.</b>		
Victualling for prisoners, . . . . .	222 7 8	534 4 6
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	9 15 3	8 2 9
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	234 16 3	381 17 11
Soap scouring and cleaning articles, . . . . .	13 2 8	31 16 11
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	62 0 10	84 14 1
Bedding for prisoners, . . . . .	12 14 8	23 2 7
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., . . . . .	7 17 2	29 3 1
Total expenses of Maintenance, . . . . .	562 13 11	1,063 1 10
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	13 1 9	12 6 2

and Local Prison (including Minor Prisons and Bridewells), and of the  
in the year ended 31st March, 1902—continued.

Limerick Male.	Limerick Female.	Londonderry.	Sligo.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 83	F. 37	{M. 111 F. 41}	M. 49 F. 16}	Daily average number of prisoners (in- cluding Minor Prisons and Bridewells).
£ s. d. 1,793 15 9	£ s. d. 764 3 4	£ s. d. 2,390 3 3	£ s. d. 1,361 17 3	A.—COST OF STAFF. Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.
21 13 3	30 13 1	15 1 4	20 19 0	B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS. Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
427 16 7	190 16 6	846 13 2	354 19 11	Total expenses of Maintenance.
8 6 7	8 12 3	22 1 9	12 19 5	Average annual charge per prisoner.
235 6 11	187 3 9	593 9 11	313 4 8	
30 12 3	14 4 10	35 17 10	17 4 1	
97 7 0	37 15 11	172 15 4	62 12 10	
22 2 3	18 7 6	39 7 1	15 16 10	
16 17 0	16 4 9	38 5 0	11 17 9	
838 8 7	473 5 6	1,748 10 1	793 15 6	
10 2 0	12 15 10	11 10 1	12 2 3	

Waterford.	Wexford.	Knins State Inebriate Reformatory.	HEADS OF SERVICE.
M. 34 F. 32	M. 31 F. 10	(Inmates.) M. 8 F. 14}	Daily average number of prisoners (in- cluding Minor Prisons and Bridewells).
£ s. d. 1,380 0 0	£ s. d. 1,232 2 3	£ s. d. 693 15 0	A.—COST OF STAFF. Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., and fine fund. Average annual charge per prisoner.
20 18 2	30 1 0	31 10 8	B.—MAINTENANCE OF PRISONERS. Victualling for prisoners. Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. Fuel, light, and water. Soap, scouring and cleaning articles. Clothing for prisoners. Bedding for prisoners. Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c.
352 5 11	236 13 6	192 3 6	Total expenses of Maintenance.
16 12 6	3 5 1	7 13 0	Average annual charge per prisoner.
254 14 8	188 5 0	179 10 4	
19 11 9	9 17 9	9 14 10	
85 16 3	24 19 9	45 9 11	
24 9 11	7 11 11	25 12 1	
28 7 11	12 3 1	86 14 6	
781 18 11	492 16 1	546 18 2	
11 16 11	11 15 6	24 17 2	

TABLE XXVIII.—(continued)—C. Expenses of Convict and Local Prisons, and of the State Inebriate Reformatory, other than for Staff and Maintenance, in the year ended 31st March, 1902.

HEADS OF SERVICE.	TOTALS.
	£   s.   d.
Gratuities to prisoners (including grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society), . . . . .	918 14 4
Escort and conveyance of prisoners, . . . . .	8,759 10 8
New buildings and alterations, . . . . .	6,840 14 9
Ordinary repairs of buildings, . . . . .	4,656 4 6
Rent, . . . . .	514 5 8
Incidental expenses (including travelling and removal expenses of officers), . . . . .	1,388 14 2
Maintenance of children of female prisoners, . . . . .	—
Washing for public departments, . . . . .	23 12 6
Total of other expenses, . . . . .	23,101 16 7
Do. exclusive of New buildings and alterations and Washing for public departments, . . . . .	16,237 9 4
Average annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	6 0 9

SUMMARY OF A, B, AND C.

A.—Total cost of Staff, . . . . .	£   s.   d. 48,945 1 0
B.—     „     Maintenance, . . . . .	29,776 18 8
C.—     „     Other expenses (exclusive of New buildings, &c., and Washing for public departments), . . . . .	16,237 9 4
Total expenses for the year, . . . . .	94,959 9 0
Total annual charge per prisoner, . . . . .	35 6 0
DEDUCTION:	
Appropriations in aid, viz.:—Net receipts on Manufacturing department; and Miscellaneous receipts from sale of old stores, rents, &c., . . . . .	2,735 3 1
Net cost (after above deduction), . . . . .	92,224 5 11
Net annual charge per prisoner (after above deduction), . . . . .	34 5 8

NOTE.—No deduction is made in respect of the labour of prisoners employed on prison buildings or in prison manufactories, but the value of such labour in the year 1901-1902 is calculated at £13,785 12s. 4d.

TABLE XXIX.—STATEMENT of Expenses of Convict and Local Prisons, &c., in each year from 1895-96 to 1901-1902.

HEADS OF SERVICE	Year, 1895-96.		Year, 1896-97.		Year, 1897-98.		Year, 1898-99.		Year, 1899-1900.		Year, 1900-1901.		Year, 1901-1902.	
	Prisoners: Male, 2,048 Female, 610	2,658	Prisoners: Male, 2,110 Female, 607	2,717	Prisoners: Male, 2,128 Female, 619	2,747	Prisoners: Male, 2,243 Female, 686	2,929	Prisoners: Male, 2,191 Female, 714	2,905	Prisoners: Male, 2,006 Female, 687	2,705	Prisoners: Male, 2,023 Female, 687	2,690
Pay and allowances of officers, including uniforms, &c., . . . . .	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Victualling for prisoners, . . . . .	49,448 6 6		50,080 2 1		50,117 9 3		48,755 0 3		49,379 4 2		49,502 14 0		48,945 1 0	
Clothing for prisoners, . . . . .	14,865 6 3		15,259 4 11		15,246 5 10		17,162 18 1		16,355 6 10		14,966 19 6		14,776 3 2	
Bedding for prisoners, . . . . .	3,215 6 5		3,057 8 7		2,368 12 8		2,663 17 6		2,764 3 2		2,365 12 3		2,925 6 8	
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, &c., . . . . .	527 10 8		548 4 10		490 13 6		321 13 8		550 2 7		645 16 10		651 9 11	
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c., . . . . .	688 13 0		540 0 8		494 5 9		462 18 6		638 16 2		600 13 10		639 5 0	
Gratuities to prisoners (including Grant to Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society). . . . .	490 5 11		476 8 5		456 5 8		475 6 9		437 7 1		448 7 2		440 17 7	
Fuel, light, and water, . . . . .	1,008 16 0		1,040 2 6		904 14 1		969 1 2		1,083 2 0		1,015 3 6		918 14 4	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles, . . . . .	9,459 11 1		8,558 15 9		8,186 14 5		8,200 5 2		8,596 14 11		10,003 7 11		9,757 11 4	
Rent, . . . . .	676 17 10		658 9 6		637 12 10		601 15 6		571 2 1		570 8 3		595 5 0	
Escort and conveyance of prisoners, . . . . .	594 18 1		604 16 3		620 14 0		594 17 1		573 17 1		643 10 1		514 5 8	
New buildings and alterations, . . . . .	9,186 14 9		9,213 12 4		10,055 2 4		9,923 10 1		9,503 19 11		8,436 9 0		8,759 10 8	
Ordinary repairs of buildings, . . . . .	2,363 12 7		2,026 4 7		2,220 14 8		4,934 13 6		6,951 14 5		9,508 6 10		6,840 14 9	
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	3,601 15 1		3,060 3 10		2,571 17 11		3,072 10 11		4,653 1 7		5,709 7 8		4,656 4 6	
Maintenance of children of female prisoners, . . . . .	1,178 3 9		1,203 14 0		1,368 13 4		1,923 9 1		1,439 18 0		1,309 14 5		1,388 14 2	
Washing for public departments, . . . . .	5 8 10		3 10 2		4 13 9		7 0 7		—		—		—	
	14 17 5		15 1 3		7 13 6		—		19 16 10		22 12 6		23 12 6	
Totals, exclusive of New buildings and alterations, and washing for public departments.	97,205 4 2		97,245 19 8		95,772 3 6		100,368 17 10		103,418 6 10		106,319 2 9		101,893 16 3	
	94,926 14 2		96,301 13 10		93,543 15 4		95,434 4 4		96,446 15 7		91,683 3 5		94,869 9 0	

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TYPHOID FEVER IN LIMERICK CITY AND PRISON, JULY,  
AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER, 1902.

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COPIES of Reports made by STEWART WOODHOUSE, Esq., M.D., Medical Member of the General Prisons Board for Ireland, and by Sir J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH, M.D., Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board for Ireland.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1902.

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GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,

*Dublin, 18th September, 1902.*

UNDER SECRETARY,—

I have to report that yesterday I investigated the circumstances under which two prisoners in Limerick Male Prison have developed typhoid fever. One of them, B. Crowley, was removed to the County Infirmary on the 8th instant. In his case the fever is pursuing a favourable course, and he is progressing satisfactorily. The other prisoner, Timothy Flanagan, was removed to the County Infirmary on the 15th instant.\* With him the type of the disease is more severe, and his life is still in danger. As one was two months in prison and the other three months, the disease could not have been contracted outside.

Limerick Male  
Prison.  
Two cases of  
Typhoid Fever.

I have conferred with the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for the City of Limerick, who has informed me that during the past seven or eight weeks there have been about 48 cases of typhoid fever in Limerick, pretty evenly scattered throughout the city, and not following any particular lines of drainage or supplies of milk, &c. He is not satisfied that the outbreak is due to the town water, and he is unable at present to assign any special cause for the epidemic. Most of the cases were removed to the Union Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and a few to the County Infirmary, which is just opposite to the prison.

The Local Government Board have caused a special investigation to be held into the cause of the outbreak, and have issued a report.

The public water supply of Limerick has been long suspected of being at least liable to pollution, and for some years past the water used for drinking in the prison has been passed through a Pasteur filter; but for a time before the outbreak, when the water was regarded with increasing suspicion, the drinking water was all boiled. This, to some extent, superseded the filtering, as giving greater security. The milk has been obtained for years from a large dairy farm, two miles from the city. I visited this farm and found it in a healthy condition, but on the previous day the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health had taken for analysis a sample of the water used in the dairy—of which he will send me a copy.

The entire system of drainage in the prison was remodelled nine years ago. I tested the flushing of the drains. They are in good and efficient order.

On 24th ult., Dr. Laird, a Limerick Medical practitioner, who was then Acting Medical Officer, made the following entry in the Medical Journal:—

"Owing to a rather severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the city and surrounding districts, I thought it advisable to make a special inspection of all the sanitary arrangements, W.-C.'s, flushing system, &c.; also to make inquiries about the condition of the water used. And having done so I consider the sanitary arrangements good, and to be in proper working order. I find that all water used for drinking purposes is previously boiled. No further precautions can be taken."

The Medical Officer of the prison considers that there has been no sanitary defect and no unwholesome article of food. This is also my conviction.

Most probably the germs of the disease have been carried atmospherically from the neighbouring part of the city.

Although, as stated, there is no reason to suspect the milk as being the carrier of the disease, the additional precaution has been taken since the 15th inst., of boiling it before using. Moreover, the drinking water is now both filtered and boiled.

(Signed), STEWART WOODHOUSE, M.D.

\* Mr. Flanagan had been committed to Limerick Prison on the 17th June.

## LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.

The Local Government Board (Ireland).

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in No. 44,966, I proceeded to Limerick on Monday, 18th August, for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the outbreak of enteric fever in that City.

The cases reported numbered thirty-six, and were not confined to any one locality or particular neighbourhood (in only one instance was there a second case in the same house), but were distributed throughout the City, thirteen being in the No. 1 Dispensary District, thirteen in the No. 2 and ten in the No. 3; the first cases, with the exception of one which occurred about the middle of July, were notified on the 12th August, and the last on August 21st.

All the patients, but six, were removed to hospital for treatment. One death only occurred.

Under the direction of the Executive Sanitary Officer strict attention was paid by the Sub-Sanitary Officers to the cleansing and disinfecting of the houses and premises in which cases arose.

That the contagion was not conveyed by milk is evident from the fact that, having visited each of the affected houses, I ascertained that their milk supply was procured from twenty-three different places.

The difficulty of accurately tracing the source of infection was greatly enhanced by the widely divergent areas in which the cases occurred, and by the fact that, except in one instance (the Cox's), there was no connection whatever between any of the patients, but that the contagion was conveyed by water, there can be, I think, little doubt.

In July there were several complaints as to the insufficiency of the water supply in the city, and also as to the quality, the taste being said to be objectionable; the shortage continued for some time, owing to the lowness of the water in the Newcastle Reservoir, which is supplied from the pumping station at Clareville; the supply was supplemented on July 15th by water from Rebogue; this supply was continued till 2nd August, except on four days; there was also about this time some disturbance of the filter beds at Clareville. The Rebogue water is not filtered, but sent directly to the reservoir at Garryowen. The land round Rebogue is very highly cultivated, and a short distance above the Rebogue intake, a small stream, the Grudy River, which is liable to pollution, discharges into the Shannon.

All the enteric cases, except one, were notified between the 11th or 12th August and the 21st August, and in each case there was a history of having been ill some days before being visited by the medical attendant. Some of the patients told me they had been ill as long as fourteen days before sending for the doctor, so that it may fairly be assumed the contagion was introduced during the time of the shortage in the water supply (July 15th to August 2nd).

At my request the Executive Sanitary Officer had a sample of water taken from Rebogue analysed; though the result was satisfactory this is no proof that the water was not polluted at the time I mention above.

In the course of my inquiries I visited a large number of dairies and cowsheds, especially in the Park District. Most of these were in a more or less dirty and unsanitary condition, and clearly showed that very little attention was paid to cleanliness, either in the cowsheds or their surroundings. Park itself, where there are a large number of cowsheds and from where several people bring milk for sale into the City, is in a most insanitary condition, with heaps of manure everywhere, even on the public road; cess-pools and stagnant water in front of almost every house, and also on the roadside.

The Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds, &c., cannot perform his work in a very efficient manner ; nor can the Sub-Sanitary Officer, indeed I might say also the Medical Officer of Health, be discharging their duties properly in allowing any part of their district to be in the state I saw when I visited Park.

I should like again to draw attention to the insanitary state of the lanes and smaller streets in Limerick. Most of the houses in them are without sanitary arrangements of any kind, and the cleansing and flushing of these places is not carried out as efficiently as might be. A better system than the one now adopted might easily be devised. The throwing out indiscriminately on the streets of night soil and every kind of refuse is a most objectionable practice ; proper receptacles should be provided.

The tenement houses are, as a rule, bad, some very bad ; many are without any sanitary arrangements, and in several the W.C. is inside the house, and without any means of ventilation. Most of these houses have yards, and the W.C's. should be erected there ; as a rule these houses are not kept clean.

The channel-ways and the paving of the back streets and lanes should be improved, and an effort made to keep them cleaner.

I have been informed, I believe correctly, that there are several private cesspools in the city. Steps should be at once taken to get rid of these, and compel all householders to connect with the main sewers.

To prevent in future the likelihood of a shortage in the water supply, the Corporation should take into consideration the question of improving their "intake" at Clareville. It would appear to me that this would not be a difficult thing to accomplish, and would be most advantageous.

The want of an ambulance to remove fever patients to hospital was very apparent during this outbreak. Had they been cases of typhus, the Sanitary Authority would have been confronted with a grave difficulty. Steps should forthwith be taken to provide the Sanitary Authority with a suitable ambulance.

It would be also most desirable that the Corporation should co-operate with the Rural District Councils in providing a thoroughly efficient Disinfecting Apparatus.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, was adopted by the Corporation, and came into force on the 1st September, 1899, but until this recent outbreak only *seven* cases had been notified since that date, viz.—Two in January, 1901 ; one in February, 1901 ; two in April, 1901 ; two in July, 1901.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my acknowledgments to the Executive Sanitary Officer for the valuable assistance he afforded me in the course of my inquiries.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ACHESON MacCULLAGH.

Galway, 5th September, 1902.

Attached is a list of the enteric cases, and also a table showing height of water in Reservoir from 1st July to 22nd August.

No.	Age.	Occupation.	Hospital to which Removed.			
1	27	Coachman ... ..	St. John's ... ..	No. I. District.		
2	45	Shopman ... ..	Barrington's ... ..			
3	14	Schoolboy ... ..	Barrington's ... ..			
4	17	Labourer ... ..	Union ... ..			
5	16	Coach Painter ... ..	Union ... ..			
6	19	Van Driver ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
7	21	Constable, R.I.C. ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..			
8	8	Schoolgirl ... ..	Treated at home ... ..			
9	37	Married Woman ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
10	45	Married Woman ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
11	38	Shop Porter ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
12	18	Seamstress ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
13	16	Factory Girl ... ..	Union ... ..			
14	23	Tailor ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
15	23	Dressmaker ... ..	Barrington's ... ..			
16	11	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
17	28	Constable, R.I.C. ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..	No. II. District.		
18	23	Undertaker ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
19	27	Smith ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
20	29	Bookmaker ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
21	70	Seed Merchant ... ..	Treated at home ... ..			
22	26	Railway Clerk ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..			
23	27	Clerk ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
24	11	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
25	13	Schoolboy ... ..	Union ... ..			
26	14	Schoolgirl ... ..	Union ... ..			
27	46	Insurance Agent ... ..	Treated at home ... ..	No. III. District.		
28	35	Cabinet Maker ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
29	35	Clerk ... ..	Treated at home ; <i>died</i> ... ..			
30	11	Schoolgirl ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
31	13	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
32	14	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
33	50	Wife of Publican ... ..	Treated at home ... ..			
34	50	Publican ... ..	Treated at home ... ..			
35	10	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..			
36	20	Plumber ... ..	Barrington's ... ..			

TABLE showing Height of Water in Newcastle Reservoir for Months of  
July and August, 1902.

		Ft.	in.	
JULY	1	15	9	
	2	16	0	
	3	16	0	
	4	16	0	
	5	16	0	
	6	15	7	
	7	15	10	
	8	15	11	
	9	15	6	
	10	15	7	
	11	15	8	
	12	15	3	
	13	14	6	
	14	13	9	
	15	12	8	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	16	13	4	" " "
	17	12	6	" " "
	18	11	5	Reboge not working this day.
	19	10	7	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	20	10	8	" " "
	21	11	2	Reboge not working.
	22	10	9	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	23	11	8	" " "
	24	11	2	" " "
	25	11	11	" " "
	26	12	9	" " "
	27	13	8	" " "
	28	13	7	Reboge not working.
	29	12	6	" " "
	30	12	0	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	31	13	7	" " "
AUGUST	1	15	0	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	2	15	5	Ceased pumping at Reboge.
	3	15	3	
	4	15	4	
	5	15	1	
	6	14	11	
	7	14	11	
	8	15	6	
	9	15	6	
	10	14	11	
	11	15	7	
	12	16	0	
	13	16	0	
	14	16	0	
	15	15	6	
	16	15	7	
	17	15	6	
	18	15	7	
	19	15	4	
	20	15	1	
	21	14	10	
	22	14	1	

23rd August, 1902.

J. J. PEACOCKE, *City Surveyor,*  
Limerick.

### LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.

The Local Government Board.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to report that I attended the meeting of the Public Health Committee of the above County Borough on Wednesday evening last (1st October), when my recent report was under consideration.

After a long and protracted discussion, the Committee decided to deal with the question of the back streets and lanes in districts, and requested the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health to visit those in the No. 3 District, and report with suggestions on that day fortnight.

It was also decided to have the manure heaps and cesspools, &c., at Park removed, and the Medical Officer of Health, who was present, undertook to have this done forthwith.

The Executive Sanitary Officer was directed to draw up a specification and advertise for an Ambulance for the conveyance of cases of infectious disease to hospital.

I was also present at a meeting of the Council on Thursday evening, at which a deputation from the Limerick Nos. 1 and 2 Rural District Councils attended to request the Corporation to join with them in procuring a thoroughly efficient disinfecting apparatus. At the request of the Mayor I explained the matter, and pointed out the great necessity for it, and a sub-Committee was appointed to consult and arrange with the deputation from the District Councils.

Since my last visit to Limerick, ten cases of enteric fever have been notified :—

- 3 on the 6th September, one being in the Prison.
- 1 on the 14th September, in the Prison.
- 1 on the 17th September.
- 1 on the 19th September.
- 2 on the 22nd September.
- 2 on the 23rd September.

Some of these the Medical Superintendent of Health attributes to infection from previous cases ; the source of infection in the others has not been satisfactorily traced as yet.

Towards the end of August the water in the Reservoir at Newcastle became very low again, and recourse was had to the supply at Rebogue, and the water to the City has been thus supplemented at intervals during the month of September. It is a curious fact that of the ten recent cases seven are in districts entirely supplied with water from Rebogue ; however, I should hesitate for the present in definitely assigning the water supply as the source of infection.

The Executive Sanitary Officer has forwarded to Professor M'Weeney for Bacteriological examination, samples of water from Rebogue, the Grudy River, and the Reservoirs at Newcastle and Garryowen.

During September I find that five cases of Typhus Fever have been admitted to the Union Fever Hospital from different parts of the City. No report of these seem to have been made under Article 15 of the Board's Sanitary Order, No. 3. Four of them were not diagnosed as fever at first and were sent to the General Infirmary, and subsequently transferred to the Fever Hospital, and notification sent to the Medical Superintendent of Health, who was not aware that he should report to the Local Government Board. The fifth case was also notified.

The cases are as follows :—

- 1. Admitted to Fever Hospital on 12th September.
- 2. Admitted on 13th September, and transferred to Fever Hospital on 14th.
- 3. Admitted on 20th September ; transferred to Fever Hospital on 22nd.
- 4. Admitted on 22nd September, and transferred immediately to Fever Hospital.
- 5. Admitted on 20th September ; transferred to Fever Hospital on 21st.

Every precaution as to disinfection, &c., has been taken in these cases, under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

As to the cause of infection, I agree with Dr. M'Grath that it is due to overcrowding and dirty surroundings.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. ACHESON MACCULLAGH.

Galway, 6th October, 1902.



# PRISONS—(IRELAND).

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COPY of Report of Inquiry, held in November, 1902, into the facts and circumstances connected with or relating to the treatment while in Limerick Prison, and the nature and cause of the illness, of Mr. TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, with Appendices.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1903.

[Cd. 1315.] *Price 5½d.*



WE, WILLIAM HUMBLE WARD, Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do, in pursuance of the powers given to Us by the Prisons (Ireland) Act, 1877, and of every other power thereunto Us enabling. hereby direct that Charles Edward MacDermot, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Inspector of Prisons, do in pursuance of section 11 of the said Act hold a Public Inquiry at the County Court House, Limerick, on the 17th day of November, 1902, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m., into the facts and circumstances connected with or relating to the treatment while in prison, and the nature and cause of the illness of Timothy Flanagan, a prisoner committed to His Majesty's Male Prison at Limerick on the 17th day of June, 1902, under sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and discharged therefrom on the 15th day of September, 1902; and that the said Charles Edward MacDermot do, in pursuance of said section of said Act, summon all such persons as he shall think fit to call before him to give evidence as to the prison treatment and nature and cause of the illness of the said Timothy Flanagan, and examine such persons on oath and report thereon to Us with all convenient speed.

Given under Our hand the 11th day of November, 1902.

(Signed), DUDLEY.

No. 14,265.

**PUBLIC SWORN INQUIRY**  
***Re* CASE OF TIMOTHY FLANAGAN.**

---

To the CHAIRMAN, GENERAL PRISONS BOARD.

I beg to forward annexed Report and Minutes of Evidence in the case of Timothy Flanagan for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

C. E. MACDERMOT.

*26th November, 1902.*

UNDER SECRETARY.

Submitted.

J. S. GIBBONS,

Chairman.

*26th November, 1902.*

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD,

DUBLIN CASTLE,

26th November, 1902.

I have the honour to report that pursuant to His Excellency's warrant dated the 11th November, 1902, I held a public sworn Inquiry, on 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, into the facts and circumstances connected with the treatment while in prison, and the nature and cause of the illness, of Timothy Flanagan, a prisoner committed to Limerick Male Prison on 17th June, 1902, under sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour, and discharged therefrom on the 15th day of September, 1902, and into all circumstances which preceded and attended that illness, which eventuated in acute mania, for which he is now undergoing treatment in Limerick District Asylum.

The Inquiry was held in the Limerick County Courthouse. Mr. Thomas Lynch, Solicitor, Ennis, appeared on behalf of Mr. Flanagan's relatives. A very large number of witnesses were examined by me, and I attach their evidence to this report. I permitted Mr. Lynch to cross-examine these witnesses.

It appears from the evidence that, in July and August of the present year, the City of Limerick was visited by a severe outbreak of typhoid fever. The cause of the outbreak becomes important as the water supply of the city is assigned as the source of infection, and both City and Prison are supplied with the same water.

Early in July there was a shortage of water in the Newcastle reservoir, owing to the dry weather, and on July 15th the supply was supplemented by water from Rebogue, which was sent direct to the reservoir unfiltered. This water is supposed to have been collected in a polluted area. It was ascertained that the contagion was not conveyed by milk, and as the contagion was introduced during the time of the shortage in the water supply (from July 15th to August 2nd), this water was regarded as the probable source of the infection by Sir Acheson M'Cullagh, Medical Inspector to Local Government Board. Dr. M'Grath, Officer of Public Health, Limerick, took a more favourable view of the water.

It was proved that where a public water supply is responsible for the dissemination of typhoid, the disease will be widespread. (Evid. Dr. Magrath, p. 6.)

There is a population of over 38,000 in Limerick, and there were about 50 cases of typhoid fever. Analysis of the water did not show the presence of typhoid bacilli. (See analysis of Dr. McWeeney, dated 18: 11: 02. Appendix III.)

If, therefore, the water caused the infection, the typhoid organisms could not have been largely present in it. July and August being dry months, and the state of the city most insanitary, the epidemic spread.

It was proved that many of the houses in Limerick are without sanitary arrangements of any kind. In some of the back lanes filth, and even excreta are thrown out. Cesspools are common, and very inefficient means are used to maintain cleanliness. Limerick Male Prison stands in the N.W. district of the City, and when any contagion prevails in the City which can be borne atmospherically, such as typhoid, the prison inmates may be in some danger.

The prison sewerage system was remodelled in 1892 on the most modern lines by Messrs. Maguire, of Dublin. The system, which is fully explained in the evidence of Mr. Max Green, seems to be the most perfect of its kind, and, at the time of Mr. Flanagan's illness, and for months previously, was kept in excellent working order. The perfect sanitary condition of the prison, and the high degree of cleanliness maintained there, was testified to by the following witnesses:—Dr. Magrath, p. 6; Mr. Max Green, M.I.C.E., pp. 5, 6; Mr. M. O'Sullivan, Governor of Limerick Male Prison, pp. 9, 10; Dr. Gelston, pp. 10, 11; Dr. Laird, p. 17; The Rev. T. Lee, Administrator, St. John's; Catholic Chaplain, p. 12; The Rev. M. Murphy, Catholic Chaplain's substitute, p. 13; Mr. James F. Barry, Mayor of Limerick, p. 8; Mr. John O'Brien (*locum tenens* for Mayor), pp. 22, 23; Mr. John Guinane, p. 17; Dr. Woodhouse, pp. 23, 24.)

That the infection could not not have been conveyed by the milk supplied to the prison is placed beyond doubt by the evidence (*vide* Report of Dr. Woodhouse, Appendix VII.; Mr. Michael Kelly, p. 16; Mr. Michael Corbett, p. 16.)

No uncooked food reached the prisoners.

Although the water used in the prison is the same as that supplied to the citizens of Limerick, great care has been taken to secure its purity. For greater security, all the water used for drinking purposes and for washing utensils had been boiled for several months previous to Mr. Flanagan's illness (*vide* evidence, pp. 9, 11, 14, 17, 23; Dr. Laird's Report, p. 17; and Dr. Woodhouse's Report, Appendix VII.)

Before that the city water had been for some years passed through a Pasteur filter.

It was alleged that there was a tap in the stoneyard (where Mr. Flanagan worked for the first month of his imprisonment only) supplied by the city water, mixed with a little rain water, from which Mr. Flanagan may have drunk. It was not proved that he did drink this water, and there was no reason that he should. In the middle of this stoneyard there was placed a plentiful supply of pure drinking water, which had been previously boiled, for the use of prisoners working in this yard. It was in a large can, with a small vessel to drink from. Prisoners knew of this supply, and were constantly asking permission to leave their places to drink of it.

No prisoner, on the other hand, was ever permitted to drink from the tap; and to have attempted to have done so would have been to incur punishment. Above the tap was a notice in large white letters on a black ground "unfit for use," and there was no vessel near the tap from which the water could have been drunk. Mr. Flanagan left the stoneyard about July 17th, and did not again return to that part of the prison. Having regard to the "incubation period" of typhoid, the medical witnesses were unanimous in their evidence that typhoid fever, which developed about September 12th, could not possibly be ascribed to infection caught in June or July.

I am, therefore, satisfied that Mr. Timothy Flanagan did not contract his illness from either the food (including milk), or from the water supply of Limerick Prison, or from anything defective in its system of drainage. I believe the infection to have been air borne from the infected neighbourhood of the city, in its then insanitary condition—the weather being very dry at the time, and calculated to spread infection in that way.

The typhoid fever so contracted, eventuated in a mental malady, to which it has been alleged the prison treatment was contributory. It was proved that delirium was a common accompaniment of typhoid fever, but that acute mania seldom followed it. Dr. O'Neill, Medical Superintendent of Limerick District Asylum, and a distinguished specialist on mental diseases, stated that out of 2,701 cases in ten years, he found only two cases of mania following typhoid; and that where acute mania followed typhoid the predisposing causes might be found in "mental worry, shock, excitement, fright, grief, privation, and heredity." (Dr. O'Neill, pp. 21, 22.)

Mr. Flanagan, previous to his imprisonment, was employed by a farmer named Russell in charge of a farm, for which he was paid £16 a year and some grazing. As Chairman of the Corofin District Council he was an *ex-officio* magistrate, and seems to have acted fairly well as a magistrate (Mr. Holmes, D.I., p. 18). He was, in the opinion of the doctor of his own district, an exceedingly excitable man, not of average balance of mind (Dr. Macnamara, p. 21). He seems on occasions to have drunk to excess (pp. 19, 21). For a few years before his illness he had contracted the habit of talking aloud to himself (Dr. O'Neill, p. 21). Mr. Flanagan was received into prison on the 17th of June, under a warrant committing him for four months' hard labour. He was from admission allowed to wear his own clothes. At the end of two days he was, on medical grounds, exempted from the plank bed. He was employed at healthy open air labour, viz., wood-chopping and carpentry. On 8th of July he got 1 pint of milk per diem extra, which was continued down to the date of his illness. On the 4th of August he got white bread instead of brown. He was exercised separately from ordinary criminals. He was never punished, and was always cheerful and willing. He was visited by several members of the Visiting Committee and other magistrates. I beg to refer to the evidence of these

visitors, and the evidence of the Catholic Chaplain of the prison, and the Chaplain's substitute, as the strongest possible testimony to the kind and humane treatment of Mr. Flanagan by the prison officials, and to the cleanliness and perfect sanitary arrangements of the prison itself. (The Rev. T. Lee, p. 12; The Rev. M. Murphy, pp. 12, 13; Mayor of Limerick, p. 8; Mr. O'Brien, p. 22; Mr. Guinane, pp. 17, 18; Mr. Lynch, p. 20).

Mr. Flanagan took ill on September 12th, and was twice visited by the Medical Officer on that day.

On the 13th of September the typhoid declared itself, and he was removed to the prison hospital. A trained female nurse (Nurse Wells) was brought in to attend him by day, and an experienced hospital warder (Warder Scales) attended him by night. On September 14th, the Medical Officer recommended his discharge to the County Limerick Infirmary, and at 12.30 p.m. on September 15th, he was discharged, and carefully removed under the superintendence of Dr. Gelston, to the County Infirmary. Shortly after his removal to the Infirmary, delirium set in, followed later by acute mania.

The medical evidence shows as the probable cause of this an hereditary mental taint brought on by Mr. Flanagan's previous habits of living, and the accidental circumstance of his having contracted typhoid fever (Dr. O'Neill, p. 21; Dr. Laird, p. 17; Dr. Macnamara, p. 21.)

It is difficult to get evidence of family history, where mental deficiencies exist among members of it, but there was evidence forthcoming that one of Mr. Flanagan's brothers was an epileptic, and that a neurotic condition was present in himself and other members of his family (Dr. Laird, p. 17; Dr. O'Neill, p. 21; Dr. Macnamara, p. 21; Mr. Holmes, D.L., pp. 18, 19; Sergt. MacDonagh, p. 19; Const. Smyth, p. 19; Const. MacDermott, p. 19).

I am satisfied that the illness of Mr. Timothy Flanagan can in no way be ascribed to his prison treatment, which was throughout humane and considerate. He reluctantly left the prison hospital for the County Infirmary on the recommendation of his medical adviser (Wr. Scales, p. 15; Dr. Gelston, p. 11; Chief Warder Murphy, p. 14).

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

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## MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

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FIRST DAY.—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1902.

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Mr. MAX GREEN, M.I.C.E., Engineering Inspector of the General Prisons Board, having been sworn, states:—

I am a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and also Engineering Inspector of the General Prisons Board. I am acquainted with the sanitary arrangements of Limerick Prison. It has been my duty from time to time to inspect Limerick Prison. The contract for the new drainage system of Limerick Prison was entered into on 20th November, 1891, and completed in June, 1892. (*Map of drainage system produced and put in evidence. See Appendix I.*) The red line on map represents the existing system of new sewers. The new sewers deliver the prison sewage into the public sewer in Mulgrave-street. No portion of the new sewers passes under the prison block at present in use. The sewage is carried from the closets by a three-gallon flush. Two to three gallon flush is usually considered sufficient. In addition there are three flushing barrels, containing about eighty gallons of water each, which, when discharged, completely flushes these sewers. They are discharged by pulling up a big plunger. The water is supplied through pipes from the town public supply, and the flushing barrels automatically kept filled. The pipes are skilfully constructed for the work they have to do, and, in my opinion, the three gallons flush is sufficient to carry off the sewage of the prison. The flushing barrels are an additional precaution, and exist only in the best system of sewage. The ventilation of the prison sewer is provided for in the following way:—A disconnecting manhole outside the prison, provided with a Broad's trap, prevents the sewer gas from the town main coming back into the prison. This is a most efficient trap to prevent the ingress or intake of gas. It is, in fact, a syphon, in which a deep bend of the pipe, always filled with water, absolutely prevents the passage of sewer gas. At the manhole inside the prison there is an air inlet, and also at every sixty feet of the drain. There are, in addition, three exit ventilating pipes carried up over the prison building. I consider, by these means, the drains are extremely well ventilated. The drains are laid in straight lines, and at every change of direction there is a manhole. This insures the easy removal of any obstruction. I have frequently examined the drains of Limerick Prison; they have always been in good order. I examined the drains about four months before the two cases of typhoid in September; they were all right then. About the 26th or 27th of September, after the outbreak of typhoid in the prison, I tested the drains. I will explain the tests. The first test was to see that the flushing arrangements were satisfactory. To arrive at this I had all the manholes opened, and the flushing barrel of each system was discharged. I could follow the volume of water from each flushing barrel until its discharge through the disconnecting manhole. The flushing was perfect; there was no obstruction. The water ran clear. The next thing was to test them for staunchness. The outlet was plugged and the drains allowed to fill. There was no sinkage of the water. Had there been a leakage the water would have sunk. It remained level, showing no sinkage. The third test was for any settlement that might have taken place in the pipes. This was done by the smoke test. The test was satisfactory. The pipes are earthenware pipes laid on concrete, between 2 feet to 12 feet below the surface. I considered, from the examination I made, that the drains were in perfect order. It is right to say that one of the gully traps at extreme south of the Stoneyard was broken. Its function was to let off rain water from Stoneyard. In its condition it would have let up sewer gas if any existed; but only the contents of a length of 10 feet of pipe. The water of the prison comes from the town main, through metal pipes, to the closets. The drinking water of the prison is delivered by a fixed pipe into a Pasteur filter, from which it goes into a small storage tank (iron) closed against the air, from which the water is drawn by a tap. The Pasteur filter is the best filter known. In my opinion it could not be possible for the water supply to the prison to be contaminated by the sewerage pipes. They are set a considerable distance apart.

By Mr. Lynch.—I got instructions to make the September inspection on 23rd of September, 1902. I had not seen the prison for about six months before. I found a gully trap broken. The smoke test called my attention to the gully trap—there was an escape of smoke. The trap was in connection with the sewer. Nobody appeared to know how long the crack was there.

I did not examine the main drain in the Corporation-road (Mulgrave-street).

Pipes in the prison are constantly getting choked. I never heard that a pipe in the prison was choked during the time Mr. Flanagan was in prison. I would

not be surprised to hear that a prisoner had been sent down into the sewer to clean it. If you find an obstruction in a drain you must clear it out. I am very much surprised to hear that it occurred, viz., how anything could have got into the drain.

Would you approve of a system by which a drain can get choked?—I would not. Limerick Prison was originally two prisons (male and female). I am thoroughly conversant with the unoccupied portion of the prison. I examined it when I was there last. I swear I examined it on my former visit. This portion is ventilated by ventilators and windows, and is ready for occupation at any moment. I should not call it damp; but there is no fire lit, nor is it kept heated.

By *Inspector*.—Only into the closets could a prisoner throw an obstruction which could get into the sewers. It is easy to remove an obstruction. The closets are disconnected from the drains by a trap which prevents the ingress of gas, though not the passage of articles thrown into them.

MAX S. GREEN,

*Engineering Inspector.*

(Mr. Green puts in the contract plan, showing the prison sewers, which I have initialed, and attach hereto.) *Appendix I.*

Sworn before me this 17th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

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Dr. MAGRATH, Superintendent Medical Officer of Health, having been sworn, states:

I am the Medical Superintendent Officer of the City of Limerick. My duties are to inspect and try and find out the cause of epidemics spreading. The provisions of the Public Health Act requiring notice of infectious diseases have been made applicable in Limerick. The first notification of the outbreak of typhoid fever in Limerick was on the 11th of August. In all there were forty-eight or forty-nine cases arising between the 11th of August and 30th of October. The epidemic was not confined to any one area. In the case of an epidemic of typhoid, *water*, *food* (including milk), and *air* are the suspicious sources. If the infection extends over a large area the water is generally suspected. In this case the milk supply was not, in my opinion, responsible. I don't know how the typhoid microbe was brought into Limerick. Typhoid cannot be generated *de novo*. The bacilli must exist; in popular language, typhoid can only generate typhoid. Sewer gas, which would produce a diarrhoea, could not produce typhoid unless the typhoid bacilli existed in it. The period of vitality of the typhoid germ is not known; but if the germ was introduced into a house or prison in June, it could be an infectious agent in September, and for months after. They breed in suitable places in sewage of any description. The sewage and excreta of Limerick are thrown out on the lanes and streets. It is supposed to be taken away the following morning by the carters and sweepers; but this is sometimes not efficiently done. A good deal of mud accumulates in the streets. The streets are not paved. If the bacilli of typhoid got into Limerick they would find a favourable breeding ground in the mud-heaps and soil of the streets. This being a dry year was most favourable to them. When the excreta dries up the air carries the microbe about, and then it is exceptionally dangerous, and difficult to guard against. If there was one case of typhoid in the city, and the excreta from the infected house were thrown on the streets, as I have found it, it would be quite sufficient to spread typhoid. I visited Limerick Prison on the 15th of September—the day I got the notification about Mr. Flanagan. I went over the whole prison, and saw all the water closets. They were very clean, and the flushing seemed quite adequate. I saw the flushing barrels; they are a very fine idea. As sanitary officer, I thought Limerick Prison, when I visited it on September 15th, in splendid sanitary condition. Clean, without the slightest trace of smell of any sort. I did not see Mr. Flanagan in prison. I saw him in the county Infirmary that evening. I wanted to see if I could get any clue to the typhoid from himself. I saw Mr. Flanagan. He had no idea how he caught the typhoid. He was looking well, and was chatty. He was not depressed.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I went to Mr. Flanagan to get a clue to his habits of living. Nobody sent me. I went there in pursuance of my duty as Public Health Officer. I thought it was a matter of importance I was going to see him about. Typhoid in Limerick and in the prison was very much discussed in the City. I was shown no tap in the prison. I saw everything that was to be seen. I did not go into the old female prison; the door was open. Chief Warder Murphy was the only man in the prison I had conversation with. I did not examine Mr. Flanagan in the Infirmary to see if he had typhoid fever. It would be a breach of etiquette. I assumed he had it from the official notice. It was possible for Mr. Flanagan to have got typhoid from the city. The probabilities are that he contracted the fever in the prison. But I am unable to say whether it was contracted from an ~~extern~~ source or an intern source.

I heard Mr. Green examined. A choked pipe would be bad: it would block the excreta. The typhoid bacilli would have to be in the excreta to cause typhoid. A commode bucket left from 12 noon on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday would, if used, be dangerous to health. If I were a doctor in charge of a prison I would not allow such a thing.

M. S. MAGRATH, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sworn before me this 17th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Sir ACHESON MacCULLAGH, M.D., Local Government Board Medical Inspector, having been sworn, states:—

I am a Medical Inspector of the Local Government Board. On 18th of August, 1902, in consequence of typhoid fever being in Limerick, I inspected the sanitary conditions of the city. I made an inspection, and furnished a report as to the causes of the outbreak of typhoid to the Local Government Board. (*Report put in. Appendix II.*) The channels of infection are, usually, first water, next food (including milk), and, lastly, air. I attribute the outbreak to infected water. The infected water did not come from the ordinary public supply of Limerick (Clarville), but from Rebogue. Water was taken from Rebogue between July 15th and August 2nd. After this the ordinary supply was sufficient until August 29th. Rebogue was reverted to, then, for some days, and used, off and on, during September. It is a bad water; but I cannot say it contained typhoid bacilli. The lanes and smaller streets of Limerick are without sanitary provisions of any kind; night soil and other refuse is thrown out on the streets, and the methods of cleaning and flushing the streets have been very primitive indeed. The men are supposed to clean the refuse away every day; but the streets are not cleaned every day. The tenement houses are bad; several of them are without any sanitary arrangements, and in several of them the w.c.'s are inside the houses, without any means of ventilation. These houses are kept very dirty, as a rule. The channel ways, and the paving of the back streets are very defective, and the mud and manure left in heaps on the streets and lanes of the city, are also objectionable. In a city in such an insanitary condition as Limerick, once you get typhoid in, the air would be a very likely channel of infection.

By Mr. Lynch.—The prison cases were reported to me on the 29th of September. The cases, viz., Messrs. M. Crowley and Timothy Flanagan. There is no doubt about there having been bad water in Limerick. I believe the prison was supplied from the Rebogue water (during the shortage). It is not a good water. The sanitary condition of Limerick is not of the best; it is most insanitary. I made several recommendations as to improving the sanitary condition of Limerick, chiefly in January, 1901, which have not been carried out. Things have improved; but they have not gone down to the root of the evil, viz., the insanitary lanes, ashpits, privies, &c. I could not say that the insanitary condition of Limerick was a standing peril to Limerick Prison. I could not go as far as that.

As to the standing privy left in a prisoner's cell, 12 noon to 6 a.m. next day, I would not approve of that. It would render the prisoner more liable to an attack of typhoid. I don't think such a thing should be allowed in any house or any place.

ACHESON MacCULLAGH, Knt.

Sworn before me the 17th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

On the third day of the Inquiry, November 19th, Sir Acheson MacCullagh was recalled for the purpose of putting in an analysis of four samples of the Rebogue water made by Professor McWeeney. This analysis, initialed by me, is attached hereto, together with Sir Acheson MacCullagh's report (September 5th, 1902) to the Local Government Board (Ireland). See *Appendix III.*

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

Mr. PATRICK J. LINNANE, having been sworn, states:—

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I am Chairman of the Ennis Town Commissioners. I was sentenced to a term of three months' imprisonment in Limerick Prison. I entered the prison on the 17th of June last. Timothy Flanagan was convicted on same date with me. He got four months, with hard labour. I was up in a high part of the prison, in a cell on the second storey. Every day I was in prison I saw Flanagan. During the first week of our confinement the food supplied to the prisoners was so wretchedly bad that I could see a great change for the worse in Mr. Flanagan. When he went in he was a strong and healthy man, and at the end of the first two or three weeks his appearance was very bad. At the end of about the second week, when I and Mr. Flanagan were brought up to see the doctor, he said to me, "I have got some medicine. This food is disagreeing with me." We went before the doctor (Dr. Gelston), and we said the food was very bad. I consider that Dr. Gelston, and the Governor, and the Chief Warder, and the other warders treated us very well, but the regulation supply is not sufficient. I went before the doctor and got white bread instead of brown, and other concessions which I will mention. I have no fault to find with the white bread. The other concessions I got were porridge and milk, in consequence of dyspepsia. I got the regulation allowance; but I complain against the regulation allowance for the first week; after that the food improves. During the course of my imprisonment in the yard I was tying wood. The closet was three or four yards from me. During my confinement I found a disagreeable smell all around me. Flanagan occupied a partitioned shed next me. I was nearer to the closet than he was. This disagreeable smell continued for two or three days. I made no complaint myself. Subsequently a warder—Mr. Monds—found the smell also. I heard him make an exclamation about the smell. He sent for a prisoner named Cunningham, and he opened the manhole. Martin Cunningham came, opened up the manhole, and when he did so the sewage bubbled up. Martin Cunningham freed the place with an iron rod. He also got some of the other prisoners to get buckets of water to clean the hole. At the upper end of the stone yard, whenever it rained, the store-room at end of the yard was flooded.

The doorway into the female prison is always closed, as the place is unoccupied. One afternoon I was there doing some painting. There were other prisoners there (Flanagan was not there at the time, but I saw him there on one occasion), I worked from afternoon until evening there. The place is mildewed; there was a damp disagreeable smell there. I got a headache and positively sick there. I complained to Mr. Scales (a warder) who was present, and also to the Chief Warder, and I asked to be relieved of this duty, which he did. I saw prisoners put in at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Prisoners are locked up at 12.30 p.m. on a Sunday. I was given a bucket, and it was left there until Monday morning. There was no w.c. I was not informed that by ringing a bell a warder would come and take away my slop bucket. During the three months I was in prison I had occasion on a Sunday (only once) to use my slop bucket, and then it was not taken away until next morning. I consider the sewage was defective. I saw one tap with a notice on it, "Unfit for consumption." I saw prisoners drink out of this, and I drank out of it myself. All the prisoners had access to this tap.

P. J. LINNANE.

Sworn before me this 17th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. JAMES F. BARRY, Mayor of Limerick, having been sworn, states:—

I am the Mayor of Limerick, and a member of the Visiting Committee of Limerick Prison. I visited Mr. Flanagan three times. I asked him had he any complaints to make. He said he had no complaints, and was well treated by the Governor and officials of the prison. The last day I saw him was upon the 9th or 10th of September. He made no complaint. I always found him well. I asked him was there anything I could do for him, and had he any complaints as to his treatment, and he said, "No." I had a good deal of sympathy for him. Had there been any improper treatment of Mr. Flanagan, I would make it known in Limerick.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—When I saw him he was working in the wood shed, off the stone yard. He was the sort of man to make a complaint if he had one. He knew I was the Mayor of Limerick. I was sorry when I heard Mr. Flanagan had typhoid. I never heard until to-day that this manhole was choked. I did not observe the yard flooded.

I was not aware until this day of the system of prisoners being locked up for a very long time on Sundays. I was aware they only got two hours' exercise. I do not approve of this system, as a Visiting Justice.

JAMES F. BARRY.

Sworn before me this 17th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

## SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1902

Mr. MICHAEL O'SULLIVAN, Governor of Limerick Prison, having been sworn, states:

I have been close on five years Governor of Limerick Prison. Previous to that I was for thirteen months Governor of Waterford Prison, and have, altogether, been close on thirty years in the Prison Service.

On the 17th of June I received Mr. Timothy Flanagan, of Corofin, in Limerick Prison, pursuant to a warrant dated 17th of June, in which he was sentenced to four months' hard labour in Limerick Prison. (*Warrant produced.*) He was put immediately into No. 2 Ward—the probation ward. The doctor saw him next morning. Previous to the doctor seeing him he did not sleep on a plank bed. A hard labour sentence now involves fourteen days on a plank bed. Between 11 a.m. and 12 noon next day the doctor saw him. The doctor (Dr. Gelston), as a result of his examination, certified Mr. Flanagan to be fit for hard labour. (*Medical Officer's Journal produced.*) He was then placed in one of the cells in which Star Class prisoners are placed, and passed to work immediately. He was not compelled to wear the prison dress. I informed him that under a certain rule (*Rule 28*, read), by making an application to the General Prisons Board, I would recommend his being allowed to wear his own clothes, provided he guaranteed he would keep an ample supply of underclothing. Mr. Flanagan made the application to wear his own clothing. (*Application, in writing, of Mr. Flanagan, put in evidence, with certificate and covering letter. Appendix IV.*) The General Prisons Board granted the permission on the 19th June, and Mr. Flanagan was allowed to wear his own clothes, and continued to do so during the whole time he was in prison. After passing the doctor as in good health and fit for hard labour he was passed out to work. The labour he was put to was chopping firewood. The forms of hard labour in Limerick Prison are—(1) mat-making, (2) stone-breaking, (3) sawing wood, (4) chopping wood. Mr. Flanagan was put by me to chopping wood. Mat-making is most difficult, as it involves conditions of confinement and isolation. Stone-breaking is considered the next most difficult labour, and then sawing wood requires more physical strength, and is more monotonous than chopping wood. I gave Mr. Flanagan the least difficult of all descriptions of hard labour. Wood chopping was formerly not considered a hard labour, but an industrial labour, and was given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. The shed in which Mr. Flanagan was sent to work was in the stone yard. The first month of his sentence he was kept in this yard. This is the yard on which what is called the disused prison abuts. Mr. Linnane occupied the shed adjoining Mr. Flanagan's. He was not a hard labour prisoner; but I kept them together because they were J.P.'s. But the rule would have been that they should have been separated, one being a hard labour and the other a non-hard labour prisoner.

The work sheds where these prisoners were during the first month at work are in a continuous line. There is a closet at each end of the line of sheds. Mr. Linnane was only separated from one of the w.c.'s by a shed in which lime is kept, and next to him was Mr. Flanagan—further from the w.c. than Mr. Linnane. The w.c. was always kept in perfect working order. It is a flush closet, with a three-gallon flush. It was sometimes only out of order. In the summer during which Mr. Flanagan was confined I remember one occasion when the closet was clogged by the paper used by the prisoners. I used to visit this yard at least every day—three times a day—except when away for ten days' vacation, in the middle of July last, when the Chief Warder was in charge, and again for two days from September 10. On these visits I found the closets in perfect good order. If any obstruction of the closets took place it must have been removed between the times of my daily rounds. The provision for enabling prisoners working in this stone-yard to get a drink of water was as follows:—In the yard a pail of boiled filtered water was kept, with a drinking pannikin. Any prisoner wanting a drink would, on holding up his hand, be allowed to fall out to get a drink of this water. Every prisoner knows this. He sees the can and the water, and during working hours he sees other prisoners frequently going over to take a drink. There is a tap in the yard with water not considered good drinking water. This was labelled in large painted letters (*notice produced*), "Unfit for drinking purposes." It would be the duty of the superintending warder to prevent any prisoner going to this tap for a drink. A warder would be severely punished if he permitted it; and it would be impossible for a prisoner to leave his shed for that or any other purpose without a warder seeing him. In this stoneyard there is no other tap with doubtful drinking water. The stoneyard is at all times kept clean. It is a dry place, and plenty of sun gets at it.

In the same way, if a prisoner wants to go to the w.c. he can do so while at work by holding up his hand and falling out for the purpose. While in his cell he can at all times, except during meal times and on Sundays between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. next morning, go to the ward w.c., by ringing his bell. A bell is attached to every cell. Between 6 p.m. (lock up) on Sunday night and 6 a.m. on Monday morning he must use his pail or commode. The cells are well ventilated by window and a

ventilator. It would be hardly possible for a prisoner, even of dirty habits, to be confined with his soiled slop pail from 12 noon on Sundays until 6 a.m. on Monday morning. Except at dinner-hour he could ring his bell at any hour before 6 p.m. to have it taken away. If he did not ring his bell, the cell would be of necessity visited at least three times on Sundays before 6 p.m., viz., 12.45, dinner; 2 p.m., removal of dinner tins; 5.30 supper served. He could ask the warder at any of these times to allow him remove the pail, and if he did not the warder would be bound to smell the nuisance and make him remove it. The prisoner would be liable to punishment if he kept a nuisance in his cell when he could have it removed, and on reception he is informed of this. As to what is called the disused prison, it is exactly in as good a condition as the rest of the prison; it is not a disused prison. It has all the modern appliances for heating and ventilation. Whenever it is used it is heated before occupation. It is kept clean, and well whitewashed, and daily looked after. The cells are lofty cells, and boarded.

Mr. Flanagan was in the stoneyard until the 17th of July. On the 18th and 19th of July he was tying wood, and from 19th of July until he got ill he was working at a carpenter's bench in the other yard. After the 18th of July he never worked in the stoneyard. On the nights of the 18th and 19th of June Mr. Flanagan was on a plank bed. On the evening of the 19th I had a conversation with Mr. Flanagan, and asked him how he was getting on. He said the plank-bed was irksome. I suggested to give in his name to see Dr. Gelston the following morning. His name was put down, and on the morning of the 20th he saw the doctor, and the doctor allowed him a "full bed" (14 lbs. mattress.) (*Entry in Medical Officer's Journal read, allowing T. Flanagan "full bed," produced.*) He never slept on a plank bed after that. After being three weeks in prison an alteration was made in Mr. Flanagan's dietary; on the 8th of July he got a pint extra of new milk, daily, and that was continued up to the time of his illness, with the exception, I think, of two days, when the new dietary came in. (*Entry in Medical Officer's Journal and extra diet book produced.*)

On the 4th of August he was put on "C." diet, the most generous scale of prison dietary. His term of imprisonment would only have entitled him to "B." diet. On the 4th of August he also was ordered white bread instead of brown, and the white was continued until he got ill. Mr. Flanagan was always cheerful; he worked well and looked well. I saw him at least three times a day; sometimes oftener. I had conversations with him almost every day. He was bright and clear in his mind. I was absent on leave the day (September 10th) Mr. Flanagan took ill.

By Mr. Lynch.—The cells are well white-washed. I do not know of my own knowledge who discovered Mr. Flanagan ill—I was away on leave. I dare say it was Dr. Gelston, but I cannot tell. Chief Warder Murphy was in charge.

I was told about the choking of the pipe the day it occurred. I happened to visit the yard; the warder was cleaning it. It was merely a temporary matter. I saw a prisoner at the sewer. I am almost certain it was Martin Cunningham. The warder told me the pipe was stopped. It was not Timothy Flanagan cleaned the sewer. He wore his own clothes. It was a prisoner wearing frieze. It was the pipe leading from the w.c., not the sewer, that was freed; it was freed, not choked.

I knew that Mr. Flanagan had been ill, because the Chief Warder wrote to me that he was ill. The letter said that Mr. Flanagan had got typhoid, and had been removed to the County Infirmary. I did not think it worth keeping; it was a private letter.

From the point of view of safe custody I would not like to put a prisoner into the "Female Prison."

I remember Mr. William Redmond, M.P., visiting Mr. Flanagan on August 6th. I was present at the interview. It took place in the Clerk's office. I did not care to bring Mr. Redmond to the visiting box. Mr. Flanagan told Mr. Redmond he was well treated. Mr. Redmond, when leaving, expressed himself pleased and satisfied with the way they (all the Crimes Act prisoners) had been treated.

M. O'SULLIVAN.

Sworn before me this 18th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

Barrister-at-Law,

Inspector of Prisons.

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Dr. GELSTON, Medical Officer of Limerick Prison, having been sworn, states:—

I have been Medical Officer of Limerick for about thirty-one years. Since 1885 there has been no typhoid in Limerick Prison until the two cases in last September. I saw Mr. Flanagan on the morning of the 18th June. He came before me. I asked him if there was anything the matter with him, and he said not. I did not open his shirt to examine his chest. He looked perfectly healthy, and I passed him on as fit for hard labour. On the 20th of June the Governor told me that a man like Flanagan, a J.P. and Coercion prisoner, should, if I could see any medical

reason for it, be taken off the plank bed. I examined him with the stethoscope, and took his temperature. I could find really nothing wrong; but he complained of a pain in his back and side. Thinking this was due to the plank bed I ordered him a full bed on that day. I saw him every Sunday he was in prison. On July 8th, finding he had lost 4 lbs. in weight, and that he complained of not having enough to drink, I ordered him a pint of extra milk per diem. This continued during the whole term of his imprisonment, except two days. On July 11th he complained of indigestion, and I changed his prison diet completely, giving him bread and milk diet. This continued up to 17th of July.

On the 12th of September Mr. Flanagan complained of his bowels being confined, and feeling chilly. I took his temperature. I found his temperature 100, his pulse about 80. I ordered him to stay in bed that day, and put him on plain milk diet, with beef tea, and ordered him a little medicine for his bowels. He objected to this; he did not think he was so bad; he wanted to go back to his work. He went into his cell, and Dr. Fogarty was in the prison and came over with me to see him. Dr. Fogarty saw him, and agreed with me that it was a suspicious case. I visited him again that evening at 6 p.m. I found his temperature 102 and his pulse 90. In case of eventualities I had prepared the hospital ward by having a fire lighted in the ward on the morning of the 13th September.

On visiting him on that morning I found his temperature 102, pulse 96. I then ordered him at once to hospital, and sent out for a nurse (Nurse Wells) to take charge of him for day duty, and he was to be minded by Warder Scales—the prison hospital warder—at night. On September 13th I wired to Prisons Board, "Flanagan's case very suspicious; have removed him to hospital this morning; temperature 102°; nurse employed."

Dr. Fogarty saw him again that morning. He agreed with me as to the treatment. We found on Flanagan's back one spot, but we were not certain it was a typhoid spot.

On visiting him in the evening I found his evening temperature 103°.

September 14th I visited Flanagan again. I found his morning temperature 102.4. The spot on the back was a well-marked typhoid spot. I found no spot on any other part of him. On this I recommended his discharge to the Lord Lieutenant. (*Report and recommendation produced. See Appendix V.*) Throughout the day of September 14th Nurse Wells took care of him.

He was unwilling to leave the prison, but did so on my advice. The order came releasing him on September 15th, and the Governor of Limerick Prison wired that he was released at 12.40 p.m. on September 15th.

I got a stretcher—an ambulance stretcher—and brought over one of my nurses, and hired two men to carry it. I got Flanagan dressed, rolled in blankets, and put on the stretcher. I myself covered him over with a large rug, and he was carried to the County Infirmary, which is situate just opposite the prison. His transfer was done most carefully. He was carried upstairs, where there was a bed ready and a hot jar. I am also physician of the infirmary.

The day after he arrived in the infirmary (September 16th) he was slightly rambling. Delirium is an ordinary attendant circumstance of typhoid. This developed, subsequently, into acute mania, which is not an ordinary attendant of typhoid. It sometimes does occur in typhoid. He got acute mania as a result of typhoid. He was removed to the lunatic asylum on October 11th. While he was in the County Infirmary he got every care and attention.

If I were attending an ordinary citizen of Limerick in his own home who developed the symptoms developed by Mr. Flanagan, I would most certainly recommend removal to the County Infirmary. In cases of typhoid, where removal is advisable, the sooner it is done the better. Mr. Flanagan was decidedly removed in time. As typhoid, it was not a serious case; it was a light attack.

(*Dr. Laird's report when acting for Dr. Gelston, in August, was read. See Appendix VI.*)

All the prison water is boiled, and goes through a Pasteur filter.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I and Dr. Fogarty, Dr. Laird, Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Waters, Dr. O'Neill, and Dr. Macnamara of Corofin, saw Flanagan while under treatment. I heard Dr. MacGrath had been at the prison making inquiries to try and find out where the typhoid came from, and also with regard to the water and milk, as Officer of Health. The typhoid broke out in the prison—there is no doubt about it. I think the drainage of the prison is very good. I would not be surprised that a pipe was stopped—that might happen to any system, and it could be removed in five minutes. I never heard that one of the manholes was choked. My attention was not called to the stoneyard being flooded. I have seen it occasionally with surface water on it, after rain—not more than I would see in the streets of Limerick after rain. I have not seen water where the prisoners break stones, but on the other side of the yard.

To leave a soiled pail in a prisoner's cell from 12.30 p.m. until 6 a.m. next morning would not be right.

It would not give typhoid—you must have the typhoid bacilli there to get it. I gave my distinct opinion on Sunday, September 14th, that Mr. Flanagan had typhoid fever. Typhoid is a very difficult thing to diagnose. My opinion is that the typhoid was "air borne."

T. J. GELSTON.

Sworn before me this 18th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

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### THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 19TH, 1902.

The Rev. TIMOTHY LEE, Adm., St. John's; Catholic Chaplain to Limerick Prison, having been sworn, states:—

It is my duty as prison chaplain, in addition to my spiritual duties, to observe and see whether prisoners are badly treated, and notice their state of mind, and to report any complaints they may make.

I only saw Mr. Flanagan prior to 6th of July about half a dozen times. I then went on my vacation. During this time he never complained to me that his treatment was not fair and right, and, as far as I could see, it was. Sometimes he seemed in good spirits; sometimes he seemed more or less depressed. There was nothing on his mind as far as I could see. I visited him in his cell. He had a proper supply of books. I found his cell always clean and fresh. I occasionally walk through the prison yards; I have never noticed anything in the nature of a smell. There was a high degree of cleanliness in Limerick Prison, such a degree as you would expect in a public institution where much money is spent with that object. When I came back to Limerick I saw him in the County Infirmary, some two or three days before he was removed to the Asylum. For a short time he seemed excited, and then he calmed down. He seemed to be well cared. His mental condition was such that I did not do anything to induce him to go to his religious duties.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—The first time I visited him he appeared to be a man whose mind was all right. No wanderings or nothing that would lead me to a contrary opinion. He appeared quite sane; no trace of insanity. I am not aware there were complaints about the milk at that time. I was never informed on my visits to the prison that a pipe was found choked there. I know what is called the old female prison—sometimes occupied, and sometimes not. I have been frequently there. It is cared for, but it is not damp. It is not as well aired as the rest of the prison. I should say the front prison is better aired. A room frequently occupied is necessarily better aired than a room less frequently occupied. I never visited the prison during the afternoon on Sunday when Mr. Flanagan was there. I take it for granted Mr. Flanagan was treated as other prisoners. I was not aware that prisoners' buckets are left in their cells from 12.30 p.m. on Sunday until 6 a.m. on Monday. I noticed Mr. Flanagan sometimes somewhat depressed. He did not say that to me. I notice very many prisoners depressed. I took it on account of being where he was. After heavy rain I have seen water lodge in a small portion of the stone-yard. In a very perfect system of drainage you will see, if a heavy shower comes, a place will become flooded. There is a water tap in the yard. I have been in this yard when a number of prisoners were at work.

I have seen over twenty prisoners at work in this yard at the same time. The warden would prevent any prisoner drinking from the tap. There is a notice over the tap—"unfit for use"—and good water in the yard. There is usually one warden in charge of the yard.

(Rule 53 read to the chaplain).

By *Inspector*.—There was no such depression on Mr. Flanagan that would call upon me for a special report. It was a nervous, rather than mental depression, such as come to most prisoners, and particularly such as are of the position in life of Mr. Flanagan. When I go away another chaplain always takes my place. Father Murphy and Father Griffin acted for me.

TIMOTHY LEE.

Sworn before me this 19th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

The Rev. MICHAEL MURPHY, C.C., Catholic Chaplain's Substitute, having been sworn, states:—

I am Assistant Chaplain to Limerick Prison, and I have the care of the prisoners during the absence of the chaplain. I remember Father Lee going on vacation on 6th of July last. I took up his duties, with the assistance of Father Griffin. I remember Mr. Timothy Flanagan being in prison. I had care of him as acting-chaplain from July the 6th until he took ill, and after that in the Infirmary, and in the Asylum. I consider he was treated humanely by the Governor and officials. I never



noticed anything in the nature of depression in Flanagan. He looked like any ordinary prisoner, except to the extent of all prisoners who are deprived of their liberty. He looked in good health. He never made any complaint. I saw him about two or three times before his illness. I may have seen him more frequently in company with other prisoners. He had a proper supply of books in his cell. I used to ask him how he was getting on—whether he was able to take his food well—and he never made any complaint. He never made any reference to his affairs outside. Mr. Flanagan was a bachelor.

When he went to the prison hospital on the morning of Saturday, September 13th, I had twenty minutes' conversation with him. I did not consider at the time he was very ill. He seemed to be suffering from a heavy cold. I saw drinks (milk) by his bedside. I asked him was he able to take them. He said he was. I asked him was he well looked after. He said he was; he said he was very well cared. He seemed altogether pleased with his treatment. I next saw him in the Infirmary, September 16th or 17th; I considered he was very ill. He was not delirious; he was able to make his confession. He readily consented to go to his duties. I saw him after that frequently in the Infirmary. He was delirious the second time I saw him. At intervals during two subsequent visits he spoke to me—sanely—and at intervals he became delirious. He appeared to be an excitable man while in the County Infirmary. I did not notice this while he was in prison.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I regarded him to be as any ordinary man until I found him in the Infirmary. On the 13th he had not fever, but he was feverish. He did not become delirious until he was in the County Infirmary. On the first day in the Infirmary he was not delirious. He went to his duties. It was on my second visit I found him delirious. I cannot tell the name of the nurse who told me Mr. Flanagan had typhoid. I did not notice Flanagan depressed nor excitable while he was in the prison. It did not surprise me to find him delirious; it is the usual course of typhoid.

I was never informed during my visits to the prison that a pipe was found choked there. I have been attending Limerick Prison about four or five years.

By *Inspector*.—During these four or five years I never noticed a smell in Limerick Prison.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—After a heavy fall of rain, I noticed a little—a very little—water collected in the stone-yard on two or three occasions. It is my route to the hospital, and I must go to the prison hospital every time there is a patient there. On the two or three occasions I saw water in the stoneyard, it was so little that I could step over it. I frequently saw the prisoners in the stone-yard with more than one warder. I never saw them without a warder in charge. I consider one warder to be in charge sufficient.

MICHAEL MURPHY, C.C.

Sworn before me this 19th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

—Chief Warder DENIS MURPHY having been sworn, states:—

I am Chief Warder of Limerick Prison, and I have been close on eighteen years in the prison service. I heard the Governor examined yesterday. I agree with him that Mr. Flanagan was treated with humanity and kindness. He was a well-behaved prisoner, always willing to apply himself to any work he was put to. He was a hard-labour prisoner. The class of hard labour he was put to on his reception was chopping wood. Wood-chopping is the easiest kind of hard labour, and it is in the open air. Some years ago it was an industrial labour, and was not hard labour. The woodshed, where Flanagan worked during the first month, is in the stoneyard. It is one of a range of sheds. The yard is sunny, and dry and open. The shed in which Mr. Flanagan worked was about twenty yards away from the spot where the water is alleged to lodge during heavy rains. I never saw much water there. I would call it a dry yard. There are two w.c.'s in the yard. They are always kept in good order—well flushed. Prisoners sometimes put paper and rubbers down the closet. Obstructions can be easily got out. I remember the stoppage in the stoneyard referred to yesterday. It was got out at once.

I saw Mr. Flanagan during the time of his imprisonment ten or fifteen times a day. He was cheerful, and made no complaints. He never said anything about the food. At the end of the first month, Mr. Flanagan went into the wood-yard. He was put to carpentering work. He was not a carpenter by trade, but he asked to be put to it. We wanted to get stools made, and we put him to it. This shed is in another yard, and is a healthy, sunny yard. He remained there until he was taken ill. If on Sunday a prisoner uses his pail during the day, he must ring his bell, and it would be taken away. The proper thing would be for him to go to the ward water-closet. If he uses his pail after 6 p.m. on Sunday, it must remain in his cell until 6 a.m. the following morning. If a prisoner used his pail between 12 noon on Sunday and 6 p.m., and did not ring to have it taken away, he would be punished.

If prisoners want a drink when at work or at exercise, they can get it from a can in the centre of the yard, by holding up their hands and falling out. They are told what the can is there for. The water is boiled, and has been boiled as long as I have been in Limerick Prison, since March. A warder would prevent prisoners from drinking at the tap, and the prisoners would be punished if they attempted to do so. I have never seen a prisoner drinking from the tap. The Governor went on his vacation about the 10th of September. I took over charge. Mr. Flanagan reported himself unwell on the 12th of September. He went before the doctor, who examined him, took his temperature, and ordered him to rest in bed. On the following day, September 13th, the doctor ordered Mr. Flanagan to the prison hospital. On the 14th he reported Mr. Flanagan's illness to the Under-Secretary. About 12 noon on September 15th, a telegram came from the Under-Secretary, ordering his release. About 12.40 p.m. on the same day he was transferred to the Infirmary with care, under the supervision of the Medical Officer. [*Extracts from Medical Officer's journal produced; also his report recommending the prisoner's release, with telegrams to Prisons Board, and formal notification to Under-Secretary of prisoner's release. See Appendix V.*] While he was in the prison hospital he had a trained nurse—Nurse Wells. No prisoner attended on him. Mr. Flanagan was well treated. He told me so. When leaving on the stretcher for the Infirmary, he said he could run like a hare. He did not consider himself very ill. He said: "I'd as soon remain in the prison hospital till my time is up." He appeared to be satisfied with his treatment, and always expressed himself so.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—From the time he entered the prison until he left he was never seen by a magistrate or visiting justice, except in the presence of a prison official.

I was present when Mr. Redmond visited Mr. Flanagan. Mr. Redmond did not object. Mr. Flanagan was removed to prison hospital on September 13th. I never noticed Mr. Flanagan off his head at all. He was in his perfect senses on the 15th—the day he was removed to the Infirmary. I don't think he was then very sick. During the time Mr. Flanagan was in prison I visited him on Sundays—every third Sunday. On other Sundays the clerk (M'Carthy), and storekeeper (Hegarty) were on duty. Hegarty was away from the prison for eight or nine days while Flanagan was in prison.

The pipe which was stopped in the yard was only stopped for a few minutes. It was stopped by human nuisance. The pipe was all right in the morning at about 7 a.m. It is my duty to see every day that the closets are flushed.

I know the water tap in the stoneyard. I could not give you the date when Linnane painted the notice. He only repainted it to make it fresh-looking. Linnane repainted it when he had been about a month in prison. It was quite readable before. Up to 6 p.m. on Sunday, a prisoner can get to the closet by ringing his bell—not after 6 p.m. After 2 p.m. on Sunday all the officers get off duty except two.

On June 17th there were 84 prisoners in the prison.

On September 13th there were 87 prisoners in the prison.

On July 17th there were 80 prisoners in the prison.

On August 1st there were 82 prisoners in the prison.

All these prisoners were left in charge of two warders from 1 p.m. on Sunday until 6 a.m. on Monday, in summer. I would be surprised to hear that a prisoner rang his bell and did not get an answer.

DENIS MURPHY, C.W.

Sworn before me, this 19th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Dr. WILLIAM FOGARTY, having been sworn, states:—

I am a physician, practising in Limerick, and attached to County Infirmary. I visited Limerick Prison on September 12th. I saw Mr. Flanagan with Dr. Gelston. He was in his cell in bed. After examining him, I agreed with Dr. Gelston that his case was one to keep under observation, as there were no symptoms except his temperature. He was bright and cheerful.

I next saw him on the morning of the 13th September; he was then in the prison hospital. Dr. Gelston and myself examined him carefully on that morning; we came to the conclusion that it would very probably develop into typhoid fever. The only indication he had was a suspicious spot on his back. It was an ill-defined spot, but we could not say whether it was a typhoid spot. Whatever Mr. Flanagan was suffering from it was in an undeveloped stage. It had not reached such a stage as to make removal dangerous, even to a much longer distance than the County Infirmary. Where removal is safe it is best for a patient, especially in a case of typhoid fever. Supposing the case was typhoid, I considered the food he was getting was a proper diet.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—In my opinion he contracted fever in prison. I myself think it was the water supply, because of the outbreak in the city. I think it very improb-

able that the contagion came from the atmosphere; the typhoid bacilli would have been stopped by the high wall. If a pipe is allowed to remain choked, it is likely to contaminate the air. Bad water could not give a man typhoid unless the germ was there. I think a man ought to be allowed out during the day. If a prisoner has a bell by which he can get his soil bucket taken out at any time except during dinner, I would consider that sufficient. If his bell was not answered it would be a serious matter.

W. A. FOGARTY.

Sworn before me this 19th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Warder SCALES having been sworn, states:—

I have been hospital warder in Limerick Prison since last June. Previous to that I had about 3½ years' experience as hospital warder in Mountjoy Prison. I saw Mr. Flanagan almost every day while he was in prison. He never made any complaints. He looked well and always seemed cheerful and bright. He told me he liked the carpentry work, and hoped he would be kept at it until he went out.

On the 12th September I brought him before the doctor, he having complained of being sick; he said he was getting a touch of influenza.

On September 13th he was removed to hospital. Nurse Wells attended him by day, and I attended him by night. I came on duty 9 p.m., and remained on duty until 9 a.m. next morning. He slept well the first night he came into hospital. He had one pint of beef tea, and he drank about one pint of milk mixed with soda water.

On September 14th he was attended by Nurse Wells. I came on duty 9 p.m. that night. He said he was not worse, but appeared to be excited. He took about 1½ pints of milk and half pint of beef tea. He did not sleep well that night. He did not complain, but was rather annoyed at his going out to the Infirmary. He said he knew he would not be better cared for anywhere than in prison. He received every kindness while in the prison hospital, and seemed to appreciate it.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—Flanagan drank 2½ pints of milk while he was in hospital during these two nights. He complained he was ill about 8 a.m., and was kept in his cell all day up to about 12 noon next day, by Dr. Gelston's orders. Dr. Gelston saw him twice, once in the morning and once in the evening. In addition to the prison fare, he got milk and soda water; no stimulants. He was perfectly in his right mind when leaving the prison.

J. SCALES.

Sworn before me this 19th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

#### FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1902.

Warder MONDS having been sworn, states:—

I have been over nine years in the Prison Service, and over seven years in Limerick Prison. I have been present during this enquiry, and have heard the evidence about the stopping of the w.c. drain pipes. I think the stoppage occurred about the end of June. I was on duty about 3 p.m. in the stoneyard. I noticed when passing that the flushing of the w.c. was not effective; I saw it was not effective. I found no smell. There was an over supply of water in the w.c.; it was not overflowing. It was stopped by paper. I thought the pipe was stopped. I called a prisoner—(I believe, prisoner Cunningham)—from the next yard. I told him to go to the plumber's shop and bring me the sticks or rods belonging to the cleaning machine. He brought two sticks with a piece of iron with a hook on the end. He said he would put the hook into the w.c. to see what was in it. I said "No; remove the trap at the gully opposite the w.c." (about 6 feet from the basin of w.c.). He put the stick up the pipe and cleaned it out, and the water rushed through. There was no flooding at the trap at all. Except on this occasion I never saw the w.c. out of order.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—The closet was stopped only about fifteen minutes. It is constantly in use, and if it had been long stopped it would have flown over. The two sticks were sufficient to clear the pipe; the iron rod was there, but it was unnecessary to use it. It took about four minutes to clear it. Flanagan got superior treatment to ordinary criminals. He was two days on the plank bed; he should have been fourteen days. He got a lot of extra diet. He got much easier work than the ordinary prisoners. He was treated fairly, kindly, and humanely. Who was the first to discover he was sick? He himself. Whenever I have been sick I have been the first to discover it. I have no doubt about it Flanagan was sick. He got sick in the prison. The doctor said it was fever. I saw him shortly after he came into the prison. He was in perfectly good health then.

From 12.30 p.m. on Sunday until 6 a.m. on Monday only two warders are in charge. But the two are quite sufficient for all purposes.

EDWARD MONDS, Warder.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. MICHAEL KELLY having been sworn, states:—

My father has the dairy farm which supplies the prison. I look after his business. The dairy farm is called Moylish; is situate about a mile and a half from Limerick. I have about forty milch cows. We have three women and three men in our employment. There is a house on the farm; an uncle of mine lives there. There has been no illness in the house, nor any illness among any of the workmen or workwomen. There has been no illness in their families that I am aware of. I am particular about that. I do not water my milk, and I know my men do not. They would be dismissed if they did. I never had any complaints about the milk from my customers. The milk pails are scalded with boiling water and a brush used before using.

The names of some of my customers are:—Messrs. Birney, Limited; Messrs. Cannon & Co., the Christian Brothers, the Female Prison, as well as the Male Prison. Excepting in the Male Prison, I never heard of there having been any case of typhoid among any of my customers. We have supplied the prison since 1886, with the exception of one year. We make no distinction between the prison and our other customers; it is all the same milk.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I never heard there was a complaint about the milk.

MICHAEL F. KELLY.

Sworn before me this 20th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. Kelly produced a letter from the Christian Brothers, saying the milk supplied to them was good, and there had been no illness in their community.

C. E. MACD.

MICHAEL CORBETT having been sworn, states:—

I am in the employment of Mr. Kelly for thirteen years. I see the milk vessels scalded. The water is taken from a spring well in the yard. It is pumped up from a deep well, about 36 feet deep. The yard is a clean yard. No manure is kept in the yard, and the stall-fed cattle are about fifty or sixty yards away. The water is boiled in the boiler, and the vessels are thoroughly scoured. When they are thoroughly scalded they are washed down with spring water out of the pump to cool them. All the water used on the farm comes from the pump.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I never heard of them watering the milk at Moylish. I swear it wasn't watered. I never heard any complaint of the prison milk being watered.

MICHAEL CORBETT.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Dr. H. S. LAIRD, Resident Physician of the County Infirmary, having been sworn, states:—

I am a L.R.C.P.I. and have been practising in Limerick about five years. I act for Dr. Gelston, the Medical Officer of the prison, while he is away. I took up duties for Dr. Gelston on the 3rd of August.

I made my first inspection of the sanitary arrangements of the prison on the 24th of August. (*Entry under that date from Medical Officer's journal produced. See Appendix VI.*)

I thought the sanitary arrangements of the prison good, and the flushing of the sewers ample. The boiling of the water would kill any typhoid microbe; it is really the only absolutely safe course to take.

I saw Mr. Flanagan first on August 3rd, about a month before he got ill. He looked very well. He was being exercised alone with Mr. Linnane. On August 17th I again saw Mr. Flanagan; he was well.

On 3rd of August above referred to, Mr. Flanagan complained that the brown bread did not agree with him, and I gave him white instead.

I saw Mr. Flanagan in the County Infirmary on the 4th of October. I took charge of him there then. At this time he had recovered from the typhoid, and was suffering from acute mania.

Delirium is an ordinary accompaniment of typhoid, but not acute mania. Acute mania sometimes occurs. It is so unusual that, for the purposes of treatment, I would look for other causes. I made inquiries. I heard he never had an attack like that before. If he had it would have explained the recurrence. I then made inquiries from his brother. Later on he told me something about his brother—he said he used to get fits. Typhoid would not have produced the acute mania, I think. I don't think the mere fact of imprisonment would. On the 11th October he was removed to the Asylum.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I think he contracted the typhoid in prison. I would not say Limerick City was very sanitary. I think the sanitary arrangements are good in Limerick Prison.

I saw the notice "Unfit for drinking purposes" often. I know the tap over which it was. It would not be well to allow people to drink out of this tap. I don't know from what cause Flanagan got typhoid fever.

Flanagan was looking very well when I changed his bread from brown to white bread. He had no teeth of his own, and therefore I changed it. There is often objection made to the brown bread, even by prisoners who have good teeth. It is not as tasty as the white bread.

When I first saw him on 4th of October, I discovered he was off his head. It is just possible a man might get acute mania from typhoid, but very unlikely. I don't know what is the cause of Mr. Flanagan's madness.

By *Inspector*.—It is not, in my opinion, the typhoid or the mere fact of his imprisonment. I would look to some hereditary cause. I look to hereditary cause because there was no other.

H. S. LAIRD.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. JOHN GUINANE, J.P., having been sworn, states:—

I am a visiting Justice of Limerick Prison. I saw Mr. Flanagan every Sunday but one during his imprisonment, and often during the week, and also in the prison hospital.

I always found him well and cheerful. The only complaint he ever made was one day about the cocoa and the bread. I told him to go before Dr. Gelston, and I was sure Dr. Gelston would do all he could for him. He appeared satisfied with his prison treatment with this exception. I think he was well treated, but I think it is barbarous to put gentlemen with ordinary prisoners.

I believe the Governor and the officials were as kind and humane as any officers could be. I am visiting the prison about eighteen years.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—The system of sewerage in Limerick Prison is fairly good. I would not give much for a pipe getting choked. I believe the prison sewerage is the very best that can be had. You have splendid flushing in the prison; we have not that in our streets, but it is good.

We had typhoid in the city, but you will get typhoid in Paris. The prison sewerage is very good; it could not be better. In no gentleman's house could it be better. I know the backyard (stoneyard). After heavy rain a little water must accumulate.

Locking up prisoners from 12 noon on Sunday to 6 a.m. on next morning is the rule of the prison. It could be improved on. I know the water tap Linnane had to paint. I think it was an easy job. They sometimes got easy jobs. I would not mind drinking from the tap. It is a mixture of rain water and town water. There is no occasion for a prisoner to drink out of it.

JOHN GUINANE.

Sworn before me this 20th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. MICHAEL GRIFFY having been sworn, states:—

By Mr. Lynch.—I live at Corofin. I am seventy-one years of age. I was sentenced at the same time as T. Flanagan. I arrived on 17th of June. I did not get hard labour. I was put into the stoneyard. I did not get plank bed. I was tying sticks in the stoneyard all the time (two months). Mr. Flanagan was one month in the same yard working. On one occasion I found an offensive smell for a day or so. It became unbearable, so that we had to remove back into the sheds. It was the latter end of July. I saw Cunningham clear the place.

On Sundays my bucket was left in my cell from 12.30 p.m. until 6 a.m. next morning. Once I rang my bell about 3 p.m. to go to the closet on Sunday. The warder (Mr. Kehoe) said: "Once you are locked up you must remain so. You have your tin there." I was told when I came I had only to ring my bell. I had to use my bucket. I saw Mr. Guinane that day. I did not tell Mr. Guinane. (*Mr. Guinane here stood up and said he did not remember the incident*). It remained there until 6.30 on Monday morning. I was treated kindly in Limerick Prison. The only complaint I had was of the bad water. I never saw any of the prisoners drinking out of the tap, because of the notice that was on it. I drank out of the bucket. There was no distinction made between the Crimes Act prisoners and other prisoners. The bread was very good bread, but I had no teeth to eat it. I had enough.

MICHAEL GRIFFY.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Warder KEHOE having been sworn, states:—

I have been nearly twenty years in the prison service. I never on any Sunday while prisoner Griffy was in Limerick Prison refused to allow him to go to the w.c.

By Mr. Lynch.—If he rang the bell during meal hours, I would answer it. I knew his cell. I often saw him on a Sunday. I never refused to let him out. I would not let him out during meal hours. I would not take the slop pail away during meal hours. The meal hours on a Sunday are the same as on week days.

D. KEHOE, *Warder.*

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT, B.L.,

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. PHILIP HOLMES, D.I., R.I.C., having been sworn, states:—

I am District Inspector at Corofin. I have been stationed there for three years. I knew Mr. Flanagan well by appearance and acting as magistrate. He was in the employment of a farmer named Walter Russell—in charge of the farm, and managed his business generally. He lived in Mr. Russell's house, and got paid about £16 a year, and some grazing. He was a very excitable man. He acted fairly well as a magistrate. His family are as follows:—He has a brother called James, a sister called Mary, a brother named Tom, and a third brother, whose appearance I don't know. His mother is alive. His brother James is subject to epileptic fits, and his sister Mary is an imbecile.

By Mr. Lynch.—Up to his arrest he was in a position of trust in Mr. Russell's establishment. I never heard any complaint from Mr. Russell or anyone as to the way Mr. Flanagan managed his business. Flanagan looked a strong, healthy man. He discharged his duties fairly well. I never had any complaint to make against him as a magistrate. Before the complaint was made by Flanagan about Sergeant

M'Millan watching him, there had been some altercation between him and Sergeant M'Millan. Flanagan's excitement on the occasion of the charge against Sergeant M'Millan was not the excitement of an ordinary man who has an altercation with the police. It was that of a man who had been drinking for some days and whose nerves were shattered. I don't know exactly what the altercation was, but some words passed between them.

P. A. HOLMES.

Sworn before me this 20th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

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Acting-Sergeant DANIEL MACDONAGH, R.I.C., having been sworn, states:—

I have been about seven years quartered in Corofin. I knew Mr. Flanagan for the last seven years, and I know some of his family. He was a hot-headed, excitable man. He acted fairly well as a magistrate. By common repute Flanagan's brother James is an epileptic.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I have nothing against Flanagan. As far as I could see by him, Mr. Flanagan was a good magistrate; always discharged his duties.

DANIEL MACDONAGH.

*Acting-Sergeant 51,231.*

Sworn before me this 20th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

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Constable CHARLES SMYTH having been sworn, states:—

I have been quartered at Corofin five years and four months. In my opinion, Flanagan was a very excitable man. I knew four of his brothers—Tom, James, and Pat; the fourth, who has gone to America, was a commercial traveller, and I only knew him as Mr. Flanagan. I have heard that James was subject to epileptic fits.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—The information about the epileptic fits is the common report of the country. On one occasion I would have arrested Flanagan for drink, but I did not think it judicious, as he was a magistrate and there was a crowd. I think Mr. Flanagan was a man who drank to excess.

CHAS. SMYTH.

Sworn before me this 20th of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

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Constable PATRICK McDERMOTT having been sworn, states:—

I was stationed at Corofin. I knew Mr. Flanagan's two sisters, Bridget and Mary. Mary Flanagan is an imbecile. I saw her in her own house last April.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—Mr. Flanagan discharged his duties as a magistrate properly.

PATRICK McDERMOTT, *Constable.*

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,  
Inspector of Prisons.*

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Mr. THOMAS FLANAGAN having been sworn, states:—

I am Thomas Flanagan, brother of Timothy Flanagan. He has managed Mr. Russell's farm for about thirteen years, buying and selling, and having charge of his money. He was in perfect health up to the 17th June. Until then he never suffered from any disease. He was up to that time very strong. After that I saw him in prison—in about two months' time. He looked very much cut up. The

next place I saw him was in the County Infirmary. He had been only about two days there. He knew me and could speak intelligently to me. When I next saw him he was very delirious and excited; he did not recognise me then. I was present when he was removed to the Asylum. He complained to me in the Infirmary of the bad smell in the prison. This was on my third visit. He was delirious on my second visit.

*By Inspector.*—He never made any complaint about the bad smell on the occasion of my visit in prison.

My sister Mary is not an imbecile. She is not weak in her mind. Martin is in America, and was always right in his mind. My brother James was also always strong in his mind. He is not an imbecile.

THOMAS FLANAGAN.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. JOSEPH SULLIVAN having been sworn, states:—

*By Mr. Lynch.*—I live at Corofin. I was sentenced to three months, and received into Limerick Prison 17th of June. Flanagan accompanied me into prison. The second day of his imprisonment he said: "I don't think we will be able to bear it." He complained that the bed he got was as bad as the plank bed. He complained he got exceptionally bad treatment. On his first visit he was not allowed to shake hands with his friends when other Justices of the Peace were. He felt it much. I noticed a change in his appearance afterwards. I was working in the backyard with him; I found a smell there in two different places. I found the smell in both places—the timber-yard and the stoneyard. It was very bad for half-an-hour before Warder Monds came on duty. I have seen prisoners drink from the water tap several times.

JOSEPH SULLIVAN.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT.

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. PATRICK FLANAGAN having been sworn, states:—

*By Mr. Lynch.*—I saw my cousin Tim Flanagan in prison. I only saw him once in prison. There was a warder present. I knew Timothy since he was a child. I never knew him to suffer from any illness of any description. I saw him in the Infirmary. He looked very bad. He was all right before he went to prison.

PATRICK FLANAGAN.

Mary Flanagan, Timothy Flanagan's sister, has a slight physical deformity. Her mind is all right.

PATRICK FLANAGAN.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Mr. JOHN LYNCH, J.P., having been sworn, states:—

I am a Magistrate of the County of Limerick. I visited Limerick Prison while Mr. Flanagan was there nine or ten times. I found him looking fairly well, and slightly thinner. He did not say at any time he was badly treated.

About 6th September, Flanagan complained of a smell. I did not investigate it. He said it was from Mr. Shaw's stores (a bacon factory adjoining the prison) when the wind was blowing in a certain direction.



By *Mr. Lynch*.—He said the smell had been there for three days. I knew Mr. Flanagan intimately before he was sent to prison. He had all the appearance of an active, healthy man.

I was never told on any occasion that a pipe was found choked. I was not told how long prisoners are locked up on Sundays.

JOHN LYNCH.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Warder PATRICK CROWLEY:—

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I remember Flanagan being in prison. I was in the stone-yard when prisoners were working there. I never heard about the choked pipe until I heard it in court. I smelt the bacon factory one day. I did not like this smell.

PATRICK CROWLEY, *Warder.*

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Dr. MACNAMARA having been sworn, states:—

I am dispensary doctor of Corofin. I have been twenty years appointed. I knew well several members of the Flanagan family. James, the eldest, I treated for epileptic fits. I once visited Flanagan's house. I did not see his sister Mary. I understood she was not fit to be seen. I heard she was defective in her mind. I thought Timothy Flanagan was an exceedingly excitable man. I don't think he was a man of average balance of mind. He was easily excited.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—Mr. Flanagan was chairman of the District Council and a magistrate. I knew him well in both capacities. I was here when Mr. Holmes was examined. I believe he discharged his official duties well. He was a very healthy man, but had, I believe, a neurotic taint. I never attended him, nor did I ever hear he was ill. Mr. Russell always praised Tim Flanagan to me. I did not see Mary Flanagan. I heard she was an imbecile. It is a matter of notoriety. I heard it before this trial commenced at all.

GEO. N. MACNAMARA.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Dr. O'NEILL having been sworn, states:—

I am Medical Officer of the Limerick Asylum. I have been such for nearly thirteen years. It is in my care Mr. Flanagan is now. Previous to his reception in the Asylum, I had seen him in the County Infirmary. I first saw him on the 6th October. He was then acutely maniacal. Acute mania is quite distinct from the ordinary delirium which sometimes accompanies typhoid. I was told he had had typhoid. I saw his chart. It is very exceptional for acute mania to follow typhoid. The success of our treatment in an asylum very largely depends on finding out the causes of mental derangement. I made inquiries about the personal history of Mr. Flanagan. His brother (Thomas) told me he had a brother who suffered from epilepsy. His father was dead; his mother was living. He said he had noticed for a good time past (a couple of years) that his brother Timothy used to talk to himself. He also said he used to drink a good deal after meetings.

I saw Flanagan on a second occasion in the Infirmary on Wednesday, October 8. He was then in about the same condition. I then suggested his removal to the Asylum, but as some of his friends were anxious that he should be kept in the Infir-

mary a little longer, I decided to leave him there until Saturday. On Saturday, October 11, he was committed to the Asylum as a dangerous lunatic. He was removed with safety on October 11. I have looked up in the register of the Asylum from January, 1880, to 11 October, 1902, and, out of 2,701 cases, I have only found two cases of any form of mania following typhoid. It is a very unusual phenomenon.

The predisposing causes of acute mania following typhoid may be:—Mental worry, shock, excitement, fright, grief, privation, and heredity.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—He was suffering from *post-febrile* insanity in the form of acute mania. The fever was the exciting cause. It was the main factor. Before I went away on vacation it was a well-known fact that typhoid was prevalent in the city. You must wait for the eruption of the typhoid before you can give an opinion. I think the doctors diagnosed Flanagan's case very rapidly and very accurately. There is no doubt but that he contracted the typhoid in the prison. Bad water is conducive to typhoid if it contains the germs of the disease. Bad air is highly injurious; but the germs must be floating about to give typhoid. A slop pail is unpleasant, and being unpleasant, is injurious. I would not allow such a thing in an institution if I knew of it.

At the conversation about Timothy Flanagan, speaking to himself, I was told also by Tom Flanagan that Timothy Flanagan was of strong constitution. Dr. Laird was present at the conversation.

E. D. O'NEILL.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law.*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

## FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST.

Mr. MICHAEL JOSEPH O'BRIEN having been sworn, states:—

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I am a publican in the town of Ennis. I have been in the Civil Service as an Excise Officer. I know Mary Flanagan intimately. She is a hunch-back. I heard other members of the family say she met with an accident. I know her for the last eleven years. I have had ample opportunities of seeing whether she was an imbecile or not. I was in her mother's house; she has been in my house on business. I found her as sound and rational as any other person. I have been in her mother's house from 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

By *Inspector*.—She goes to her duties, but she does not go to church. She has to stay at home. She does not, I believe, remain away from church by reason of any mental imbecility.

M. J. O'BRIEN.

Sworn before me this 21st day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law.*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

Alderman JOHN O'BRIEN having been sworn, states:—

I have acted this year as *locum tenens* for the Mayor of Limerick. I remember about July or August the Mayor of Limerick going to Kilkee. In his absence I visited Limerick Prison on three Sunday evenings. I saw Mr. Flanagan on these occasions. I asked him how he was, and he said he was all right. I talked for a while with him, and he had no complaint to make. I sympathised with him, and thought a man like him should not go to prison. I did not notice him in low spirits. On the last occasion he seemed in a little low spirits on account of two other Crimes Act prisoners going out the following week.

By *Inspector*.—"Did you notice any smell or anything disagreeable in the prison while you were there?"

"Indeed, I did not, sir."

I visited the other Crimes Act prisoners; they made no complaint. As far as I could see the men were treated by the officers very nicely. I did not go to the prison out of curiosity. I went to see if anything was wrong, and if I found anything wrong, I would have made it known pretty soon.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I saw the prisoners something after 3 p.m. I saw Mr. Flanagan in the bottom cells. Mr. Flanagan looked well and strong, as far as I could see, and healthy. He was perfectly intelligent in every way.

The second time I saw him I saw him in his cell. I noticed no change in him. The third time I saw him in the same cell.

I used to go into the cell to see Mr. Flanagan, and always the warder remained outside—stood at the door. The door was open. The warder may or may not have heard what I was saying. We spoke together openly. I never found a smell in the prison. I never spoke to the Governor but once in my life, and on that occasion he refused me admission to the prison as not being a magistrate. I went to the prison on the occasion when the Mayor was away, to see the three Coercion prisoners. I know nothing about the prison rules. . . . On the third occasion I saw him, he did not look worse in his health. I never heard the pipe was choked. I never heard the Limerick Prison was insanitary. I asked Flanagan on every occasion about his health. He did not tell me on the last occasion he was worse, but he said he was a bit lonesome, the others going out. I had no opportunities of seeing Flanagan after he got sick; the Mayor was in town. I was told prisoners were locked up on Sundays at 12.30 p.m.

By *Inspector*.—If it had been my own son I had seen in prison, I would have been satisfied with his getting the same treatment as these three men. They made no complaints, and I could not make complaints for them.

JOHN O'BRIEN.

Sworn before me this 21st day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law.*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

STEWART WOODHOUSE, Esq., M.D., having been sworn, states:—

I am a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and I hold the Diploma of Public Health. I am Medical Member of the Prisons Board. I have had considerable experience of fevers in connection with the Hardwicke Fever Hospital. I also acquired a special experience in connection with the outbreak of fever in the West of Ireland in 1880. On 17th September I came down to Limerick to investigate the case of Mr. Flanagan and the outbreak of typhoid in Limerick. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Flanagan developed the fever in Limerick Prison. The result of my inquiries I embodied in a report for the information of the general Prisons Board. (*Report put in, see Appendix VII.*) I can add nothing to what Sir Acheson MacCullagh said as to the outbreak of typhoid in the city of Limerick. I have searched back the records for thirteen years, and except Crowley's and Flanagan's cases, there has been no case of typhoid fever in Limerick Prison. I was told Crowley recovered. The carriers of typhoid fever are water, food supply, such as milk, and dust borne by the air. Water is the chief medium. I am satisfied that the milk supplied to the prison was not the channel of contagion. As to the prison water, the facts are these:—For over twelve months past, the drinking water, and the water put into the cells, has, as a precaution, been boiled. Boiling absolutely destroys the microbe germs. The water used is that coming from the public water supply of Limerick with the additional safeguard of boiling.

I have heard the references to the tap in the stone-yard. The water that comes from that tap is town water mixed with a little rain water. If prisoners want a drink at work or at exercise, there is a bucket of boiled water in the yard, with a pannikin to drink from. A prisoner could only drink at the tap by eluding the warder in charge, disregarding the notice "unfit for use," and then either putting his head under the tap or catching the water in his hands, as there is no vessel under it. If there had been a tank of typhoid-infected water in the stone-yard while Mr. Flanagan was there (from June 17 to July 17), and had he drunk of it, typhoid fever would have developed within a period from seven days to three weeks. It was quite impossible for the typhoid fever which developed in September to be attributed to anything Mr. Flanagan could have got in the stone-yard between June 17 and July 17. With the exception of the little rain water mixed with the tap water, all the prison water supply comes from the same source, viz., the public water supply of Limerick. The water used for drinking and washing in the prison is, and has been for a considerable time, boiled. The only other water a prisoner might drink which is unboiled is the water in his bath, which is not heated up to a degree sufficient to kill the germs. A prisoner gets a bath once a fortnight. I find Mr. Flanagan had a bath on September 6th. This would not have given time for an incubation appearing on September 12. Before that he had a bath on 23rd August. If the water were infected then and he had drunk of it, I would have expected typhoid fever to have developed earlier. This would have given twenty days for the development of the germ, which is possible, but uncommon. I consider

the employments Mr. Flanagan was put to (wood-cutting and carpentry) were wholesome ones, and in a wholesome place. His work was all in the open air, and in the summer months. I examined the cell occupied by Mr. Flanagan previous to his illness. It is a large cell (835 cubic feet) and well ventilated. It is also boarded. I know the hospital ward in the prison in which Mr. Flanagan was placed. It is a good ward, with three windows, and well ventilated. Its cubic space is close on 3,000 cubic feet. Mr. Flanagan got a pint of milk daily after three weeks' imprisonment, and this was continued up to the time of his illness. He also got from 4th August white bread instead of brown, and Class "C" diet instead of "B" diet. In reporting Flanagan's illness, I think Dr. Gelston acted with proper promptitude. On the 14th of September, Dr. Gelston sent his report recommending Flanagan's discharge. It was received by the Prisons Board on the morning of the 15th of September, and within a few hours, by order of the Lords Justices, his discharge was telegraphed (from the Chief Secretary's Office) to the Governor of Limerick Prison. When I subsequently came down to Limerick Prison to inquire into Mr. Flanagan's illness, I satisfied myself that Mr. Flanagan had been carefully and properly treated, both as a prisoner and an invalid.

By *Mr. Lynch*.—I never saw Mr. Flanagan myself. The first information I got of Mr. Flanagan's illness was on the 16th of September. There is no holiday time in the prison. Officers have to take their holidays when they can get them. Mr. Flanagan was first reported ill on September 12th. Dr. Gelston visited him twice on that day.

Why was he discharged so quickly?—*A*.—Because there was no further doubt as to its being typhoid fever. On the 14th of September there was no doubt. It is difficult to diagnose typhoid. The prison doctor, I think, diagnosed the case quickly. A prison doctor sees all the prisoners at stated times, irrespective of whether they are sick.

On 4th August, Mr. Flanagan got white bread for brown, the medical reason being *dyspepsia*. On 8th July, he first got the one pint of milk extra, the medical reason being *debility*. He had lost 4 lbs. weight; he subsequently pulled up 3 lbs. The only extra he got was one pint of milk; the others were substituted diets. My belief is that the most probable cause of Mr. Flanagan contracting typhoid fever is that it was "air-borne." It was carried atmospherically. It could have been blown over the 20 feet wall. If he drank water from the tap it would be more conducive to produce typhoid than the dust blowing over the wall. If a bucket were left in a prisoner's cell for twelve hours, it would not be conducive to typhoid. As an emergency, the bucket system is not objectionable. I was never informed of a pipe being choked during the term of Mr. Flanagan's imprisonment. It would be a serious breach of prison discipline if a prisoner rang his bell and it was not answered. It would be a serious thing if a prisoner was not allowed to go to the closet within proper hours.

STEWART WOODHOUSE.

(Dr. Woodhouse put in evidence his report on the outbreak of typhoid in Limerick Prison, date 18 September, 1902; also a series of reports for 1902, as to the sanitary condition of Limerick Prison.

Sworn before me this 20th day of November, 1902.

CHARLES E. MACDERMOT,

*Barrister-at-Law,*

*Inspector of Prisons.*

## LIST OF APPENDICES.

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### APPENDIX VI.

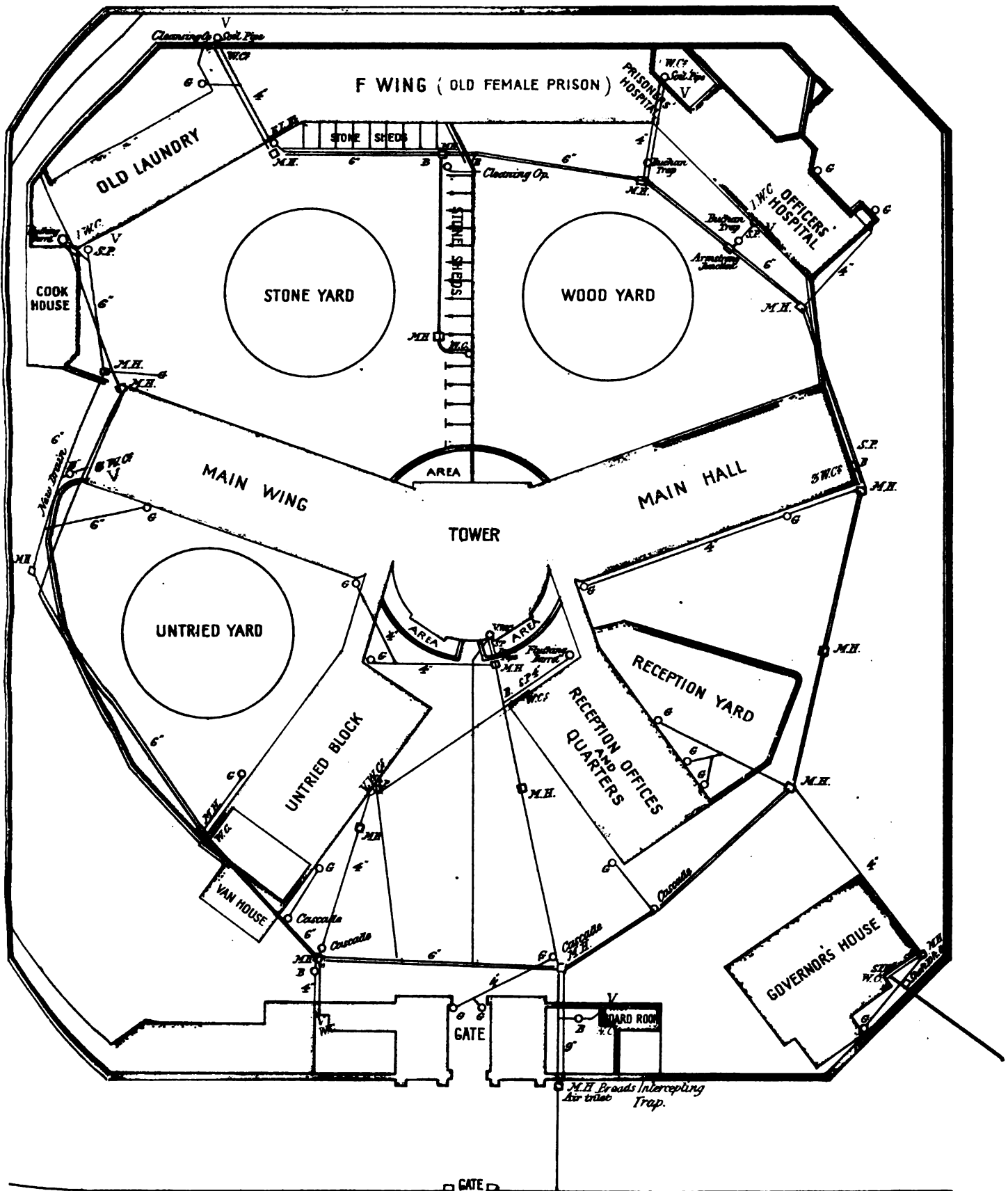
Report of Doctor Laird, acting Prison Medical Officer, dated 24th August, 1902, as to precautions taken in Limerick Prison against Typhoid Fever.

### APPENDIX VII.

Report by Stewart Woodhouse, Esq., M.D., Member General Prisons Board, on Typhoid Fever in Limerick Male Prison.



## APPENDIX I.

LIMERICK MALE PRISON.  
BLOCK PLAN SHOWING DRAINAGE.**NOTE.**

Red Lines show present drains.	
M. H. indicates	Man Holes.
S. P. "	Soil Pipes.
V. "	Vent Pipes.
B. "	Buchanan's Traps.
Fl. Bl. "	Flushing Barrels.
G. "	Gully Traps.





## APPENDIX II.

Report by Sir. J. Acheson MacCullagh, M.D., Medical Inspector to the Local Government Board for Ireland, on Typhoid Fever in Limerick City, July to September, 1902.

## LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.

The Local Government Board (Ireland).

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in No. 44,966, I proceeded to Limerick on Monday, 18th August, for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the outbreak of enteric fever in that City.

The cases reported numbered thirty-six, and were not confined to any one locality or particular neighbourhood (in only one instance was there a second case in the same house), but were distributed throughout the City, thirteen being in the No. 1 Dispensary District, thirteen in the No. 2 and ten in the No. 3; the first cases, with the exception of one which occurred about the middle of July, were notified on the 12th August, and the last on August 21st.

All the patients, but six, were removed to hospital for treatment. One death only occurred.

Under the direction of the Executive Sanitary Officer strict attention was paid by the Sub-Sanitary Officers to the cleansing and disinfecting of the houses and premises in which cases arose.

That the contagion was not conveyed by milk is evident from the fact that, having visited each of the affected houses, I ascertained that their milk supply was procured from twenty-three different places.

The difficulty of accurately tracing the source of infection was greatly enhanced by the widely divergent areas in which the cases occurred, and by the fact that, except in one instance (the Cox's), there was no connection whatever between any of the patients, but that the contagion was conveyed by water, there can be, I think, little doubt.

In July there were several complaints as to the insufficiency of the water supply in the city, and also as to the quality, the taste being said to be objectionable; the shortage continued for some time, owing to the lowness of the water in the Newcastle Reservoir, which is supplied from the pumping station at Clareville; the supply was supplemented on July 15th by water from Rebogue; this supply was continued till 2nd August, except on four days; there was also about this time some disturbance of the filter beds at Clareville. The Rebogue water is not filtered, but sent directly to the reservoir at Garryowen. The land round Rebogue is very highly cultivated, and a short distance above the Rebogue intake, a small stream, the Grudy River, which is liable to pollution, discharges into the Shannon.

All the enteric cases, except one, were notified between the 11th or 12th August and the 21st August, and in each case there was a history of having been ill some days before being visited by the medical attendant. Some of the patients told me they had been ill as long as fourteen days before sending for the doctor, so that it may fairly be assumed the contagion was introduced during the time of the shortage in the water supply (July 15th to August 2nd).

At my request the Executive Sanitary Officer had a sample of water taken from Rebogue analysed; though the result was satisfactory this is no proof that the water was not polluted at the time I mention above.

In the course of my inquiries I visited a large number of dairies and cowsheds, especially in the Park District. Most of these were in a more or less dirty and unsanitary condition, and clearly showed that very little attention was paid to cleanliness, either in the cowsheds or their surroundings. Park itself, where there are a large number of cowsheds and from where several people bring milk for sale into the City, is in a most insanitary condition, with heaps of manure everywhere, even on the public road; cesspools and stagnant water in front of almost every house, and also on the roadside.

The Inspector of Dairies and Cowsheds, &c., cannot perform his work in a very efficient manner; nor can the Sub-Sanitary Officer, indeed I might say also the Medical Officer of Health, be discharging their duties properly in allowing any part of their district to be in the state I saw when I visited Park.

I should like again to draw attention to the insanitary state of the lanes and smaller streets in Limerick. Most of the houses in them are without sanitary arrangements of any kind, and the cleansing and flushing of these places is not carried out as efficiently as might be. A better system than the one now adopted might easily be devised. The throwing out indiscriminately on the streets of night soil and every kind of refuse is a most objectionable practice; proper receptacles should be provided.

The tenement houses are, as a rule, bad, some very bad; many are without any sanitary arrangements, and in several the W.C. is inside the house, and without any means of ventilation. Most of these houses have yards, and the W.C.'s should be erected there; as a rule these houses are not kept clean.

The channel-ways and the paving of the back streets and lanes should be improved, and an effort made to keep them cleaner.

I have been informed, I believe correctly, that there are several private cesspools in the city. Steps should be at once taken to get rid of these, and compel all householders to connect with the main sewers.

To prevent in future the likelihood of a shortage in the water supply, the Corporation should take into consideration the question of improving their "intake" at Clareville. It would appear to me that this would not be a difficult thing to accomplish, and would be most advantageous.

The want of an ambulance to remove fever patients to hospital was very apparent during this outbreak. Had they been cases of typhus, the Sanitary Authority would have been confronted with a grave difficulty. Steps should forthwith be taken to provide the Sanitary Authority with a suitable ambulance.

It would be also most desirable that the Corporation should co-operate with the Rural District Councils in providing a thoroughly efficient Disinfecting Apparatus.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, was adopted by the Corporation, and came into force on the 1st September, 1899, but until this recent outbreak only *seven* cases had been notified since that date, viz.—Two in January, 1901; one in February, 1901; two in April, 1901; two in July, 1901.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my acknowledgments to the Executive Sanitary Officer for the valuable assistance he afforded me in the course of my inquiries.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ACHESON MacCULLAGH.

Galway, 5th September, 1902.

Attached is a list of the enteric cases, and also a table showing height of water in Reservoir from 1st July to 22nd August.

No.	Age.	Occupation.	Hospital to which removed.
1	27	Coachman ... ..	St. John's ... ..
2	45	Shopman ... ..	Barrington's ... ..
3	14	Schoolboy ... ..	Barrington's ... ..
4	17	Labourer ... ..	Union ... ..
5	16	Coach Painter ... ..	Union ... ..
6	19	Van Driver ... ..	St John's ... ..
7	21	Constable, R.I.C. ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..
8	8	Schoolgirl ... ..	Treated at home ... ..
9	37	Married Woman ... ..	St. John's ... ..
10	45	Married Woman ... ..	St. John's ... ..
11	38	Shop Porter ... ..	St. John's ... ..
12	18	Seamstress ... ..	St. John's ... ..
13	16	Factory Girl ... ..	Union ... ..
14	23	Tailor ... ..	St. John's ... ..
15	23	Dressmaker ... ..	Barrington's ... ..
16	11	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's .. ..
17	28	Constable, R.I.C. ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..
18	23	Undertaker ... ..	St. John's ... ..
19	27	Smith ... ..	St. John's ... ..
20	29	Bookmaker ... ..	St. John's ... ..
21	70	Seed Merchant ... ..	Treated at home ... ..
22	26	Railway Clerk ... ..	County Infirmary ... ..
23	27	Clerk ... ..	St. John's ... ..
24	11	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's .. ..
25	13	Schoolboy ... ..	Union ... ..
26	14	Schoolgirl ... ..	Union ... ..
27	46	Insurance Agent ... ..	Treated at home ... ..
28	35	Cabinet Maker ... ..	St. John's ... ..
29	35	Clerk ... ..	Treated at home; <i>died</i> ... ..
30	11	Schoolgirl ... ..	St. John's ... ..
31	13	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..
32	14	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's ... ..
33	50	Wife of Publican ... ..	Treated at home ... ..
34	50	Publican ... ..	Treated at home ... ..
35	10	Schoolboy ... ..	St. John's .. ..
36	20	Plumber ... ..	Barrington's ... ..

No. I. District.

No. II. District.

No. III. District.

TABLE showing Height of Water in Newcastle Reservoir for Months of July and August, 1902.

		Ft.	in.	
JULY	1	15	9	
	2	16	0	
	3	16	0	
	4	16	0	
	5	16	0	
	6	15	7	
	7	15	10	
	8	15	11	
	9	15	6	
	10	15	7	
	11	15	8	
	12	15	3	
	13	14	6	
	14	13	9	
	15	12	8	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	16	13	4	" " "
	17	12	6	" " "
	18	11	5	Reboge not working this day.
	19	10	7	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	20	10	8	" " "
	21	11	2	Reboge not working.
	22	10	9	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	23	11	8	" " "
	24	11	2	" " "
	25	11	11	" " "
	26	12	9	" " "
	27	13	8	" " "
	28	13	7	Reboge not working.
	29	12	6	" " "
	30	12	0	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	31	13	7	" " "
AUGUST	1	15	0	Water also taken from Reboge Works.
	2	15	5	Ceased pumping at Reboge.
	3	15	3	
	4	15	4	
	5	15	1	
	6	14	11	
	7	14	11	
	8	15	6	
	9	15	6	
	10	14	11	
	11	15	7	
	12	16	0	
	13	16	0	
	14	16	0	
	15	15	6	
	16	15	7	
	17	15	6	
	18	15	7	
	19	15	4	
	20	15	1	
	21	14	10	
	22	14	1	

23rd August, 1902.

J. J. PEACOCKE, *City Surveyor,*

Limerick.

LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.

The Local Government Board.

GENTLEMEN,—

I have the honour to report that I attended the meeting of the Public Health Committee of the above County Borough on Wednesday evening last (1st October), when my recent report was under consideration.

After a long and protracted discussion, the Committee decided to deal with the question of the back streets and lanes in districts, and requested the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health to visit those in the No. 3 District, and report with suggestions on that day fortnight.

It was also decided to have the manure heaps and cesspools, &c., at Park removed, and the Medical Officer of Health, who was present, undertook to have this done forthwith.

The Executive Sanitary Officer was directed to draw up a specification and advertise for an Ambulance for the conveyance of cases of infectious disease to hospital.

I was also present at a meeting of the Council on Thursday evening, at which a deputation from the Limerick Nos. 1 and 2 Rural District Councils attended to request the Corporation to join with them in procuring a thoroughly efficient disinfecting apparatus. At the request of the Mayor I explained the matter, and pointed out the great necessity for it, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consult and arrange with the deputation from the District Councils.

Since my last visit to Limerick, ten cases of enteric fever have been notified:—

- 3 on the 6th September, one being in the Prison.
- 1 on the 14th September, in the Prison.
- 1 on the 17th September.
- 1 on the 19th September.
- 2 on the 22nd September.
- 2 on the 23rd September.

Some of these the Medical Superintendent of Health attributes to infection from previous cases; the source of infection in the others has not been satisfactorily traced as yet.

Towards the end of August the water in the Reservoir at Newcastle became very low again, and recourse was had to the supply at Rebogue, and the water to the City has been thus supplemented at intervals during the month of September. It is a curious fact that of the ten recent cases seven are in districts entirely supplied with water from Rebogue; however, I should hesitate for the present in definitely assigning the water supply as the source of infection.

The Executive Sanitary Officer has forwarded to Professor M'Weeney for Bacteriological examination, samples of water from Rebogue, the Grudy River, and the Reservoirs at Newcastle and Garryowen.

During September I find that five cases of Typhus Fever have been admitted to the Union Fever Hospital from different parts of the City. No report of these seem to have been made under Article 15 of the Board's Sanitary Order, No. 3. Four of them were not diagnosed as fever at first and were sent to the General Infirmary, and subsequently transferred to the Fever Hospital, and notification sent to the Medical Superintendent of Health, who was not aware that he should report to the Local Government Board. The fifth case was also notified.

The cases are as follows:—

- 1. Admitted to Fever Hospital on 12th September.
- 2. Admitted on 13th September, and transferred to Fever Hospital on 14th.
- 3. Admitted on 20th September; transferred to Fever Hospital on 22nd.
- 4. Admitted on 22nd September, and transferred immediately to Fever Hospital.
- 5. Admitted on 20th September; transferred to Fever Hospital on 21st.

Every precaution as to disinfection, &c., has been taken in these cases, under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health.

As to the cause of infection, I agree with Dr. M'Grath that it is due to overcrowding and dirty surroundings.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. ACHESON MacCULLAGH.

Galway, 6th October, 1902.

### APPENDIX III.

Report of analysis of four samples of water by Professor M'Weeney.

#### LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH.

Copy of Report of Analysis of four samples of water by Professor M'Weeney.

"A."—About 750 ordinary saprophytes per cubic centimetre. The colon bacillus was detected in the sediment obtained by passage through a Berkefeld filter. The sediment obtained by centrifugation contained *oscillatoria*, an alga that seldom occurs save in sewage-polluted water, also numerous large infusoria.

"B."—Thousands of ordinary saprophytes per cubic centimetre. The colon bacillus was not detected. (Same method as in case of "A.") The centrifuge sediment was, however, similar in character to that of "A."

"C."—Similar to "A" as regards number and character of saprophytic bacteria. The tests for the colon bacillus gave positive results, but the micro-organism isolated was not typical: centrifuge sediment unobjectionable.

"D."—About 500 saprophytes per c.c.; colon not found; sediment unobjectionable. This water is the best of the four, from the bacteriological standpoint.

"A."—Water of Shannon at Rebogue pumping station.

"B."—Water from Grody River.

"C."—Water from Newcastle Reservoir.

"D."—Water from Garryowen Reservoir.

A. MACCULLAGH,

18/11/02.

## APPENDIX IV.

Papers in connection with application of Mr. Timothy Flanagan to be permitted to wear his own clothes while in prison.

### LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

Subject—Application of Prisoners to wear their own clothing.

H.M. Prison for Males,

Limerick, 18th June, 1902.

I beg to submit herewith applications from 524, P. J. Linnane, and 526, Timy. Flanagan, Convicted Criminal Prisoners, requesting to be permitted to wear their own clothes during the term of their imprisonment, as provided by Rule 28 (amended).

The prisoners' own clothing is sufficient, and an adequate supply of inside clothing is available for their use. Please see joint report from self and Medical Officer annexed.

Applicants are two of the six prisoners committed on yesterday from Ennis under the C. L. & P. Act, and both are Justices of the Peace.

L.P.C. sheets attached.

M. O'SULLIVAN,

Governor.

The Chairman,  
General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle.

Approved,

S. W.

19th June, 1902.

### LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

To the Chairman,  
General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle.

I beg to apply to the General Prisons Board for permission to wear my own clothing during my term of imprisonment in this Prison.

TIMOTHY FLANAGAN.

H.M. Prison for Males,

Limerick, 18th June, 1902.

524, P. J. Linnane,  
526, Timothy Flanagan.

We certify that the wearing of Prison dress in case of the above-named prisoners is not necessary on the grounds of health or personal cleanliness, and that a sufficient supply of inside clothing is available for their use.

T. J. GELSTON, M.D.,  
Medical Officer.

M. O'SULLIVAN,  
Governor.

## APPENDIX V.

REPORTS by MEDICAL OFFICER and CHIEF WARDER of LIMERICK MALE PRISON in connection with the illness of Mr. TIMOTHY FLANAGAN and his discharge from prison, September, 1902.

(COPY.)

## LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

Illness of Prisoner TIMOTHY FLANAGAN.

H.M. Prison, Limerick Male,  
12th September, 1902.

I beg to submit the attached extract from Medical Officer's Journal of this date, and to report that 526, Timothy Flanagan, is one of six prisoners committed from Corofin, Co. Clare, on 17th June, 1902, under the Criminal Law and Procedure Ireland Act, 1887; he is due for discharge on 6th October, 1902; the other five have been already released on expiration of sentence.

D. MURPHY, C.W.

For Governor on leave.

The Chairman,  
General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle.

(COPY.)

H.M. Prison for Males,  
Limerick, 12th September, 1902.

Copy of Medical Officer's Report as entered in his Journal in the case of 526, Timothy Flanagan.

"Visited, &c., Prisoner Flanagan; rest in bed." -  
1902.—Sept. 12, 5.15 p.m.

"Visited to see Prisoner Flanagan, who was ailing, this morning, and his temperature, 101, pulse 80. This evening his temperature is 102, and pulse 90.

"Sweating; I am keeping him in his own cell in bed and under observation till the morning."

T. J. GELSTON,  
Medical Officer.

(COPY.)

Telegram, Sept. 13th, 1902.  
Despatched 12.25 p.m.

To the Chairman,  
G. P. Board,  
Dublin Castle.

The Medical Officer desires the following entry made this morning in his Journal to be wired to Board with reference to illness of Timothy Flanagan reported last night:—"Flanagan's case very suspicious; have removed him to hospital this morning and employed nurse; temperature 102."

GOVERNOR, Limerick Male Prison.

(COPY.)

H.M. Prison for Males,  
Limerick, 14th September, 1902.

SIR,

I beg to submit herewith a report from the Medical Officer of this prison recommending the discharge of 526, Timothy Flanagan, a prisoner now in custody suffering from typhoid fever.

The prisoner is in custody for Criminal Conspiracy, and was sentenced at Corofin, Co. Clare, Petty Sessions to four months' hard labour under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, which sentence on appeal was affirmed by County Court Judge for Clare, and the prisoner committed to prison on 17th June, 1902, and is due for discharge on 6th October, 1902.

He is a Justice of the Peace by virtue of his office as Chairman of Corofin District Council. Copy of Warrant attached.

I have, &amp;c.,

D. MURPHY, C. Warder,  
For Governor on leave.

The Under Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Dublin Castle.

(COPY.)

## FORM OF REPORT BY SURGEON OF PRISON.

*(Rule for Surgeons, No. 14.)*

H.M. Prison, Limerick Male.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that I consider the life of Timothy Flanagan, 526, a prisoner now confined in this prison, to be endangered by further confinement, and I hereby certify to the correctness of the statements attached hereto.

Signature of Surgeon of Prison,

T. J. GELSTON, M.D.,

Date, *Sept. 14th*, 1902.

The Under Secretary,  
&c., &c., &c.,  
Dublin Castle.

N.B.—A copy of this Report has been forwarded to the General Prisons Board.

## QUERIES.

## ANSWERS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Name of Prisoner.  | Timothy Flanagan.  |
| 2. Age.   | 32 years.  |
| 3. Nature of disease.   | Typhoid fever.   |
| 4. Has the disease been caused by confinement in prison?  | Developed here.  |
| 5. Has it been aggravated by confinement in prison?   | No.  |
| 6. State in detail the grounds upon which you have arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner's life is endangered by further confinement.                 | The prisoner will be in a better position as regards treatment by being removed to hospital. The disease being so uncertain in its course that, although being mild at present, one cannot say what may eventuate. |
| 7. What benefit would the prisoner be likely to derive by being discharged?   | More efficient treatment in hospital, and being freed from the depressing surroundings of prison life.   |
| 8. Would the prisoner be likely to derive benefit by removal to an Invalid Establishment, in which the conditions of ordinary prison life would be changed? |  |
| 9. Is the prisoner in a fit state of health to be at once discharged?   | Yes.   |
| 10. If not, when will the prisoner be likely to be fit for discharge?   |  |
| 11. Has the prisoner any friends who are willing and able to take care of him or her? If so, give names and addresses?                                      | Yes.   |
| 12. Is the prisoner anxious to be discharged, or would he or she prefer to remain in the Gaol Hospital under proper medical treatment?                      | The prisoner does not ask to be discharged, but if sentence is commuted is willing, on my advice, to go to the Co. Limerick Infirmary for treatment under my care.   |
| 13. Where does the prisoner intend to go if discharged?   |  |

Name, T. J. GELSTON, M.D.,

Date, *Sept. 14th*, 1902.

E

QUERIES TO BE ANSWERED BY GOVERNOR.

- A. Crime.—Criminal Conspiracy.  
 B. Sentence.—Four months' hard labour. C. L. and P. Act, 1887.  
 C. Date of Conviction.—12th May, 1902. Appeal affirmed 17th June, 1902.  
 D. Before whom tried.—A. N. Brady and P. J. Kelly Esqrs., R.M.'s. On appeal, R. P. Carton, Co. Court Judge for Co. Clare.  
 E. If before convicted for what offence.—Nil.  
 F. Previous character and circumstances.—Not known.

Signature of Governor, D. MURPHY, C.W.

Date, 14th Sept., 1902.

(Governor on leave.)

(COPY.)

Telegram, Sept. 15th, 1902,  
Despatched 1.26 p.m.

To Asst. Under Secy.,  
Castle, Dublin.

In accordance with wire received this day, 526, Timothy Flanagan, was removed to Co. Limerick Infirmary at 12.40 p.m. under supervision of Medical Officer.

GOVERNOR, Limerick Male Prison.

(COPY.)

Form 14.—A.D.

H.M. Male Prison, Limerick,  
15th September, 1902.

SIR,

In reply to your telegram of this day, conveying the desire of Their Excellencies the Lords Justices that Prisoner Timothy Flanagan, 526, be discharged, in consequence of the state of his health, I have the honour to inform you that I have released him from custody accordingly, and have removed him to the County Limerick Infirmary under the supervision of the Medical Officer, as directed. Discharged at 12.40 p.m.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

D. MURPHY, C.W.

For Governor on leave.

The Under-Secretary,  
Dublin Castle.

(COPY.)

LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

Discharge of 526, TIMOTHY FLANAGAN, suffering from Typhoid Fever.

H.M. Prison, Limerick Male,  
15th September, 1902.

I beg to report that 526, Timothy Flanagan whose case was reported to Board and Under-Secretary by last night's post as suffering from typhoid fever, was, on receipt of wire this day from Under-Secretary, discharged to Co. Limerick Infirmary under supervision of Medical Officer.

Time of discharge, 12.40 p.m.

D. MURPHY, C.W.

For Governor on leave.

The Chairman,  
General Prisons Board,  
Dublin Castle.



## APPENDIX VI.

REPORT of DOCTOR LAIRD, Acting Prison Medical Officer, dated 24th August, 1902, as to precautions taken in Limerick Male Prison against Typhoid Fever.

(COPY.)

H.M. Prison for Males,  
Limerick.

Copy of Medical Officer's Report as entered in his Journal.

1902.—August 24.

Owing to a rather severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the city and surrounding districts, I thought it advisable to make a special inspection of all the sanitary arrangements, W.C.'s, flushing system, &c.; also to make enquiries about the condition of the water used, and having done so, I consider the sanitary arrangements good, and to be in proper working order, and find that all water used for drinking purposes is previously boiled—no further precaution can be taken.

H. S. LAIRD,  
Acting for Medical Officer.

## APPENDIX VII.

REPORT by STEWART WOODHOUSE, Esq., M.D., Member General Prisons Board, on Typhoid Fever in Limerick Male Prison.

## LIMERICK MALE PRISON.

## TWO CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER.

General Prisons Board,  
Dublin, 18th September, 1902.

UNDER-SECRETARY,

I have to report that yesterday I investigated the circumstances under which two prisoners in Limerick Male Prison have developed typhoid fever. One of them, B. Crowley, was removed to the County Infirmary on the 8th instant. In his case the fever is pursuing a favourable course, and he is progressing satisfactorily. The other prisoner, Timothy Flanagan, was removed to the County Infirmary on the 15th instant.\* With him the type of the disease is more severe, and his life is still in danger. As one was two months in prison and the other three months, the disease could not have been contracted outside.

I have conferred with the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health for the City of Limerick, who has informed me that during the past seven or eight weeks there have been about 48 cases of typhoid fever in Limerick, pretty evenly scattered throughout the city, and not following any particular lines of drainage or supplies of milk, etc. He is not satisfied that the outbreak is due to the town water, and he is unable at present to assign any special cause for the epidemic. Most of the cases were removed to the Union Hospital and St. John's Hospital, and a few to the County Infirmary, which is just opposite to the Prison.

The Local Government Board have caused a special investigation to be held into the cause of the outbreak, and have issued a report.

The public water supply of Limerick has been long suspected of being, at least, liable to pollution, and for some years past the water used for drinking in the prison has been passed through a Pasteur filter; but for a time before the outbreak, when the water was regarded with increasing suspicion, the drinking water was all boiled. This to some extent superseded the filtering as giving greater security.

The milk has been obtained for years from a large dairy farm two miles from the city. I visited this farm, and found it in a healthy condition, but on the previous day the Superintendent Medical Officer of Health had taken for analysis a sample of the water used in the dairy, of which he will send me a copy.

The entire system of drainage in the prison was re-modelled nine years ago. I tested the flushing of the drains. They are in good and efficient order.

On 24th ultimo Dr. Laird, a Limerick medical practitioner, who was then acting Medical

\* Mr. Flanagan had been committed to Limerick Prison on the 17th June.

Officer, made the following entry in the Medical Journal:—

"Owing to a rather severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the city and surrounding districts I thought it advisable to make a special inspection of all the sanitary arrangements, W.C.'s, flushing systems, etc.; also to make inquiries about the condition of the water used. And, having done so, I consider the sanitary arrangements good, and to be in proper working order. I found that all water used for drinking purposes is previously boiled. No further precautions can be taken."

The Medical Officer of the prison considers that there has been no sanitary defect and no unwholesome article of food. This is also my conviction.

Most probably the germs of the disease have been carried atmospherically from the neighbouring part of the city.

Although, as stated, there is no reason to suspect the milk as being the carrier of disease, the additional precaution has been taken since the 15th instant of boiling it before using; moreover, the drinking water is now *both* filtered and boiled.

STEWART WOODHOUSE, M.D.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR  
SCOTLAND,  
FOR THE YEAR  
1901.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, &c.,

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1901.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,

HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## PRISON COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND

### FOR THE YEAR 1901.

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

11 RUTLAND SQUARE,  
EDINBURGH, 4th April 1902.

In compliance with the requirements of the Statute 40 & 41 Vict., cap. 53, we have the honour to submit to Your Lordship the Annual Report on Prisons in Scotland, on the Department for Criminal Lunatics, on the State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, and on the Registration of Habitual Criminals.

It has been our duty to draw attention year after year since 1897 to the continued rise in the number of persons committed to Prison. The year 1901 has continued the series of increments, and has created a new maximum above all the records we possess. The total receptions of 1900 amounted to 60,503; in 1901 they have bounded up to 66,769. In the same way the average daily number of ordinary prisoners in the Prisons rose from 2,363 in 1900 to 2,582 in 1901.

The following Table shewing the numbers received into custody during 1901 gives in detail the comparison with the average of the preceding five years :—

	Convicts.		Ordinary Prisoners.		Criminal Lunatics.		Inebriates.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions for Year 1901 (excluding transfers) .	84	4	44,477	22,200	4	—	1	3
Average Admissions for the previous Five Years . . . . .	73	2	36,307	19,747	9	2	—	—
Increase in 1901 . . . . .	11	2	8,170	2,453	—	—	1	3
Decrease in 1901 . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—
Daily Average Numbers for 1901 . . . . .	271	9	1,917	665	38	7	—	1
Daily Average Numbers for the previous Five Years . . . . .	318	11	1,648	586	42	11	—	—
Increase in 1901 . . . . .	—	—	269	79	—	—	—	1
Decrease in 1901 . . . . .	47	2	—	—	4	4	—	—

**Increase of Committals.** The increase of the numbers imprisoned has become so notable that we have shewn on the opposite page a graphic representation of the receptions since the year 1845. From that year imprisonments rose in round numbers from 18,000 to 24,000 until 1849, when they began to fall irregularly for 12 years, and in 1861 they again reached 18,000. A steady rise then set in until 1872; from that year the increase became extremely rapid, and in 1878 49,000 were committed to Prison. From 1878 until 1897 the numbers imprisoned fell and rose in an irregular manner, but the result was on the whole a rise from 49,000 to 51,000. Then commenced a second rapid rise from 51,000 to 67,000, where the committals stand for the year under review.

These figures shew that between 1862 and 1878, a period of 16 years, the numbers of imprisonments multiplied nearly three times, while the population of Scotland increased only by one-fifth. Such a sudden increase in the elements of disorder and crime in any community is an impossibility, and there is no doubt that it is accounted for in this instance by (1) fresh legislation and (2) alterations in Police administration. The Police Act of 1862 created a multitude of offences punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the Public House Act of the same year added another list of possible offences in connection with drink.

Another great change took place during this period. It had been the custom of the Police to detain over night persons charged with drunkenness and disorder, &c., for what was called "protection" and to liberate them in the morning, or as soon as they became sober, without bringing them before a Magistrate. In this way shoals of persons apprehended never appeared in the statistical return. In Glasgow alone about 25,000 cases were so dealt with in a year. When this practice ceased it will be easily understood that the fines and imprisonments imposed by the Magistrates on those brought before them would rapidly increase. These causes of themselves suffice to explain the high totals in the statistics, but there was yet another reason for the increase. The period between 1862 and 1878 included some years of great commercial activity, which our experience proves to be generally coincident in Scotland with a rise in the Prison population.

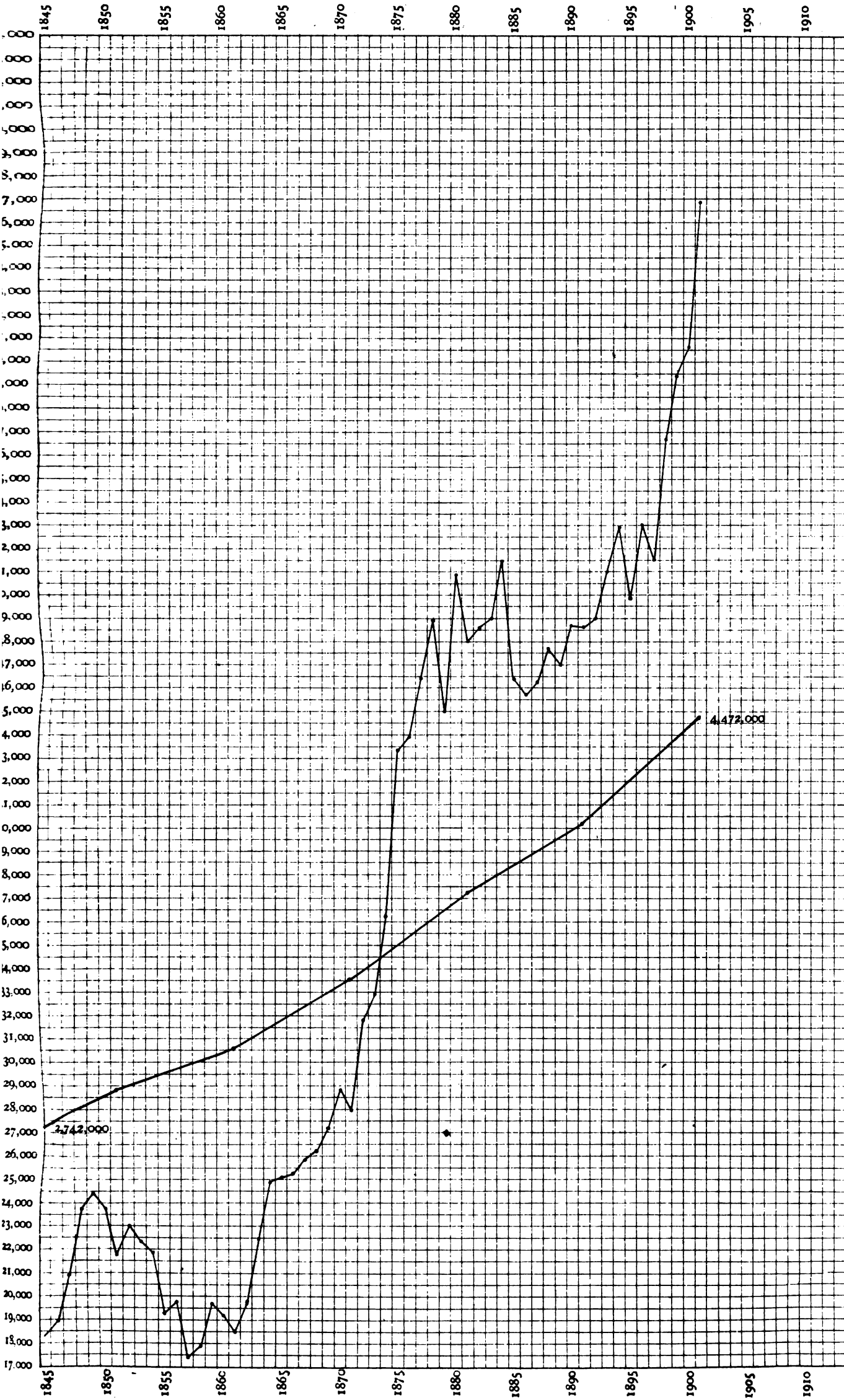
But for the rise which began in 1898 and has continued up to the end of last year there is no such full explanation. Neither changes in Police administration nor alteration in the law can account for an increase in four years of one-third, or 16,000 committals, the increment of the population in that short time being only 100,000, or one-forty-second.

**Most Numerous Offences.** It will be seen that the large numbers which dominate the totals in the Prison records are the committals for theft, breach of peace, drunkenness, obscene language, nuisances, prostitution, and vagrancy. These account for a rise of 13,000 out of the 16,000 between 1897 and 1901. It follows that the cause of the inordinate number of committals to Scottish Prisons is the large numbers of minor offences for the great majority of which a fine is the punishment, and imprisonment is only the alternative of a fine.

**Fines.** The question then arises, whether, when a fine is imposed, there is a reasonable expectation that it can be paid. From the Appendix to the Habitual Offenders Committee Report, 1895, it appears that during a week in March, various fines amounting to £128 14s. 6d. were imposed on 175 individuals who possessed on their persons the inadequate total of £7 10s. 7d., and all of them accordingly went to Prison.

It may be that the amounts imposed are greater than the offenders can pay or can get their friends to pay, for we have the strange fact that during 1900 in Ireland, which is generally considered to be relatively poorer than Scotland, 144,000 out of a total of 164,000 persons fined, escaped from imprison-

Diagram showing in Red the Yearly number of Committals, and in Blue the population in Scotlar since 1845.





ment by paying fines, while in Scotland only 83,000 out of a total of 127,000 persons paid their fine or forfeited a pledge for non-appearance at Court. To put it otherwise, out of 24 persons fined, 21 pay in Ireland and only 16 in Scotland.

We have shewn that the numbers imprisoned have been principally increased through the committals for offences which might have been avoided by the payment of fines, but further we have tried to ascertain the class of persons who have formed the increment. Accordingly we have compared the occupations of the persons received into our largest Prison during the months of September 1897 and 1901. The comparison shews that the rise in the population was due to greatly increased numbers of casual irregular workers who, owing to the comparative scarcity of labourers, had more employment than usual, and had, accordingly, more money to spend on drink. The results of these enquiries which were directed by Your Lordship have been already laid before you. Character of Offenders.

From the nature of the offences and the occupation of those who have so largely increased their number, we can come to no better explanation of the extraordinary rise of the imprisonments last year than that it was caused by the disorderly conduct of the lowest class, who, through an abundance of employment on public works, were placed in possession of wages which they did not wisely expend. There is, however, one special cause which should be mentioned. The Glasgow Police during the year 1901 made strong efforts to check the use of obscene language on the streets, and apprehended 12,000 persons for this offence alone, which led to a considerable rise in the number of imprisonments. The detailed Tables which we publish annually in the Criminal Statistics have not as yet been abstracted, but, so far as we can see at a glance, the greatest increases of charges in 1901 have occurred in the cities of Glasgow and Aberdeen and in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

The great majority of the prisoners had been in custody before, and, as must happen with imprisonments for slight offences, many of them had from ten to twenty previous convictions. Nevertheless, there were among them 16,528 who, so far as we know, had never been in Prison before. It is this yearly fresh crop of offenders which discourages the hope of any reduction of the Prison population. Number of New Offenders.

The sudden increase of prisoners during the year led to a strain on the ordinary accommodation in the Prisons. Over 1800 prisoners had to be transferred from one Prison to another, the majority going to Perth, where there was reserve accommodation. But these transfers, which are always inconvenient and undesirable from a public point of view, did not prevent the occupation rising on rare occasions above the number of separate cells at some of the Prisons. No time, however, was lost in reducing by transfers the populations where they exceeded the accommodation.

The experience of the last four years has convinced us of the need of more Prison accommodation in the valley of the Clyde, if the present method of dealing with statutory offences is to be continued by the Summary Courts.

The foregoing remarks apply generally to ordinary prisoners. As regards convicts, it is to be noted that the gradual decrease in the numbers sentenced to penal servitude which has been going on for many years has not continued, and there has been a fractional rise in the numbers. The numbers now in custody are 289 males and 7 females. Fifty-four of these have no previous conviction recorded against them, but, as a rule, they are old offenders who show little capacity or care for reformation.

The committals for the more serious crimes have increased, like the other numbers, to a considerable extent. In 1897 they were 2,039, while in 1901 Serious Crime.

they reached a total of 2,673. This important increase is strangely coincident with only a very slight rise in the number of cases of the class which were disposed of after full committal. These were in 1897, 2,200, and in 1901, 2,300. It would thus appear that a considerable number of what are classed as serious offences were dealt with in Summary Courts, an indication that they did not present features of an aggravated character.

**Conduct of Prisoners.** The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The punishments, while they have been more numerous, have been incurred by unimportant breaches of the Prison discipline, and only 4,216 out of a total of 77,801 in custody have required correction.

**Employment of Prisoners.** The manner in which the prisoners have been employed is shewn in the detailed reports on each Prison given in Appendix XLI. Wherever it is possible, we have made an effort to utilise the labour on work of which the value can be appreciated by the prisoner, but there are many drunkards with short sentences who cannot be put to work at any remunerative employment, and can do nothing beyond picking a few handfuls of tow or some such material. The improved appearance of men and women employed in work which interests them is readily observed by any one inspecting a Prison. A large amount of outdoor labour is carried on at Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow, where, fortunately, we possess a considerable area of ground outside the Prison walls. We have also been able to employ the prisoners at building operations at Aberdeen—where we are extending the accommodation,—and at Inverness, where a new Prison is being built. At Peterhead the great majority of the convicts are always engaged in outdoor labour in connection with the construction of the breakwater.

The financial result of that part of prisoners' employment which comes into an open market is a credit of about £4,900 per annum.

**Health.** The year just ended is the first during which the improved dietary has been in operation. The result has been very satisfactory.

The Reports by the Medical Officers at the various Prisons, as well as that by our Medical Advisers, shew that the health of the prisoners has been good and that the mortality was slightly below the average.

**Treatment of Insane and Weak-minded Prisoners.** Dr. J. C. Dunlop, who acted as our Medical Adviser during the period that Professor Fraser was engaged on the work of the Plague Commission in India, has directed our attention to the number of insane and weak-minded persons who are sent to Prison. This subject, which is fully dealt with in Dr. Dunlop's Report (Appendix No. XXIX), has been often under our consideration, and we think the time has probably now come for action in this matter. Legislation would perhaps be required in the event of Your Lordship approving of steps being taken to give effect to the proposal for the lengthened detention in a suitable asylum of persons mentally affected whose conduct now brings them frequently before the Courts.

**Reformatory Efforts.** The detailed Reports shew what is being done by Clergymen, Lady Visitors, Sunday School Teachers, and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies for the reformation of the prisoners, and our best thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen who give voluntarily and ungrudgingly their time to this work. (Appendix XLI.) The results are, we feel, encouraging, and many men and women now leave the prison with a desire to do well. At Perth a lady of much experience, and who maintains a Home in the city for men, has had our authority

for some years to visit male prisoners while in custody, and the results have been in every way satisfactory. A trial of another reformatory method has been made at the Females Prison in Glasgow, where a selected number of the prisoners are allowed twice a week to learn decorative needlework under ladies of the Brabazon Society. The Matron considers that thereby a good effect is produced on the women so occupied, as well as on others who desire to enjoy the privilege.

Education in reading, writing, and arithmetic has been continued within the lines fixed by the regulations, and the greater number of the 693 prisoners under instruction have made some improvement, while a few have made really good progress.

Some interest has been expressed in the question of the nationalities of the prisoners, so we give the facts—as nearly as we can ascertain them—regarding those in custody on the last day of the year just ended. (Appendix XX.) They were as follows:—Scots, 1620; English, 167; Irish, 1092; other countries, 26. And the religious denominations:—Presbyterian, 1633; Episcopalian, 165; Roman Catholic, 1103; others, 4.

We have continued the series of short histories of prisoners with the view of ascertaining the most frequent causes of their failures in life. (Appendix XXXVI.) It may be possible from the examination of a large number of such histories to arrive at the best means of preventing the development of a criminal or vicious career.

A detailed examination into the life-history of 50 habitual criminals, made at Barlinnie by Major Forbes, Deputy Governor, shows conclusively that in at least 66 per cent. of them, the crime is merely the accompaniment of excess in drink, as it is in so many thousands of minor offences. (Appendix No. XXXVIII.)

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The population of the Criminal Lunatic Department at the end of the year consisted of 39 males and 7 females. (Appendix XXIV.) Of these, 12 males and 1 female are sane, having become so since admission, or having been sane ever since they were received. Lunatics at Perth.

The inmates of the Male Criminal Lunatic Department are largely employed in the extensive garden adjoining the residential block. The female criminal lunatics have been removed to a dwelling-house closely adjoining the building previously occupied by them. It was altered so as to be more suitable for the small number of inmates now confined during H.M. Pleasure.

The Commissioners in Lunacy have visited this establishment during the year, and on the 28th March reported that—

“During the inspection all inmates were given an opportunity of making any statement they desired. Only one man made complaints as to his treatment, but investigation disclosed that they were the outcome of delusions of suspicion. Several complained of their detention.

“The male wards have been re-painted and re-decorated, and made brighter and more cheerful in appearance. The female department was in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and comfortably furnished.”

And also on the 6th December that—

“The wards were found in good order. The house now occupied by the female inmates approaches closely to the ideal of a private residence. The

"rooms are nicely decorated, comfortably furnished, and well lighted. While everything has been done to ensure detention, the methods employed to this end are as inconspicuous as possible and in no way interfere with the homelike character of the building. Any similar modification in the direction of improving the accommodation for the male inmates would add greatly to the comfort of the latter, and would undoubtedly react favourably on their mental health.

"The inmates of the wards as a whole were, with one or two exceptions, quiet and free from excitement, and their physical wants seem to be liberally and judiciously attended to.

"The living-rooms were properly heated, and the sleeping apartments were clean and comfortably supplied with bed-coverings. The good supply of books and newspapers throughout the wards attracted favourable attention."

Your Lordship was pleased during the year to place the Medical Superintendent, Dr. McNaughtan, in sole charge of the Criminal Lunatic Department, instead of having that responsibility to a certain extent shared with the Governor of the Prison.

State  
Inebriate  
Reformatory.

This Reformatory was arranged for the reception of persons convicted under the Inebriates Act 1898, and as the amount of accommodation required could only be guessed, Your Lordship determined to incur at first no great capital expenditure on buildings. Little has, therefore, been done beyond rearranging, in the meantime, some of the existing buildings near the Criminal Lunatic Department at Perth for the purpose required. Up to the present only one male and six females have been received. A short report by Dr. McNaughtan, who was appointed Superintendent of the Reformatory, together with a note by our Medical Adviser, will be found in the Appendix L.

Criminal  
Registry.

There were 342 fresh names inserted on the list of habitual criminals during 1901. Of these, 302 were males and 40 females. The males reported are therefore just  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times as numerous as the females. Hitherto the proportion has been about 6 males to 1 female, but the number of female cases reported last year has sunk below the average, whilst the average number has been reached in the males.

The question whether the present system of registration is to be continued in Scotland is now before Your Lordship. In England, as a result of the suggestions of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State in 1900, of which Lord Belper was Chairman, the system of measurements introduced by M. Bertillon has been abandoned, and, for the future, the identification of criminals is to be determined by the recorded prints of the markings on the finger tips. The new system seems to be much more easily carried out, while at the same time the prints are not liable to errors, which were apt to occur when the anthropometric measurements were not taken by a highly trained warder.

Staff.

The pressure felt at most of the prisons by the receptions and transfers during the year has been considerable, but we are pleased to report that the work was got through with a ready will by all the Staff. The manner in which the extra work thrown on Mr. Clarke, the Governor at Perth, and his officers, by large and frequent transfers was accomplished has received our special notice, and on account of the very largely increased population at that prison, we have found it now necessary to make some additions to the staff of Warders.



The following changes have occurred among the superior officers during the year :—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, Governor of Perth General Prison, was transferred to Edinburgh Prison, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Captain J. E. Christie, referred to in our last Report. Colonel Campbell was succeeded at Perth by Mr. Wm. Clarke, Governor of Dundee Prison; and Major William Stewart, Deputy-Governor of Barlinnie General Prison, was appointed Governor of Dundee Prison. Mr. William Napier, Governor of Greenock Prison, having attained the age of 65 years, was retired, and was succeeded by Mr. James Cram, who was transferred from Aberdeen. Mr James Grant, Head Warder at Peterhead Convict Prison, was promoted to be Governor of Aberdeen Prison. Major Robert Inglis Forbes, late of the Hampshire Regiment, was appointed Deputy-Governor of Barlinnie General Prison.

The Rev. John Turnbull, Chaplain of Barlinnie General Prison, resigned on the ground of ill-health. Your Lordship filled the vacancy by the appointment (under the new scheme referred to in last Report as having been inaugurated at Edinburgh Prison), for a limited period, of the Rev. John White, Parish Minister of Shettleston, who, with an Assistant, the Rev. J. D. Mitchell (also appointed for a limited period), will carry on the work. The Rev. J. M. Crawford, Chaplain of Lerwick Prison, resigned, and at the end of the year the vacancy had not been filled, owing to the fact that a minister had not been appointed to the Parish of Lerwick.

The Rev. John C. Meany, Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman at Aberdeen Prison, resigned, and the Rev. T. Macdonald was appointed in his place. The Very Rev. Canon Donlevy, Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman of Edinburgh Prison, resigned owing to failing health, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of the Rev. Charles M'Ghee.

Dr. J. R. Black, Medical Officer of Greenock Prison, died, and Dr James Laurie was appointed to the vacancy.

The Visiting Committees have continued to inspect the Prisons from time to time, as shewn in Appendix No. XXXVII, and have assisted the Commissioners by the adequate performance of the duties allotted to them by Statute.

Visiting  
Committees.

No changes have taken place during the year in the staff of superior officers attached to the Commissioners' Office.

Commis-  
sioners'  
Office.

On the completion of his work in connection with the Commission on the Plague in India, Professor Fraser resumed duty as the Commissioners' Medical Adviser on the 1st November 1901.

Your Lordship was pleased to approve of the Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel M'Hardy, C.B., proceeding to America during the year to inspect some of the Prisons of the United States and to report to what extent any of their methods of prison treatment could be advantageously adopted in Scotland. His Report has been duly submitted.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' very obedient Servants,

A. B. M'HARDY, *Chairman.*  
R. M. M'KERRELL.  
ANDREW JAMESON.  
W. J. DUNDAS.

D. CROMBIE, *Secretary.*

No. I.—A List of the Prisons and Police Cells in Scotland as at 31st December 1901.

1. H.M. Prisons.

FOR CRIMINAL PRISONERS.		FOR CIVIL PRISONERS.	
1. Aberdeen.	8. Greenock.	1. Aberdeen.	7. Glasgow—Duke Street
2. Ayr.	9. Inverness.	2. Ayr.	8. Greenock.
3. Dumfries.	10. Kirkwall.	3. Dumfries.	9. Inverness.
4. Dundee.	11. Lerwick.	4. Dundee.	10. Kirkwall.
5. Edinburgh.	12. Perth (General).	5. Edinburgh.	11. Lerwick.
6. Glasgow—Barlinnie (General).	13. Stornoway.	6. Glasgow—Barlinnie (General).	12. Perth (General).
7. Glasgow—Duke Street.	14. Peterhead (for Male Convicts).		13. Stornoway.

The Lunatic Departments attached to Perth (General) Prison are legal places of detention for all descriptions of Criminal Lunatics.

2. Police Cells legalised under Section 30 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, for periods not exceeding Fourteen Days.

Legalised Police Cells.	Periods during which Criminal Prisoners may be detained.
1. Banff - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
2. Campbelltown - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
3. Dingwall - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
4. Dunblane - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
5. Dunfermline (County)	14 days before or during or after trial.
6. Do. (Burgh) - - - -	5 days before or during or after trial.
7. Dunoon - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
8. Duns - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
9. Elgin - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
10. Falkirk - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
11. Forfar - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
12. Fort-William - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
13. Galashiels - - - -	3 days after trial.
14. Greenlaw - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
15. Haddington - - - -	14 days before or during trial and 7 days after trial.
16. Hawick - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
17. Inveraray - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
18. Jedburgh - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
19. Kinross - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
20. Kirkcaldy - - - -	14 days before or during trial and 7 days after trial.
21. Lochmaddy - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
22. Montrose - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
23. Oban - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
24. Port-Ellen - - - -	5 days before or during or after trial.
25. Portree - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
26. Stirling - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
27. Stonehaven - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.
28. Thurso - - - -	3 days before or during or after trial.
29. Wigtown - - - -	14 days before or during or after trial.

3. Police Cells legalised under the "Summary Procedure (Scotland) Act" (27 and 28 Vict, Cap. 53, Sec. 36) for periods not exceeding Three Days.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Fraserburgh</i> , 3 days after trial. | 3. <i>Lochgilphead</i> , 3 days after trial. |
| 2. <i>Huntly</i> , 3 days after trial.      |  |

4. Police Cells Legalised under "The Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act 42 and 43 Vict., Cap. 132.  
*Edinburgh.*

## No. II.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody in Scotland since the year 1840.

Year.	Estimated Population of Scotland.	Total of all classes of Prisoners.			Classification of Total.											
					Civil.			Criminal Lunatics.			Convicts under Sentences of P. S.			Ordinary Prisoners.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1840	2,600,692	1362	686	2048	98	10	108	.	.	.	.	.	.	1264	676	1940
1841	2,621,854	1312	749	2061	90	7	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	1222	742	1964
1842	2,653,165	1645	871	2516	88	6	94	.	.	.	.	.	.	1557	865	2422
1843	2,683,629	1583	795	2378	84	6	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	1499	789	2288
1844	2,713,318	1575	771	2346	83	5	88	.	.	.	.	.	.	1492	766	2258
1845	2,742,167	1392	774	2166	69	5	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	1323	769	2092
1846	2,770,154	1413	854	2267	54	6	60	6	2	8	.	.	.	1353	846	2199
1847	2,747,245	1640	934	2574	44	2	46	11	4	15	.	.	.	1585	928	2513
1848	2,823,406	1979	1043	3022	51	2	53	13	4	17	.	.	.	1915	1037	2952
1849	2,846,609	2093	1112	3205	58	4	62	18	6	24	.	.	.	2017	1102	3119
1850	2,872,821	2042	1017	3059	68	1	69	22	6	28	15	.	15	1937	1010	2947
1851	2,896,015	1960	1016	2976	75	1	76	23	8	31	85	.	85	1777	1007	2784
1852	2,918,162	1993	1008	3001	78	4	82	28	10	38	68	.	68	1819	994	2813
1853	2,939,236	1837	955	2792	66	2	68	26	9	35	137	.	137	1608	944	2552
1854	2,959,211	1797	928	2725	55	4	59	23	8	31	246	.	246	1473	916	2389
1855	2,978,065	1509	869	2378	57	5	62	21	7	28	96	32	128	1335	825	2160
1856	2,995,771	1308	974	2282	69	3	72	20	8	28	.	167	167	1219	796	2015
1857	3,012,340	1252	1007	2259	56	2	58	17	8	25	.	202	202	1179	795	1974
1858	3,027,665	1189	997	2186	70	2	72	18	8	26	.	206	206	1101	781	1882
1859	3,041,816	1167	1094	2261	69	1	70	21	10	31	.	246	246	1077	837	1914
1860	3,054,738	1106	1059	2165	62	2	64	20	10	30	.	316	316	1024	731	1755
1861	3,069,404	1129	1013	2142	57	2	59	17	11	28	.	291	291	1055	709	1764
1862	3,097,009	1279	1016	2295	63	2	70	20	10	30	.	275	275	1191	729	1920
1863	3,126,879	1428	1064	2492	81	2	83	20	18	38	60	275	335	1267	769	2036
1864	3,156,021	1412	1117	2529	67	5	72	22	12	34	79	293	372	1244	807	2051
1865	3,185,437	1353	1125	2478	59	3	62	28	13	41	71	305	376	1195	804	1999
1866	3,215,119	1371	1088	2459	62	3	65	33	11	44	66	306	372	1210	768	1978
1867	3,245,098	1486	1049	2535	54	4	58	32	13	45	70	285	355	1330	747	2077
1868	3,275,350	1613	1023	2636	72	4	76	33	15	48	80	288	368	1428	716	2144
1869	3,305,885	1711	1067	2778	83	5	88	34	16	50	76	309	385	1518	737	2255
1870	3,336,707	1726	1099	2825	80	3	83	34	14	48	82	311	393	1530	771	2301
1871	3,368,921	1579	1106	2685	63	5	68	35	18	53	82	323	405	1399	760	2159
1872	3,404,798	1668	1166	2834	52	5	57	36	17	53	101	322	423	1479	822	2301
1873	3,441,056	1675	1107	2782	56	5	61	39	14	53	80	314	394	1500	774	2274
1874	3,477,704	1823	1093	2916	61	4	65	39	12	51	83	300	383	1640	777	2417
1875	3,514,744	1939	1109	3048	76	3	79	38	14	52	95	275	370	1730	817	2547
1876	3,552,183	1967	1078	3045	73	2	75	39	15	54	85	249	334	1770	812	2532
1877	3,590,022	1922	1048	2970	74	3	77	41	15	56	37	223	280	1770	807	2577
*1878-9	3,628,268	2106	1031	3137	82	3	85	42	17	59	113	212	325	1869	799	2668
1879-80	3,665,443	2043	999	3042	98	4	102	44	18	62	4	197	201	1897	780	2677
1880-1	3,705,994	1936	1000	2936	71	3	74	39	18	57	1	188	189	1825	791	2616
1881-2	3,745,485	1801	890	2691	20	.	20	43	19	62	1	160	161	1737	711	2448
1882-3	3,785,400	1739	783	2522	9	.	9	43	20	63	1	141	142	1686	622	2308
1883-4	3,825,744	1675	800	2475	.	.	.	36	18	54	1	139	140	1638	643	2281
1884-5	3,866,521	1716	803	2519	.	.	.	36	19	55	2	134	136	1678	650	2328
1885-6	3,907,736	1664	744	2408	.	.	.	43	18	61	68	138	206	1553	588	2141
1886-7	3,949,393	1726	720	2446	.	.	.	42	16	58	125	132	257	1559	572	2131
1887-8	3,989,836	1622	663	2285	.	.	.	38	14	52	96	115	211	1488	534	2022
1888-9	4,008,162	1700	635	2335	1	.	1	42	12	54	141	90	231	1516	533	2049
1889-90	4,026,639	1635	609	2244	.	.	.	45	12	57	238	71	309	1352	526	1878
1890-91	4,045,154	1803	604	2407	.	.	.	44	15	59	335	61	396	1424	528	1952
1891-92	4,063,451	1928	624	2552	.	1	1	42	15	57	397	54	451	1489	554	2043
1892-93	4,093,959	1872	609	2481	.	.	.	40	15	55	385	42	427	1447	552	1999
1893-94	4,124,691	2015	671	2686	.	.	.	40	14	54	400	36	436	1575	621	2196
1894-95	4,155,654	1927	629	2556	.	.	.	39	16	55	375	30	405	1513	583	2096
1895-96	4,186,849	1906	598	2504	.	.	.	40	18	58	359	23	382	1507	557	2064
1896	4,186,849	1921	593	2514	.	.	.	43	18	61	355	18	373	1523	557	2080
1897	4,218,279	1903	575	2478	.	.	.	44	18	62	332	12	344	1527	545	2072
1898	4,249,946	2022	621	2643	.	.	.	41	9	50	322	9	331	1659	603	2262
1899	4,281,850	2124	625	2749	.	.	.	45	5	50	295	8	303	1784	612	2396
1900	4,313,993	2073	625	2698	.	.	.	39	6	45	284	6	290	1750	613	2363
1901	4,483,774	2226	681	2907	.	.	.	38	7	45	271	9	280	1917	665	2582

\* The Numbers from 1878-79 to 1895-96 are for 12 months ended 31st March.

## No. III.—Return of Commitments to Prisons in Scotland since the Year 1844.

Year ended.	Ordinary Prisoners and Forfeited and Revoked Licence Holders.			Convicts. New sentences of Penal Servitude and sentences to Death.			Lunatics for Detention in Criminal Lunatic Department.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
30th June. 1844.	12,046	7,052	19,098	168	53	221	...	...	...	12,214	7,105	19,319
1845.	11,169	6,772	17,941	258	105	363	...	...	...	11,427	6,877	18,304
1846.	11,481	7,028	18,509	213	129	342	5	2	7	11,699	7,159	18,858
1847.	13,052	7,433	20,485	242	133	375	11	...	11	13,305	7,566	20,871
1848.	14,951	8,319	23,270	281	108	389	4	5	9	15,236	8,432	23,668
1849.	15,564	8,412	23,976	280	117	347	9	3	12	15,803	8,532	24,335
1850.	14,839	8,353	23,192	374	156	530	11	3	14	15,224	8,512	23,736
1851.	13,089	8,058	21,097	363	171	534	6	2	8	13,408	8,231	21,639
1852.	13,574	8,916	22,490	310	126	436	7	3	10	13,891	9,045	22,936
1853.	13,483	8,380	21,863	271	130	401	5	2	7	13,750	8,512	22,271
1854.	12,900	8,723	21,523	240	82	322	3	2	5	13,043	8,907	21,950
1855.	11,387	7,342	18,729	188	102	285	4	...	4	11,574	7,444	19,018
1856.	11,781	7,659	19,440	190	76	266	2	1	3	11,973	7,736	19,709
1857.	9,967	7,140	17,107	188	70	253	4	7	11	10,154	7,217	17,371
1858.	10,797	6,845	17,642	203	76	279	1	...	1	11,001	6,921	17,922
1859.	11,645	7,665	19,310	171	80	251	8	2	10	11,824	7,747	19,571
1860.	10,996	7,896	18,892	129	80	209	...	1	1	11,125	7,977	19,102
1861.	10,803	7,471	18,274	140	69	209	1	2	3	10,944	7,542	18,486
1862.	11,642	7,818	19,460	168	71	239	2	...	2	11,812	7,889	19,701
1863.	13,245	8,999	22,244	129	76	205	2	1	3	13,376	9,076	22,452
1864.	14,671	9,916	24,587	149	90	239	2	...	2	14,822	10,006	24,828
1865.	15,013	9,811	24,824	115	69	184	5	2	7	15,133	9,882	25,015
1866.	14,936	9,987	24,923	112	68	180	3	...	3	15,051	10,055	25,106
1867.	15,691	9,858	25,549	125	51	176	1	...	1	15,817	9,909	25,726
31st December 1868.	16,159	9,741	25,900	170	72	242	5	2	7	16,334	9,815	26,149
1869.	16,801	10,145	26,946	152	61	213	1	...	1	16,954	10,206	27,160
1870.	17,438	11,176	28,614	166	65	231	3	2	5	17,607	11,243	28,850
1871.	16,810	10,893	27,703	129	62	191	...	2	2	16,939	10,957	27,896
1872.	18,918	12,611	31,529	135	59	194	2	2	4	19,055	12,672	31,727
1873.	20,545	12,108	32,653	113	52	165	1	...	1	20,659	12,160	32,819
1874.	22,773	13,180	35,953	126	43	169	2	1	3	22,901	13,224	36,125
1875.	26,658	16,576	43,234	127	28	155	2	2	4	26,787	16,606	43,393
1876.	27,331	16,391	43,722	113	29	142	4	...	4	27,448	16,420	43,868
1877.	28,880	17,154	46,034	106	29	135	1	...	1	28,987	17,183	46,170
1878.	30,235	18,300	48,535	172	34	206	4	1	5	30,411	18,335	48,746
1879.	28,329	16,462	44,791	151	29	180	4	...	4	28,484	16,491	44,975
1880.	31,682	19,026	50,658	113	18	131	1	1	2	31,746	19,045	50,791
1881.	30,599	17,076	47,675	146	14	160	5	4	9	30,750	17,094	47,844
1882.	31,426	16,894	48,320	143	33	176	10	...	10	31,579	16,927	48,506
1883.	31,324	17,412	48,736	152	29	181	3	...	3	31,479	17,441	48,920
1884.	32,759	18,484	51,243	199	29	228	...	2	2	32,958	18,515	51,473
1885.	29,341	16,725	46,066	126	33	159	8	...	8	29,475	16,758	46,233
1886.	28,485	16,926	45,411	153	15	168	3	1	4	28,641	16,942	45,583
1887.	28,769	17,201	45,970	120	11	131	6	1	7	28,895	17,213	46,108
1888.	30,207	17,284	47,491	105	10	115	9	...	9	30,321	17,294	47,615
1889.	28,917	17,849	46,766	104	18	122	11	...	11	29,032	17,867	46,899
1890.	30,474	18,008	48,482	95	5	100	5	2	7	30,574	18,015	48,589
1891.	30,477	17,935	48,412	78	8	86	5	1	6	30,560	17,944	48,504
1892.	30,301	17,849	48,650	70	6	76	3	2	5	30,874	17,857	48,731
1893.	31,998	18,653	50,651	81	5	86	9	2	11	32,088	18,600	50,748
1894.	33,230	19,356	52,586	64	6	70	2	...	2	33,296	19,362	52,658
1895.	31,699	17,928	49,627	79	2	81	7	2	9	31,785	17,932	49,717
1896.	34,031	18,799	52,830	82	3	85	8	3	11	34,121	18,805	52,926
1897.	33,036	18,253	51,289	72	3	75	10	1	11	33,118	18,257	51,375
1898.	36,039	20,433	56,472	77	3	80	8	1	9	36,124	20,437	56,561
1899.	38,718	20,546	59,264	60	1	61	10	2	12	38,788	20,549	59,337
1900.	39,710	20,703	60,413	76	2	78	9	3	12	39,795	20,708	60,503
1901.	44,477	22,200	66,677	*84	4	88	4	...	4	44,565	22,204	66,769

This number includes 6 convicts received from English Convict Prisons.

No. IV.—Return of Prisoners of all kinds in confinement at Midnight on the first Tuesday of each Month during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	1st January 1901.			5th February 1901.			8th March 1901.			2nd April 1901.			7th May 1901.			4th June 1901.			2nd July 1901.			6th August 1901.			2nd September 1901.			1st October 1901.			5th November 1901.			3rd December 1901.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
H. M. PRISONS.																																				
Aberdeen, . . . . .	56	33	89	47	29	76	54	26	80	53	30	83	56	28	84	63	25	87	57	27	84	63	27	90	51	20	71	50	26	76	66	30	86	56	28	82
Ayr, . . . . .	90	16	106	69	17	86	66	22	88	72	20	92	73	18	91	90	24	114	87	20	107	94	31	125	88	26	114	84	24	118	83	25	108	91	27	118
Dumfries, . . . . .	44	2	46	28	3	31	34	5	39	26	3	29	19	2	21	34	12	46	57	6	63	57	17	74	42	15	57	60	11	71	41	16	57	46	7	53
Dundee, . . . . .	130	40	170	107	39	146	121	43	164	117	59	176	117	47	164	122	52	174	113	58	171	108	41	149	105	57	162	112	53	166	131	55	186	109	39	148
Edinburgh, . . . . .	293	102	395	219	77	296	273	117	390	237	106	343	237	65	323	237	95	363	269	113	382	255	107	362	278	102	380	291	117	408	244	105	249	253	100	353
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	1031	1031	813	813	262	439	1000	1000	1000	953	953	953	1021	1021	1021	1019	1019	1019	997	997	997	964	964	964	1013	1013	1013	853	853	853	853	859	859	822	822	
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	154	399	553	157	262	439	115	349	464	121	330	451	149	391	540	152	413	570	159	421	580	154	410	564	152	423	575	138	371	509	199	423	552	132	377	529
Greenock, . . . . .	65	27	92	55	23	87	61	41	102	68	37	105	59	30	89	61	30	91	59	40	99	65	38	103	65	40	105	58	34	92	61	44	105	49	39	88
Inverness, . . . . .	34	5	39	31	2	33	29	2	31	22	2	24	31	4	35	28	3	31	33	3	36	37	4	41	25	2	27	25	4	29	25	9	34	29	6	35
Kirkwall, . . . . .	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
Larwick, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Perth (General), . . . . .	201	60	261	139	30	169	137	29	166	140	38	178	157	53	210	245	77	322	293	38	331	363	148	511	266	123	409	391	95	456	341	49	390	286	46	332
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	281	281	274	274	274	274	277	277	277	272	272	272	268	268	268	268	268	268	261	261	261	269	269	269	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	263	263	263
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Carried Forward,	2884	685	3069	1941	511	2452	2168	684	2802	2088	625	2713	2199	659	2851	2379	736	3115	3293	726	3119	3434	823	3257	2375	808	3183	2324	746	3070	2729	757	2996	2161	668	2829

No. IV.—Return of Prisoners of all kinds in confinement at Midnight on the first Tuesday of each Month during the Year ended 31st December 1901—continued.

PRISON.	1st January 1901.			5th February 1901.			5th March 1901.			2nd April 1901.			7th May 1901.			4th June 1901.			2nd July 1901.			6th August 1901.			3rd September 1901.			1st October 1901.			5th November 1901.			3rd December 1901.				
	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.	M.	P.	T.					
Brought Forward, <i>Licensed Cells.</i>	2384	685	3069	1941	511	2452	2168	634	2802	2088	625	2713	3192	659	2851	2379	736	3115	2393	736	3119	2434	823	3237	2875	806	3183	2324	746	3070	2239	757	3096	3161	668	2899		
Banff, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	.	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	5	.	5	.	3	1	4	2	.	2	2	1	3	1	.	1	3	.	3	
Campbeltown, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	1	4	.	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	.	1	1	2	.	2	4	1	5	.	.	.	2	1	4		
Dingwall, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	.	2	3	.	3	1	1	2	.	.	3	1	4		
Dunblane, . . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	
Dunfermline County, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	4	1	5	4	.	4	.	4	2	6	4	.	4	1	5	4	.	4	1	2	3	3	
Do. Burgh, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	5	.	5		
Dunoon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.		
Duns, . . . . .	4	1	5	2	.	2	4	.	4	3	.	3	1	.	1	1	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	.	2	1	1	1	6	2	8	1	1	2		
Elgin, . . . . .	2	1	3	5	.	5	2	3	5	6	2	8	3	3	6	2	2	4	3	1	4	3	.	3	4	3	4	3	7	3	1	3	4	6	2	8	8	
Falkirk, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	1	1	1	2	3	5	2	7	1	3	4	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	8	4	4	3	7	2	2	4	1	2	3	3	
Forfar, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	3	2	.	2	4	1	5	2	2	4	3	2	5	2	2	4	3	3	6	.	1	1	3	2	5	7	1	8		
Fort-William, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	2	3	5	.	.	.	.	.		
Haddington, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	1	4	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.		
Hawick, . . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	4	.	4	3	3	6	4	1	5	1	3	4	1	1	1	3	2	5	6	2	8	3	1	4	.	4	.		
Inveraray, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Jedburgh, . . . . .	2	2	4	5	.	5	3	1	4	.	.	.	5	1	6	.	3	3	4	.	4	3	4	7	3	.	3	1	.	1	2	1	3	4	.	4		
Kinross, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	3	1	4	1	5	6	1	3	4	2	3	5	6	4	10	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	2	3	3	3	5	4	3	7	5	2	7		
Lochmaddy, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Montrose, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	1		
Oban, . . . . .	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	.	2	3	2	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Portree, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
Stirling, . . . . .	3	3	6	5	3	8	5	3	8	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	4	5	9	4	3	7	3	4	7	3	3	6	5	4	9	3	3	5	5	
Stonehaven, . . . . .	2	.	2	1	.	1	2	1	3	1	.	1	.	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	.	3	2	.	2	2	
Wigtown, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	.	3	1	1	.	.	.		
Edinburgh, . . . . .	9	5	14	.	.	.	1	2	3	3	8	11	8	2	10	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	3	4	.	2	2	.	2	2	2	2
TOTAL IN PRISONS AND LICENSED CELLS,	2422	701	3129	1967	523	2490	2106	657	2855	2125	644	2769	2238	682	2920	2417	761	3178	2435	748	3183	2468	844	3312	2428	834	3257	2368	768	3154	2282	779	3061	3212	684	2896		

No. V.—Return of sentences of prisoners in confinement at midnight on the first Tuesday of each month during the year ended 31st December 1901, classified as undermentioned.

DATE.	Under Sentences of Imprisonment.										Under Sentences of Penal Servitude.										TOTAL.																				
	Awaiting Trial.					Male Prisoners.					Female Prisoners.					Under Sentences of Penal Servitude.							Insane Prisoners.		Special Cases not included in foregoing columns, e.g., sentenced to death (judgment respite) and Insane not sentenced but awaiting removal.																
						By Ordinary Courts.					By Courts-Martial.																By Ordinary Courts.					By Courts Martial.									
											Male Prisoners.																					Female Convicts.					By Courts Martial.				
																																By Ordinary Courts.					Male Convicts.				
By Ordinary Courts.	Military and Naval Deserters.	Females.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 60 Days.	60 Days and above 1 Month.	1 Month and above 1 Week.	1 Week and under.	Above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 60 Days.	60 Days and above 1 Month.	1 Month and above 1 Week.	1 Week and under.	By Ordinary Courts.	Military.	Naval.	Marines.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.											
1st Jan. 1901.	113	8	13	114	236	174	109	286	696	354	.	.	4	18	26	19	41	381	184	282	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	2422	701	3128										
5th Feb. "	104	8	16	108	222	175	129	283	448	153	.	.	5	17	31	13	48	293	86	276	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	1967	523	2490										
5th March "	108	8	24	108	208	190	96	302	599	248	.	.	5	16	36	16	39	361	146	279	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	2198	657	2855										
2nd April "	85	2	15	103	219	203	97	299	581	196	.	.	4	14	40	23	41	347	145	277	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	2125	644	2769										
7th May "	106	8	10	102	208	193	82	325	590	296	.	.	4	17	31	24	46	351	189	271	1	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	2238	682	2920										
4th June "	103	4	23	99	200	209	94	357	693	323	.	.	2	15	37	23	51	381	207	270	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	2417	761	3178										
2nd July "	110	8	16	94	196	207	107	313	739	323	.	.	2	12	33	21	59	383	204	275	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	2435	748	3183										
6th Aug. "	137	10	31	95	188	195	98	297	749	367	.	.	2	12	31	21	49	476	205	270	2	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	2468	844	3312										
3rd Sept. "	106	10	23	91	190	209	94	356	718	329	.	.	2	12	23	26	61	444	226	235	3	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	2423	834	3257										
1st Oct. "	129	5	25	88	200	196	85	363	682	300	.	.	2	11	27	23	72	392	200	253	3	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	2366	763	3134										
5th Nov. "	103	15	23	96	200	187	102	300	672	279	.	.	3	13	33	22	66	396	203	262	7	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	2282	779	3061										
3rd Dec. "	150	4	22	92	189	181	103	266	598	301	.	.	3	16	36	22	53	349	163	262	7	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	2212	684	2896										
Average Monthly Number.	113	7	21	99	205	193	99	312	646	289	.	.	3	14	32	21	52	330	180	271	2	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	2236	719	3016										

## No. VI.—Occupation of the several Prisons during

PRISONS.	RECEPTIONS INTO EACH PRISON DURING THE YEAR, INCLUDING TRANSFERS.												Total Numbers in Confinement in each Prison, including Transfers.	REMOVALS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.															
	Number in Prison at commencement of Year.			Whereof										TOTAL.			Whereof												
				TOTAL.			Not counting any Prisoner more than once.										TOTAL.			Transferred to other Prisons.									
							Recommittals within the Year.													Discharges and Deaths.									
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.						
Aberdeen, . . . . .	58	34	92	1885	965	2850	1239	384	1643	626	581	1207	1943	999	2942	1888	977	2865	138	42	180	1750	985	2645					
Ayr, . . . . .	93	20	113	2104	888	2992	1569	442	2011	535	446	981	2197	908	3105	2120	889	3009	161	184	295	1959	755	2714					
Dumfries, . . . . .	44	2	46	632	266	898	508	152	660	194	114	238	676	298	944	645	254	899	4	.	4	641	254	895					
Dundee, . . . . .	129	40	169	2294	1308	3597	1776	724	2500	518	579	1097	2423	1343	3766	2308	1299	3607	31	7	38	2277	1292	3569					
Edinburgh, . . . . .	297	106	403	6045	2851	8896	4882	1440	6322	1163	1211	2374	6342	2757	9099	6105	2865	8770	55	90	145	6050	2575	8625					
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	1034	.	1034	21793	.	21793	15940	.	15940	5353	.	5353	22827	.	22827	21974	.	21974	465	.	465	21509	.	21509					
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	150	376	526	7892	13022	20914	6593	6590	13183	1299	6432	7731	8042	13398	21440	7889	13007	20896	5446	397	5843	2443	12610	15043					
Greenock, . . . . .	64	23	87	1946	1066	3012	1566	547	2113	350	519	899	2010	1089	3099	1943	1062	3010	36	32	68	1912	1080	2942					
Inverness, . . . . .	34	5	39	406	96	502	313	58	371	93	38	131	440	101	541	408	95	503	7	.	7	401	95	496					
Kirkwall, . . . . .	3	.	3	30	6	36	23	5	28	7	1	8	33	6	39	32	5	37	1	.	1	31	5	36					
Lerwick, . . . . .	1	.	1	31	5	36	26	5	31	5	.	5	32	5	37	32	5	37	.	.	.	32	5	37					
Perth (General), . . . . .	116	54	170	2340	1214	3514	1886	869	2755	414	345	759	2416	1268	3684	2177	1211	3388	13	1	14	2164	1210	3374					
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	281	.	281	90	.	90	89	.	89	1	.	1	371	.	371	95	.	95	1	.	1	94	.	94					
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	1	2	38	4	42	38	4	42	.	.	.	39	5	44	38	5	43	.	.	.	38	5	43					
Total, . . . . .	2305	681	2986	47486	21486	68972	36438	11220	47638	11018	10266	21284	49791	22147	71936	47639	21474	69133	3358	703	7061	41801	30771	62072					
Licensed Cells.																													
Banff, . . . . .	.	.	.	146	41	187	109	30	139	37	11	48	146	41	187	146	40	186	22	3	25	124	37	161					
Campbeltown, . . . . .	.	.	.	134	44	178	93	30	123	41	14	55	134	44	178	132	43	175	12	7	19	120	36	156					
Dingwall, . . . . .	.	.	.	60	20	80	54	18	72	6	2	8	60	20	80	60	20	80	11	1	12	49	19	68					
Dunblane, . . . . .	1	.	1	193	33	226	181	39	210	12	4	16	194	33	227	194	33	227	141	22	163	53	11	64					
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	1	2	3	198	46	244	188	38	226	10	8	18	199	48	247	195	47	242	17	.	17	178	47	225					
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	3	.	3	95	41	136	86	32	118	9	9	18	98	41	139	97	36	133	6	.	6	91	36	127					
Dunoon, . . . . .	.	.	.	54	27	81	54	27	81	.	.	.	54	27	81	54	27	81	10	4	14	44	23	67					
Duns, . . . . .	4	1	5	116	33	149	90	23	113	26	10	36	130	34	164	118	34	152	26	7	33	92	27	119					
Elgin, . . . . .	3	2	5	234	112	346	234	75	309	50	37	87	237	114	401	283	113	396	38	14	42	255	89	344					
Falkirk, . . . . .	5	.	5	331	118	449	310	71	381	21	47	68	336	118	454	333	116	448	61	24	85	272	91	363					
Forfar, . . . . .	1	.	1	178	49	227	145	36	181	33	13	46	179	49	228	176	48	224	68	8	76	108	40	148					
Fort-William, . . . . .	1	.	1	27	10	37	27	8	35	.	2	2	28	10	38	28	10	38	5	1	6	23	9	32					
Galashiels, . . . . .	.	.	.	7	2	9	7	2	9	.	.	.	7	2	9	7	2	9	.	.	.	7	2	9					
Haddington, . . . . .	1	1	2	137	46	183	127	40	167	10	6	16	138	47	185	138	47	185	8	2	10	130	45	175					
Hawick, . . . . .	2	.	2	143	53	196	116	39	155	32	14	46	150	53	203	146	53	199	7	3	10	139	50	189					
Inveraray, . . . . .	.	.	.	30	8	38	30	8	38	.	.	.	30	8	38	30	8	38	12	2	14	18	6	24					
Jedburgh, . . . . .	3	2	5	137	29	166	116	26	142	21	3	24	140	31	171	136	31	167	30	8	38	106	23	129					
Kinross, . . . . .	.	.	.	7	1	8	7	1	8	.	.	.	7	1	8	7	1	8	3	.	3	4	1	5					
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	2	1	3	395	220	615	357	167	524	38	58	91	397	221	618	393	219	612	45	24	69	343	195	543					
Lochmaddy, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.					
Montrose, . . . . .	2	.	2	135	29	164	120	22	142	15	7	22	137	29	166	136	29	165	41	4	45	95	23	120					
Oban, . . . . .	2	1	3	83	19	102	72	18	90	11	1	12	85	20	105	85	20	105	13	5	18	72	15	87					
Port Ellen, . . . . .	.	.	.	7	3	10	5	2	7	2	1	3	7	3	10	7	3	10	5	1	6	2	2	4					
Portree, . . . . .	.	.	.	8	1	9	8	1	9	.	.	.	8	1	9	8	1	9	2	.	2	6	1	7					
Stirling, . . . . .	3	3	6	574	246	820	460	154	614	114	92	206	577	249	826	574	246	820	297	95	392	277	151	428					
Stonehaven, . . . . .	2	.	2	81	29	110	81	29	110	.	.	.	83	29	112	83	29	112	18	.	18	65	29	94					
Thurso, . . . . .	.	.	.	12	6	18	11	5	16	1	1	2	12	6	18	12	6	18	3	2	5	9	4	13					
Wigtown, . . . . .	.	.	.	44	11	55	43	9	52	1	2	3	44	11	55	44	11	55	2	1	3	42	10	52					
Edinburgh, . . . . .	.	1	1	468	367	835	436	345	781	32	22	54	468	368	836	468	367	835	.	.	.	468	367	835					
Fraserburgh, . . . . .	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	1					
Huntly, . . . . .	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4					
Lochgillhead, . . . . .	.	.	.	15	7	22	12	5	17	3	2	5	15	7	22	15	7	22	8	5	13	7	2	9					
Total, . . . . .	2341	675	3016	51597	23138	74735	40064	12511	52565	11543	10627	22170	53938	23813	77751	51771	23121	74894	7263	946	3308	44509	22175	66684					
Perth General (Lunatic Department), . . . . .	38	8	46	4	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	42	8	50	3	1	4	.	1	1	3	.	3					
Grand Total, . . . . .	2379	683	3062	51601	23138	74739	40068	12511	52569	11543	10627	22170	53980	23821	77801	51774	23122	74896	7263	947	3309	44512	22175	66687					



the Year, from 1st January 1901 to 31st December 1901.

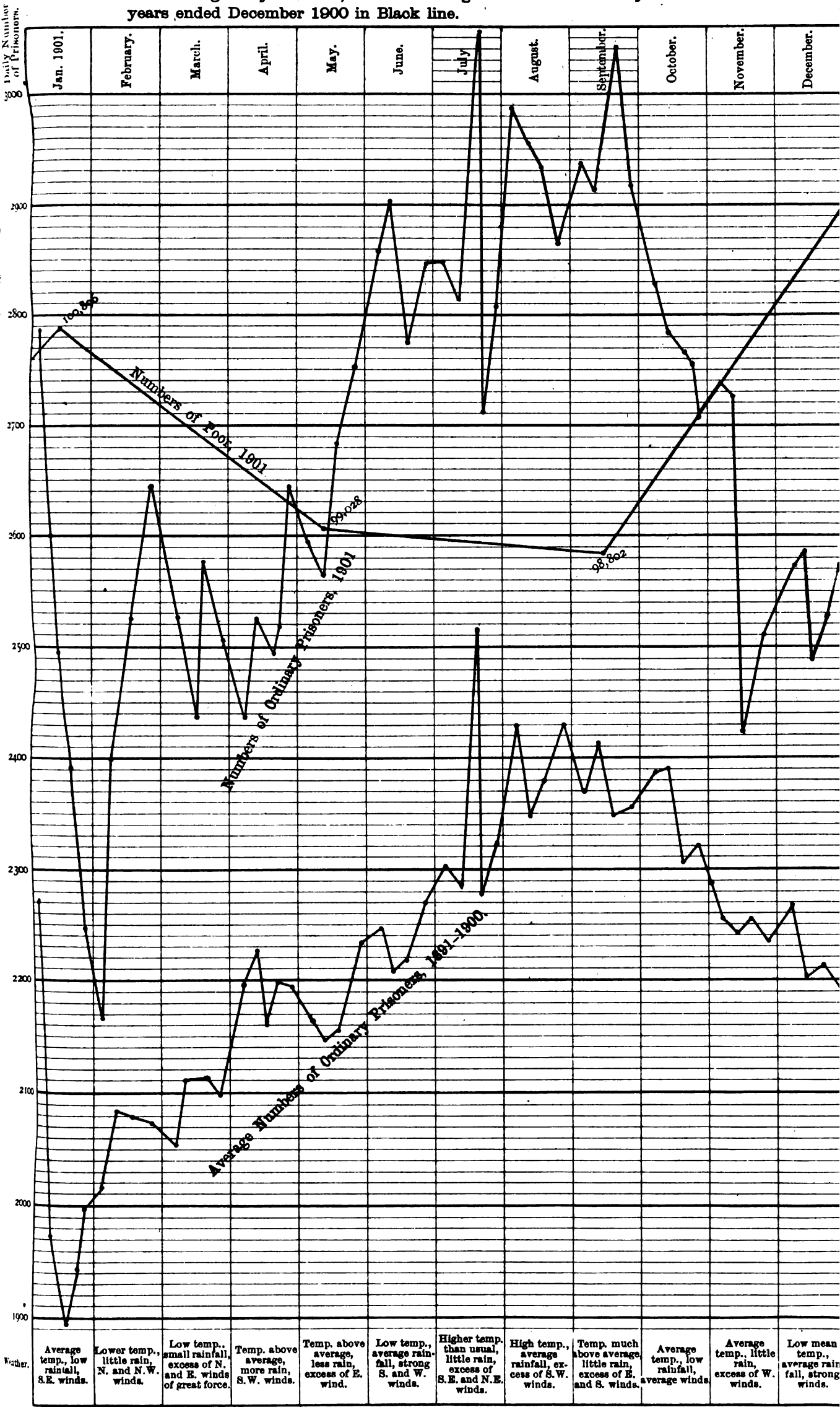
NUMBER IN PRISON AT END OF YEAR.												Actual number of different persons received during the Year, not including removals to other Prisons.	Number of Deaths during the Year from all causes.	Number of Suicides during the Year.	Number of Prisoners who escaped during the Year.	Convicts and Licence Holders under Sentences of Penal Servitude in custody at end of Year.	PRISONS.							
TOTAL.			Whereof																					
			Untried.			Convicted.																		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
56	22	77	4	.	4	51	22	73	1141	369	1510	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	Aberdeen.			
77	19	96	3	.	3	74	19	93	1433	366	1799	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Ayr.			
31	14	45	1	.	1	30	14	44	500	139	639	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dumfries.			
115	44	159	7	2	9	108	42	150	1752	723	2475	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dundee.			
237	92	329	15	1	16	222	91	313	4819	1382	6201	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edinburgh.			
853	.	853	.	.	.	953	.	953	15488	.	15488	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	Glasgow (Barlinnie).			
153	391	544	83	9	92	70	382	452	2238	6391	8629	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	1	Do. (Duke Street).			
62	27	89	3	1	4	59	26	85	1535	523	2058	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Greenock.			
32	6	38	.	.	.	32	6	38	305	56	361	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inverness.			
1	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	22	5	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkwall.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lerwick.			
239	57	296	1	1	2	238	56	294	1761	612	2373	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	10	Perth (General).			
276	.	276	.	.	.	276	.	276	88	.	88	3	.	3	.	.	.	276	.	276	Peterhead (General Convict).			
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	38	4	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stornoway.			
2152	673	2805	117	14	131	2015	659	2674	31146	10580	41726	1	.	17	.	.	.	280	9	289	Total.			
.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	97	29	126	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Licensed Cells.			
2	1	3	.	.	.	2	1	3	86	28	114	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Banff.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	19	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Campbeltown.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	11	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dingwall.			
4	1	5	4	.	4	.	1	1	171	38	209	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunblane.			
1	5	6	.	2	2	1	3	4	80	32	112	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunfermline (County).			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	23	67	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do. Burgh.			
2	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	71	18	89	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Dunoon.			
4	1	5	1	.	1	3	1	4	307	63	370	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Duns.			
3	3	6	2	.	2	1	3	4	252	54	306	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elgin.			
3	1	4	.	.	.	3	1	4	88	33	121	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Falkirk.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	7	29	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	Forfar.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fort-William.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119	38	157	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Galashiels.			
4	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	115	39	154	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Haddington.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	6	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Hawick.			
4	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	87	19	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Inveraray.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jedburgh.			
4	2	6	.	.	.	4	2	6	316	148	464	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kinross.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Kirkcaldy.			
1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	79	18	97	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lochmaddy.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	13	73	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Montrose.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Oban.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Port Ellen.			
3	3	6	.	.	.	3	3	6	226	99	325	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Portree.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	29	92	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stirling.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Stonehaven.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	8	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Thurso.			
1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	438	345	781	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Wigtown.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Edinburgh.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Fraserburgh.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Huntly.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Lochgilthead.			
2167	692	2859	126	16	142	2041	676	2717	39068	11705	45673	14	3	17	.	.	.	1	.	1	280	9	289	Total.
39	7	46	35	7	42	4	.	4	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Perth Gen. (Lunatic Dept.)
2206	699	2905	161	23	184	2045	676	2721	39072	11705	45677	14	3	17	.	.	.	1	.	1	280	9	289	Grand Total.

20 GREATEST AND LEAST NUMBERS AND AVERAGE IN PRISON IN 1901, [APP. NO. VII.]

No. VII.—Return showing the average daily number of Prisoners, and greatest and least numbers, during Year 1901.

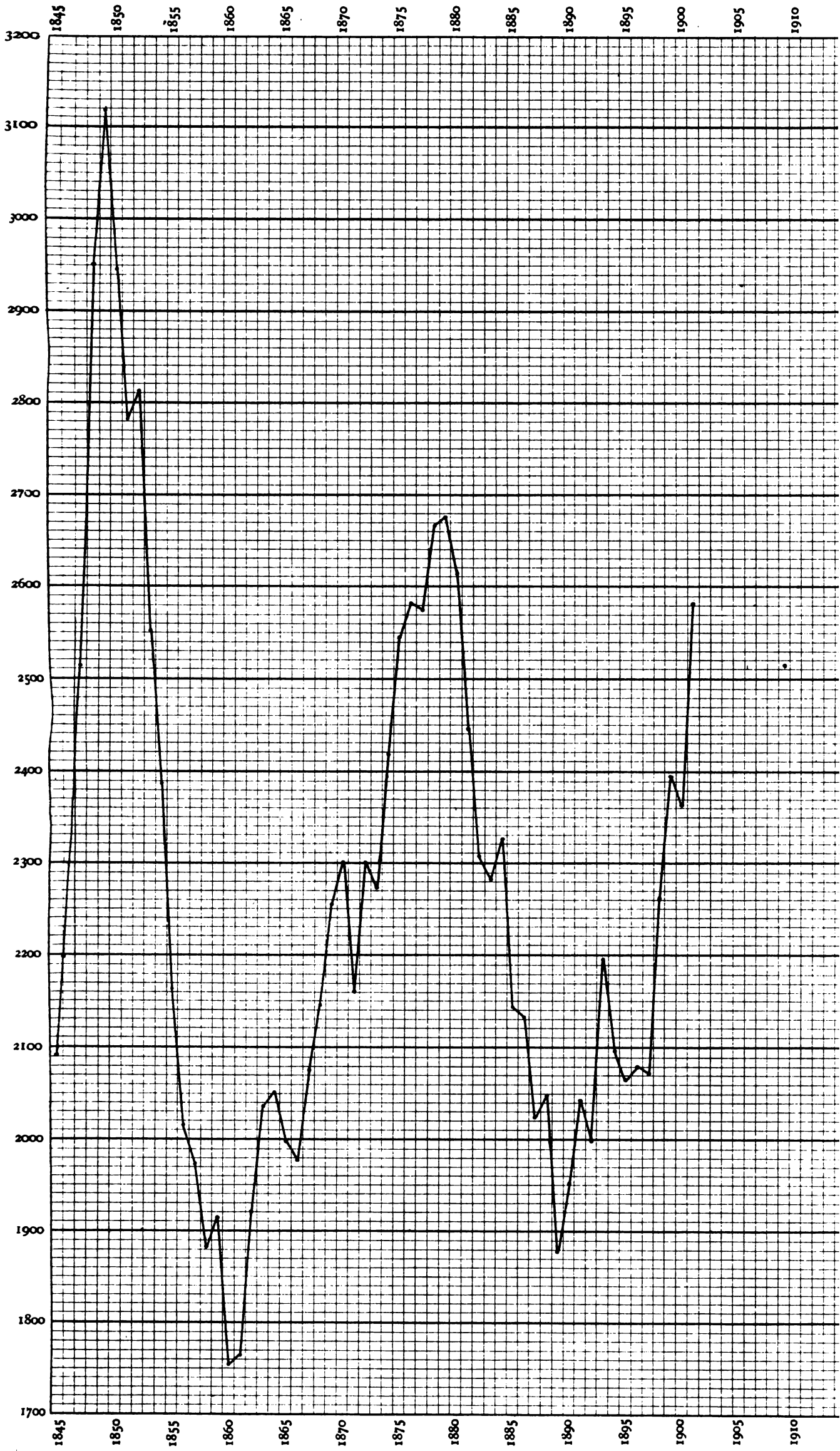
PRISONS.	Average daily number during the Year.			Greatest Numbers.												Least Numbers.											
				Of Male Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Of Female Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Including both Sexes at any one time, and date.				Of Male Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Of Female Prisoners at any one time, and date.		Including both Sexes at any one time, and date.											
	M.	F.	T.	No.	DATE.	No.	DATE.	M.	F.	T.	DATE.	No.	DATE.	No.	DATE.	M.	F.	T.	DATE.								
Aberdeen, . . . . .	55	24	79	71	30 May.	86	10 July.	67	33	100	1 Aug.	40	14 Sept.	11	28 Oct.	40	13	53	14 Sept.								
Ayr, . . . . .	76	23	99	108	2 Dec.	85	2 Sept.	108	27	130	2 Dec.	52	20 April.	12	29 June.	62	16	78	12 May.								
Dumfries, . . . . .	40	7	47	68	7 Oct.	17	6 Aug.	59	16	75	7 Aug.	18	9 May.	1	6 May.	18	3	21	9 May.								
Dundee, . . . . .	112	48	160	148	4 Nov.	65	18 Oct.	148	55	203	4 Nov.	85	25 May.	28	21 Nov.	101	30	131	26 Jan.								
Edinburgh, . . . . .	253	94	347	326	3 Jan.	127	4 Jan.	326	122	448	3 Jan.	202	4 Feb.	62	16 Mar.	202	69	271	4 Feb.								
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	898		898	1058	10 June.			1058		1058	10 June.	642	23 Nov.			642		642	23 Nov.								
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	139	360	499	177	10 June.	443	20 May.	161	442	603	20 May.	95	Mar.	252	4 Feb.	113	257	370	9 Feb.								
Greenock, . . . . .	59	32	91	73	28 May.	45	2 Sept.	69	45	114	2 Sept.	40	5 Dec.	16	26 Jan.	41	21	62	7 Dec.								
Inverness, . . . . .	28	4	32	40	8 July.	10	25 Oct.	39	5	44	23 Nov.	19	15 Nov.	0	On 3 days	19	4	23	15 April.								
Kirkwall, . . . . .	3		3	7	1 June.	1	1 Dec.	7		7	1 June.	1	14 Aug.	0	" 247 "	1		1	14 Aug.								
Lerwick, . . . . .	1		1	3	31 May.	2	27 Aug.	2	2	4	28 Aug.	0	On 23 days	0	" 347 "				On 20 days								
Perth (General), . . . . .	216	63	279	384	17 Sept.	168	7 Aug.	384	154	538	17 Sept.	86	20 April.	21	30 Jan.	86	28	114	20 April.								
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	267		267	283	16 Jan.			283		283	16 Jan.	251	16 Oct.			251		251	16 Oct.								
Stornoway, . . . . .	1		1	7	23 Oct.	1	21 Aug.	7		7	23 Oct.	0	On 91 days	0	On 34 days				On 91 days								
Total, . . . . .	2148	655	2803																								
Licensed Cells.																											
Banff, . . . . .	2		2	8	28 May.	3	12 Jan.	8	2	10	17 July.	0	On 17 days	0	On 18 days				On 14 days								
Campbeltown, . . . . .	2	1	3	8	24 July.	4	19 Feb.	6	4	10	19 Feb.	0	" 83 "	0	" 136 "				" 45 "								
Dingwall, . . . . .	1		1	4	26 Aug.	2	9 Mar.	4	1	5	2 Dec.	0	" 200 "	0	" 288 "				" 187 "								
Dunblane, . . . . .	1		1	7	10 June	3	10 June.	7	3	10	10 June.	0	" 154 "	0	" 317 "				" 108 "								
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	3	1	4	4	8 Oct.	2	8 Oct.	4	2	6	8 Oct.	0	" 23 "	0	" 198 "				" 12 "								
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	1	1	2	6	25 Sept.	5	30 Dec.	6		6	25 Sept.	0	" 198 "	0	" 328 "				" 152 "								
Dunoon, . . . . .	1		1	3	18 May.	3	18 July.	3	1	4	18 May.	0	" 256 "	0	" 260 "				" 139 "								
Duns, . . . . .	2	1	3	7	14 Feb.	3	24 Oct.	6	2	8	5 Nov.	0	" 9 "	0	" 180 "				" 2 "								
Elgin, . . . . .	4	2	6	9	21 Dec.	5	30 Oct.	9	2	11	21 Dec.	0	" 7 "	0	" 92 "				" 2 "								
Falkirk, . . . . .	2	2	4	8	21 Mar.	4	21 Mar.	8	4	12	21 Mar.	0	" 57 "	0	" 14 "				" 2 "								
Forfar, . . . . .	2	1	3	10	5 Dec.	7	19 Mar.	5	7	12	19 Mar.	0	" 6 "	0	" 145 "				" 5 "								
Fort-William, . . . . .	1		1	3	19 Feb.	3	1 Oct.	2	3	5	1 Oct.	0	" 281 "	0	" 312 "				" 192 "								
Galashiels, . . . . .				1	16 May.	1	3 July.	1		1	16 May.	0	" 355 "	0	" 362 "				" 340 "								
Haddington, . . . . .	1	1	2	6	23 April.	3	20 June.	5	3	8	20 June.	0	" 120 "	0	" 221 "				" 93 "								
Hawick, . . . . .	2	1	3	8	4 Oct.	4	6 Sept.	8	2	10	4 Oct.	0	" 23 "	0	" 141 "				" 16 "								
Inveraray, . . . . .	1	1	2	4	3 Aug.	2	18 Nov.	4		4	23 Aug.	0	" 218 "	0	" 297 "				" 212 "								
Jedburgh, . . . . .	3	1	4	6	4 Feb.	4	6 Aug.	5	2	7	19 Sept.	0	" 19 "	0	" 208 "				" 10 "								
Kinross, . . . . .				1	24 May	1	2 July.	1		1	24 May.	0	" 251 "	0	" 364 "				" 350 "								
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	3	2	5	10	20 May.	6	18 Dec.	10	1	11	20 May.	0	" 30 "	0	" 74 "				" 6 "								
Lochmaddy, . . . . .				1	28 Mar.			1		1	28 Mar.	0	" 252 "	0	" 365 "				" 352 "								
Montrose, . . . . .	1	1	2	6	6 Jan.	3	25 June.	3	3	6	26 June.	0	" 58 "	0	" 199 "				" 54 "								
Oban, . . . . .	1		1	4	3 April.	3	4 Sept.	3	2	5	3 Sept.	0	" 109 "	0	" 272 "				" 89 "								
Port Ellen, . . . . .				1	13 Feb.	1	9 Oct.	1		1	14 Feb.	0	" 354 "	0	" 380 "				" 249 "								
Portree, . . . . .				2	15 Mar.	1	30 July.	2		2	15 Mar.	0	" 292 "	0	" 362 "				" 292 "								
Stirling, . . . . .	3	2	5	9	22 July.	6	9 Sept.	8	5	13	4 July.	0	" 14 "	0	" 26 "	1		1	12 Jan.								
Stonehaven, . . . . .	1		1	7	9 Jan.	3	8 May.	5	2	7	1 Sept.	0	" 86 "	0	" 216 "				On 59 days								
Thurso, . . . . .				1	24 July.	1	24 July.	1	1	2	4 July.	0	" 341 "	0	" 358 "				" 337 "								
Wigtown, . . . . .	1		1	3	14 May.	3	23 Oct.	3	1	4	19 Nov.	0	" 132 "	0	" 279 "				" 8 "								
Edinburgh, . . . . .	1	1	2	15	16 Aug.	11	18 Mar.	8	7	15	21 Oct.	0	" 122 "	0	81				" 29 "								
Fraserburgh, . . . . .				1	29 June.			1		1	29 June.	0	" 362 "	0	" 365 "				" 362 "								
Huntly, . . . . .				1	22 Nov.	1	28 Dec.	1		1	22 Nov.	0	" 360 "	0	" 362 "				" 267 "								
Lochgilphhead, . . . . .				1	5 Jan.	2	15 June.	1	2	2	18 June.	0	" 346 "	0	" 354 "				" 335 "								
Total, . . . . .	2188	674	2862																								
Perth General (Lunatic Department), . . . . .	38	7	45	40	Various dates.	8	Various dates.	40	8	48	Various dates.	37	18 Mar.	7	Various dates.	37	7	44	18 Mar.								
Grand Total, . . . . .	2226	681	2907																								

No. VIII. Diagram showing the numbers of Ordinary Prisoners in Custody each Week in 1901 in Blue line; the numbers of Poor receiving relief in Red line, and a general statement of the Weather, both during the year 1901; also the average numbers in custody each Week for the ten years ended December 1900 in Black line.





No. IX. Diagram showing the average daily number of Ordinary Prisoners in custody since 184





No. X.—Return of the Civil Prisoners in Custody during the Year from 1st January 1901 to 31st December 1901.

PRISONS.	In Prison on 1st January 1901.			ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR.												Total Number In Confinement.			Discharges, Removals, and Deaths during the Year.			In Prison at end of Year.			
				(1) For Non-payment of—						(2) Other Causes.—															
				Imperial Taxes.		Rates and Assessments		Fines and Penalties due to the Crown.		<i>In Meditatione Fugæ.</i>		<i>Ad Factum Præstan- dum.</i>		Not included in the foregoing.											
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
Ayr,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dundee,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	.
Glasgow (Duke St.),	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	8	8	.	8	.	.	.	.
Greenock,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	2	.	13	1	14	13	1	14	.	.	.	.

No. XI.—Return showing the Accommodation for the confinement of Prisoners in Prisons and in Legalised Police Cells in Scotland at 31st December 1901.

PRISONS.	1. Single Cells.			2. Cells for Convicts.			3. Special Cells.			4. Association Rooms or Cells.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	62	31	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
Ayr, . . . . .	90	26	116	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	2	5
Dumfries, . . . . .	60	20	80	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dundee, . . . . .	133	59	192	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	4
Edinburgh, . . . . .	322	114	436	.	.	.	2	1	3	3	3	6
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	1016	.	1016	.	.	.	2	.	2	18	.	18
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	162	423	585	.	.	.	1	1	2	4	6	10
Greenock, . . . . .	68	40	108	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	4
Inverness, . . . . .	25	8	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
Kirkwall, . . . . .	4	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lerwick, . . . . .	7	6	13	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.
Perth (General), . . . . .	343	186	529	196	196	392	8	8	16	4	4	8
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	29	.	29	434	.	434	1	.	1	1	.	1
Stornoway . . . . .	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, . . . . .	3324	919	3243	434	196	630	17	13	30	48	25	73
Licensed Cells.												
Banff, . . . . .	7	4	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Campbeltown, . . . . .	9	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dingwall, . . . . .	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunblane, . . . . .	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dunoon, . . . . .	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Duns, . . . . .	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Elgin, . . . . .	15	5	20	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Falkirk, . . . . .	13	3	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Forfar, . . . . .	12	5	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fort-William, . . . . .	5	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galaashiels, . . . . .	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Greenlaw, . . . . .	8	4	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haddington, . . . . .	12	6	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawick, . . . . .	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inveraray, . . . . .	10	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jedburgh, . . . . .	3	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kinross, . . . . .	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochmaddy, . . . . .	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montrose, . . . . .	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oban, . . . . .	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Port Ellen, . . . . .	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portree, . . . . .	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stirling, . . . . .	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stonehaven, . . . . .	5	5	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thurso, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wigtown, . . . . .	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Edinburgh, . . . . .	18	18	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fraserburgh, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly, . . . . .	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochgilphed, . . . . .	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peterhead, . . . . .	3	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total, . . . . .	2519	1019	3538	434	196	630	13	13	31	48	26	74

No. XII.—Return of prisoners committed to Prisons in Scotland, during Year ended 31st December 1901, who had been previously committed to any Prison, and the number of such previous imprisonments.\*

PRISONS.	Number who have never been in Prison before.			Number of prisoners who have been previously imprisoned and the number of previous imprisonments, so far as known to the Prison Officials.																			Numbers of the foregoing who have served Sentences of Penal Servitude.				
				Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times.		Six Times and under Ten.		Ten Times and under Twenty.		Twenty Times and under Fifty.		Fifty Times and upwards.		Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aberdeen,	415	103	518	155	48	114	32	80	17	65	15	70	15	90	41	78	35	57	42	17	21	726	266	992	14	.	14
Ayr,	511	81	592	306	68	160	29	107	19	69	14	53	13	124	49	64	56	32	26	8	11	922	285	1207	4	.	4
Dumfries,	242	39	281	77	18	35	9	21	9	18	2	12	3	49	23	32	15	11	12	3	9	258	100	358	2	.	2
Dundee,	682	200	882	307	105	176	73	100	55	72	38	61	25	135	55	155	73	104	77	10	22	1120	528	1643	23	4	27
Edinburgh,	1519	323	1842	1118	235	640	139	881	87	248	99	156	51	298	129	273	158	163	114	23	47	3300	1059	4359	24	8	32
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	5827	.	5827	3208	.	1946	.	1081	.	756	.	530	.	1149	.	723	.	250	.	18	.	9661	.	9661	161	.	161
Do. (Duke Street),	1267	1465	2732	394	1083	176	663	126	457	72	328	41	225	97	542	48	672	15	643	2	313	971	4926	5897	22	26	48
Greenock,	660	133	793	246	63	145	48	88	33	71	36	44	29	96	49	103	51	66	50	16	36	875	395	1270	8	1	9
Inverness,	143	23	166	58	7	24	6	12	4	10	4	9	2	24	3	14	3	6	2	5	2	162	33	195	1	.	1
Kirkwall,	15	4	19	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	8	.	.	.
Lerwick,	16	4	20	5	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	11	.	.	.
Perth (General),	479	118	597	286	67	204	58	163	43	169	40	90	27	180	82	135	81	55	79	4	17	1286	494	1780	31	2	33
Peterhead (Convict),	17	.	17	3	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	41	.	16	.	2	.	.	.	71	.	71	30	.	30
Stornoway,	34	2	36	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	.	.	.
TOTAL,	11777	2495	14272	6165	1696	3630	1057	2161	725	1554	577	1071	390	2283	973	1642	1144	761	1045	106	478	19373	8085	27458	320	41	361
Licensed Cells.																											
Banff,	47	13	60	13	3	9	.	5	3	7	2	1	.	7	4	7	3	1	1	.	.	50	16	66	.	.	.
Campbeltown,	35	8	43	16	2	5	.	3	4	2	1	5	2	12	5	5	2	3	4	.	.	51	20	71	.	.	.
Dingwall,	39	14	53	2	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	15	4	19	.	.	.
Dunblane,	49	7	56	1	3	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	8	.	.	.
Dunfermline, County,	134	27	161	18	5	5	1	3	.	4	.	2	1	3	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	37	11	48	.	.	.
Do. Burgh,	43	9	52	10	4	6	5	10	5	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	.	37	23	60	.	.	.
Dunoon,	37	15	52	4	4	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	8	15	.	.	.
Duns,	38	6	44	13	4	5	2	1	2	1	.	2	.	5	.	5	3	1	1	.	.	33	12	45	.	.	.
Elgin,	138	39	177	28	4	10	7	7	.	3	2	4	3	11	5	5	3	1	.	.	.	69	24	93	.	.	.
Falkirk,	226	36	262	20	2	3	2	1	3	.	3	.	1	1	2	1	2	.	1	2	.	26	18	44	.	.	.
Forfar,	50	16	66	14	7	8	3	5	1	2	.	3	1	5	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	38	17	55	.	.	.
Fort-William,	18	6	24	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	.	.	.
Galashiels,	7	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Haddington,	51	13	64	22	11	11	4	9	2	6	3	1	.	12	3	5	1	1	1	1	.	68	25	93	.	.	.
Hawick,	20	11	31	12	3	11	4	13	4	12	3	11	3	10	4	18	3	8	4	.	.	95	28	123	1	.	1
Inveraray,	17	5	22	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.
Jedburgh,	36	6	42	15	5	9	3	7	.	5	1	1	1	5	.	5	3	2	.	2	.	51	13	64	.	.	.
Kinross,	3	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Kirkcaldy,	230	81	311	40	23	8	9	10	4	7	6	5	6	10	9	6	3	.	2	.	.	86	67	153	.	.	.
Lochmaddy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Montrose,	64	18	77	6	1	1	2	2	.	.	.	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	20	.	.	.
Oban,	40	7	47	6	1	8	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	20	6	26	.	.	.
Port Ellen,	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Portree,	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Stirling,	136	49	185	31	15	15	8	10	6	7	3	9	3	6	5	9	4	3	5	.	1	90	50	140	.	.	.
Stonehaven,	47	12	59	4	4	1	.	2	2	1	5	.	2	4	2	2	.	2	2	.	.	16	17	33	.	.	.
Thurso,	7	3	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Wigtown,	28	4	32	5	4	2	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	18	.	.	.
Edinburgh,	168	131	299	32	12	39	22	35	19	10	8	6	12	32	30	35	54	47	35	32	22	268	214	482	.	.	.
Fraserburgh,	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Huntly,	3	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lochgilthead,	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.
GRAND TOTAL,	13496	3032	16528	6482	1813	3798	1132	2293	782	1630	618	1128	432	2417	1055	1753	1233	833	1105	142	503	20476	8673	29149	321	41	362
	16528			8295		4930		3075		2248		1560		3472		2986		1938		645		29149			362		

\* Prisoners recommitted within the year are counted only once in this Table, and prisoners transferred from one Prison to another are only accounted for in the Prison of last committal.



No. XIII.—Return of all punishments inflicted in Prisons in Scotland during the Year ended 31st December 1901, and the offences for which such punishments were inflicted.

PUNISHMENTS FOR MISCONDUCT IN PRISON OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT DURING THE YEAR.																																						
III.—DESCRIPTION OF PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED SEPARATELY OR OTHERWISE.																																						
PRISONS.	I. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY IN THE PRISONS WHERE PUNISHMENTS WERE INFLICTED.				II. TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED DURING THE YEAR.				PUNISHMENTS FOR MISCONDUCT IN PRISON OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS IN CONFINEMENT DURING THE YEAR.																14.													
	M.		F.		M.		F.		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen.	1943	999	106	37	13	1	10	12	.	.	83	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ayr.	2197	908	75	45	12	1	10	12	.	.	80	41	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dumfries.	676	268	35	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	6	3	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dundee.	2423	1343	488	144	1	1	2	6	.	.	426	106	8	27	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Edinburgh.	6342	2757	627	43	.	.	42	1	.	.	712	43	.	.	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Glasgow (Barlinnie).	29837	.	1585	.	91	.	66	.	.	.	1816	.	.	.	546	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Do. (Duke Street).	8042	13308	250	162	.	.	4	10	.	.	167	163	.	.	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Greenock.	2010	1089	97	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Inverness.	440	101	40	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	4	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kirkwall.	83	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Perth (General).	2416	1268	288	33	1	1	.	.	.	.	199	21	.	.	183	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Peterhead (General Convict).	371	.	117	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	168	.	.	.	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	
Total in Prisons.	3718	490	3718	490	105	3	134	29	1	1	3617	425	11	27	1105	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	
Licensed Cells.	1388	47	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Haddington.	150	53	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Hawick.	577	249	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Stirling.	3726	490	3726	490	105	3	134	29	1	1	3622	425	11	27	1107	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	
Grand Total.	4216	1095	4216	1095	105	3	134	29	1	1	4245	425	33	27	1107	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	

No. XIII.—Return of Punishments—Continued.

PRISONS.		IV.—OFFENCES REPORTED.																																	
		1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.		15.		16.		17.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Disobedience of orders.		Disrespect to Officers or Visitors.		Idleness or negligence at work, or refusal to work.		Irreverent behaviour during Divine Service.		Swearing or using insolent or threatening language.		Indecent in language, act, or gesture.		Assaulting any person.		Conversing or holding intercourse with another prisoner without authority.		Singing, whistling, or making unnecessary noise, or giving unnecessary trouble.		Leaving cell or other appointed location, etc., without permission.		Disfiguring or injuring any part of Prison or any article.		Committing any nuisance.		Having forbidden articles in his possession.		Giving to or receiving from any prisoner any article without leave.		Refusing or neglecting to conform to rules and orders laid down.		Offending against good order and discipline.		Attempting to do any of the foregoing acts.			
Aberdeen,	1			53	13			1	5					31	13			1		10	4			5					16	5					
Ayr,				39	20			18	7					11	7					14	1	3	6	6	2			18	26						
Dumfries,	3			24	2			10	2		1		2	11		3	1			15	3			3											
Dundee,	20			224	31		4	25	24				3	77	11	10	9			53	31	11		9	10	1				117	16			5	
Edinburgh,	50	8	51	222	5	7	3	4	13	2	2	4		200	8	5	2	1		109	11	9		26			8			195	1	4	1		
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	192			749		9		133		25		30		887		90		24		163		6		80		8		264		131		7			
Do. (Duke Street),	3	28	1	17	16	3	1	14	49	5		2	7	122	66	4	17	8	1	23	25	4	14	10	9	1	67	5	48	1	2	4			
Greenock,	4		3	25	3	2		4						29		5		1	1	25	4			10		1			6						
Inverness,		2	5	28	2	1		1						3						3	1			2					3	1					
Kirkwall,																																			
Perth (General),	44	2		33	2	1	2	38	8	2		11	2	231	15	13	5			141	21	22		30	1				75	7	4				
Peterhead (General Convict),	54		60	30				37				8		28		2		6		7				29		3			54						
Total in Prisons,	375	65	117	7	1453	94	23	10	335	108	34	60	14	1640	120	131	34	41	2	563	101	55	6	224	23	22	1	337	31	645	31	22	5		
Licensed Cells.																																			
Haddington,																		1																	
Bawick,				1				1								2																			
Stirling,																1				2															
Grand Total,	375	65	117	7	1454	94	23	10	336	108	34	60	14	1640	120	134	34	42	2	570	101	55	6	224	23	22	1	337	31	645	31	22	5		
	440			124		1648		33	444		37	74		1780		168		44		671		61		347		23		383		676		27			

No. XIV.—Return of Juvenile Offenders ordered to be whipped during the Year ended 31st December 1901, under the Regulations issued by the Lord Advocate in terms of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 105, sec. 74, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 18, dated 11th June 1886, also in terms of the Statute 55 & 56 Vict. c. 55, sec. 514.

Places where Sentences were passed.	Total number sentenced during Year ended 31st December 1901.		Whereof before				No. of cases in which the punishment ordered was actually inflicted.	Remarks.
	To be whipped only.	To be whipped with alternative of imprisonment where whipping not inflicted.	Sheriff.	Burgh Magistrates.	Justices of Peace.	Other Courts.		
Aberdeen, . . .	...	5	4	1	...	...	5	Three cases from Pulteneytown and one from Thurso.
Inverurie, . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Campbeltown, . . .	7	...	4	3	...	...	7	
Rothsay, . . .	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Wick, . . .	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	
Alloa, . . .	8	...	1	7	...	...	8	
Dumbarton, . . .	...	15	15	...	...	...	15	
Clydebank, . . .	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	
Helensburgh, . . .	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	
Dumfries, . . .	7	...	2	1	4	...	7	
Edinburgh, . . .	123	46	46	123	...	...	168	Includes 7 cases remitted to the Sheriff from the Burgh of Leith, and 1 from the Burgh of Dalkeith. Punishment not inflicted in one case.
Leith, . . .	...	12	...	12	...	...	10	Punishment not inflicted in 2 cases.
Dunfermline, . . .	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	Includes 5 cases remitted to the Sheriff from Burgh of Kirkcaldy.
Cupar, . . .	18	...	17	1	...	...	18	
St. Andrews, . . .	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
Lochgelly, . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Kirkcaldy, . . .	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	
Forfar, . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Haddington, . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	
Dunbar, . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
Inverness, . . .	...	14	12	2	...	...	14	
Portree, . . .	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Kinross, . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	Includes 1 case from Burgh of Govan, 3 from South Govan, 3 from Kinning Park, and 3 from Rutherglen. Includes 2 cases from the Burgh of Motherwell.
Glasgow, . . .	170	...	120	50	...	...	170	
Hamilton, . . .	29	...	3	...	26	...	29	
Motherwell, . . .	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Airdrie, . . .	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Govan, . . .	27	...	...	27	...	...	27	
Partick, . . .	8	...	...	8	...	...	7	Punishment not inflicted in 1 case.
Linlithgow, . . .	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	Punishment not inflicted.
Kirkwall, . . .	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
Peebles, . . .	...	6	6	...	...	...	6	
Greenock, . . .	46	...	12	32	2	...	45	Punishment not inflicted in 1 case.
Paisley, . . .	1	14	1	...	14	...	15	Includes 1 case from Barrhead.
Dingwall, . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	Includes 4 cases remitted to Sheriff from Burgh of Galashiels. Punishment not inflicted in 1 case.
Stornoway, . . .	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	
Cromarty, . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	
Jedburgh, . . .	5	...	3	2	...	...	5	
Hawick, . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Selkirk, . . .	8	...	8	...	...	...	7	
Stirling, . . .	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	
Falkirk, . . .	...	26	14	12	...	...	26	
Lerwick, . . .	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
	494	171	308	310	47	...	658	
	665		665					
Average Number sentenced to be whipped during the previous 5 years, . . .	524							

No. XV.—Return as to Education of Prisoners during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Total Number of Prisoners Convicted during the Year.			Degree of Instruction on Admission.					
			Illiterate.		Could Read or Write.		Of Superior Education.	
M.	F.	TOTAL.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
89,271	20,496	59,767	6,888	4,609	32,378	15,871	25	16

1. Number on Register at commencement of Year,	132	33	165
2. Number placed on Register during Year,	840	188	528
3. Total Number who have been on Register during Year,	472	221	693
4. Number removed from Register during Year,	324	188	512
5. Number on Register at end of Year,	148	33	181

6. Particulars regarding 693 Prisoners on the Register during Year :—

Numbers under Instruction in—								TOTALS under each subject.			
One subject.			Two subjects.			Three subjects.					
Reading.		Writing.	Arith-metic.	Reading and Writing.	Reading and Arith-metic.	Writing and Arith-metic.	Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.	TOTALS.	Reading.	Writing.	Arith-metic.
M.	2	3	114	12	6	111	224	472	244	350	455
F.	.	1	28	.	14	32	146	221	160	179	220
T.	2	4	142	12	20	143	370	693	404	529	675

Class.	Proficiency on Admission.	Number of Prisoners under Instruction.	State at 31st December 1901, or on Discharge from Prison.					
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	
I.	Reading.							
II.	Ignorant and could not read,	127	58	59	7	3	.	
III.	Could read Primer,	91	.	39	38	13	1	
IV.	Could read Royal Reader No. I.,	77	.	.	46	27	4	
V.	Do. do. II.,	109	.	.	.	57	52	
	Do. do. III.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Total,	404	58	98	91	100	57	
	Writing.		404					
I.	Ignorant and could not write,	175	114	46	14	1	.	
II.	Could form letters from dictation,	158	.	67	63	28	.	
III.	Could write from copy,	196	.	.	107	89	.	
IV.	Could write from a printed book,	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Total,	529	114	113	184	118	.	
	Arithmetic.		529					
I.	Ignorant of arithmetic,	198	123	57	15	3	.	
II.	Could do a short sum in addition,	290	.	125	108	57	.	
III.	Could do simple rules and short division,	187	.	.	108	79	.	
IV.	Could work easy money sums,	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	Total,	675	123	182	231	139	.	
			675					

6. Number of Prisoners who have reached the standard of Education given in Prison and removed from Register before end of year or discharge from Prison,

M.	F.	T.
46	5	51

No. XVI.—Table of the Number of Officers in each of H.M. Prisons in Scotland at 31st December 1901.

PRISONS.	NUMBER OF OFFICERS IN EACH PRISON.																		Total Number of Prison Officers.		
	Governors.	Deputy Governors.	Chaplains.	Visiting Clergymen.	Medical Officers.	Assistant Medical Officers.	Stewards.	Clerks.	Matrons.	Scripture Readers.	Teachers and Teaching Warders.	Warders.	Store Warders.	Occasional Warders.	Guards.	Other Officers.					
	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	7	2	1	.	.	12	5	17	
Ayr, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	9	3	1	.	.	14	4	18	
Dumfries, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	1	9	3	12	
Dundee, . . . . .	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	12	4	2	.	1	19	9	28	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	.	24	10	2	.	.	35	14	49	
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	.	.	1	.	76	.	4	.	.	93	2	95	
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	1	.	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	16	31	3	.	.	29	34	63	
Greenock, . . . . .	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	*1	.	.	.	8	4	1	.	.	13	7	20	
Inverness, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	1	.	10	3	13	
Kirkwall, . . . . .	*1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	
Lerwick, . . . . .	*1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	5	
Perth (General), . . . . .	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	35	16	2	.	.	44	17	61	
Peterhead (Genl. Convict), . . . . .	1	.	1	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	54	.	2	.	15	80	.	80	
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	5	
Total, . . . . .	14	1	14	16	14	2	4	10	12	1	2	1	251	72	19	3	4	370	101	471	

\* 1st Class Warders in charge.

No. XVII.—Particulars of Convicts in Confinement at 31st December 1901.

Sentences										Ages.													
3 Years.		4 Years.		5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
280	9	4	4	85	3	1	1	35	11	11	11	26	4	2	2	6	1	6	1	10	10	2	2
101		4		88		1		35		11		26		4		2		6		32		2	
																				32		66	
																				47		52	
																				83		18	
																				50 and above.		50 and above.	
289																						39	

Crimes for which convicted, and numbers under each.

Murder.		Child Murder.		Intent to Murder.		Culpable Homicide.		Assault by Stabbing.		Assault (serious).		Robbery.		Assault and Robbery.		Assault with Intent to rob.		Rape.		Assault with Intent to Ravish.		Incest.		Theft by Housebreaking.		Housebreaking with Intent to steal.		Attempted Housebreaking with Intent to steal.		Theft.		Theft and Assault.		Attempted Steal.		Receit.		Theft by Opening Lockfast Places.		Attempted Theft by Drugging.		Embezzlement.		Fraud.		Contravention of Base Coin Act.		Horse, sheep, and so stealing.		Arson.		Military Offences.		Numbers of those in Prison at 31st Dec. 1901 who had formerly been sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
4		5		35	3	4	3	4	4	6	2	43	10	19	3	3	2	1	50	1	6	2	2	2	56	5			4	4	5	1	1	1	1	6	5	5	1	1	6	5	5	1	1	3	118	6							

No. XVIII.—Table showing the changes which have taken place during the year to 31st December 1901 in the number of Male and Female Convicts.

	New Sentences.		Forfeited and Revoked Licence Holders.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Number at 1st January 1901,	*275	7	9	-	284	7
2. Admissions, including 6 Convicts received from English Prisons,	84	4	9	1	93	5
3. Total who have been in Prison,	359	11	18	1	377	12
4. Liberations and Deaths,	84	3	13	-	97	3
5. Number in Prison at 31st December 1901,	275	8	5	1	280	9
6. Average number during year ended 31st December 1901,	M. 271		F. 9		Total. 280	

\* In last Report a convict under a new sentence was inadvertently returned as a licence holder.

No. XIX.—Return of Convicts Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude by Criminal Courts from 1840 to 1901.

Males.

Years ended.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	25 Years.	Life.	Total.
30th June 1841																	227
" 1842					180			64		29						4	168
" 1843					102			39		20						5	258
" 1844					183			59		20						6	213
" 1845					147			59		7						6	246
" 1846					177			36		16				3		2	279
" 1847					190			68		18				1		4	228
" 1848			28		138			48		6				1		5	370
" 1849			1		239			84		41			5	1		12	362
" 1850					221			81		26						9	307
" 1851					193			62		27				11		3	267
" 1852					171			39		50				4		5	37
" 1853								3		4							
" 1854		122	64			10		2		9	23			7		6	198
" 1855		96	34			7				4	33			20		6	45
" 1856		84	41			1										6	63
" 1857		90	44			1				12	13			18		4	128
" 1858	16	77			12	3				2	9			7		2	135
" 1859	12	75		22	11	15		26			5			6		3	200
" 1860	15	44		11	14	14		14	3		2					1	171
" 1861	11	48		22	2	24		17	1	5	4					1	128
" 1862	26	60		16	6	24		20			4			3		1	167
" 1863	22	88		21	9	27		14			5					1	123
" 1864	14	55		26	9	17		15	2		4			1		2	147
" 1865	4			4	49	8		12	1		1			2		1	114
" 1866					51	14		14		1	4			2		1	108
" 1867					53	24		25	2		6			1			125
" 1868					73	37		22			3						169
" 1869					61	27		19			4						152
" 1870					83	27		23	1		3					1	162
" 1871					64	14		16			1				1		129
" 1872					70	9		9			3					2	184
" 1873					56	9		26			2					1	111
" 1874					64	11		15			2						122
" 1875					72	7		21			2						124
" 1876					72	4		13			2						112
" 1877					63	5		12			2					3	169
" 1878					68	17		23			8					1	151
" 1879	4				48	6		13			13	1					113
" 1880					34	8		6			4						145
" 1881					25	16		9			1						143
" 1882					45	15		10			2					5	149
" 1883					35	15		10			1						126
" 1884					30	10		7			1					1	153
" 1885					29	9		9			2						120
" 1886					10	6		10			1						105
" 1887					21	4		4			1						90
" 1888					19	2		7			3					1	77
" 1889					31	1		8			8						67
" 1890					19	1		3			1					1	81
" 1891	14				19	1		4			1						64
" 1892	22				11	2		2			1						79
" 1893	30				21	2		3			1						82
" 1894	29				9	3		4			1						71
" 1895	40				8	2		4			2					2	77
" 1896	38				11	3		4			1						60
" 1897	31				5	4		4			2						78
" 1898	38				7	1		6			1						
" 1899	39				7	3		2			2						
" 1900	38				7	1		2			1						
" 1901	38				7	1		2			1						

\* The Penal Servitude sentences in these years are given under a different classification to that adopted for the Transportation sentences, the headings being—Four years; six years; eight years; and above eight years; life.

No. XIX.—Convicts Sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude from 1840 to 1901—Continued.

Penales.

Years ended.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	16 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.	Total.
30th June 1840																
1841								21		12						110
1842			4		72			5		8						53
1843					40			20		5						105
1844			1		79			16		1						129
1845					111			11		2						132
1846					117			13		2						108
1847					117			11		1						117
1848					94			12		9						155
1849			21		82			29		4						171
1850					117			27		5						126
1851					188			15		5						129
1852					107											3
1853					2											76
1854		68		7						5	4					13
1855		72		16												89
1856		56		10							8					66
1857		42		16							6					9
1858	14	36			3											60
1859	10	37	7	7	7			6								76
1860	11	46	5	9	4			2	1		1					80
1861	7	31	5	4	11			4			1					79
1862	5	35	19	5	10			1			1					67
1863	19	28	11	14	8			1			1					70
1864	10	36	6	14	1			7			2					75
1865	1	1	16	1	1			6								90
1866			9		48			8	2							69
1867			5		35			4								68
1868			9		50			3								51
1869			1		47			1								72
1870			3		39			6								61
1871			4		47			5								65
1872			5		47			2								62
1873			6		82			6	1							59
1874			1		31			3								62
1875					19			2			1					43
1876			2	1	21			3								28
1877			4	1	20			2	1							29
1878			3		17			4			3					29
1879	2		9		9			4	1							33
1880			8		8			1								29
1881			10		2			1								18
1882			15		11			2								14
1883			16		10			1	1							38
1884			19		6			1			2					29
1885			26	3	5			2								33
1886			10		4			1								16
1887			8		3											11
1888			7	1	5											9
1889			8	1	2											17
1890			3		1											5
1891	1		7		1											8
1892	3		1		1											6
1893	1		2		1											6
1894	4		1		1											2
1895	1		1		1											3
1896	2		1		1											3
1897																3
1898																1
1899																2
1900																4
1901																

\* The Penal Servitude sentences in these years are given under a different classification to that adopted for the Transportation sentences, the headings being—Four years ; six years and above four years eight years and above six years ; ten years and above eight years ; life.

PRISON.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.										NATIONALITY.											
	Presby- teriana.		Roman Catholics.		Episco- palians.		Other Denomi- nations.		Total.		Scottish.		English, including Welsh.		Irish.		Foreign Countries.		Not Ascer- tained.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	51	18	3	1	1	3	.	.	55	22	53	17	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	77	77
Ayr, . . . . .	46	12	24	5	7	2	.	.	77	19	45	11	6	2	25	6	1	.	.	77	19	
Dumfries, . . . . .	19	6	9	7	3	1	.	.	31	14	20	7	3	.	8	7	.	.	.	31	14	
Dundee, . . . . .	63	24	42	15	10	5	.	.	115	44	60	25	12	4	42	15	1	.	.	115	44	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	161	63	56	25	20	4	.	.	237	92	155	60	23	3	55	29	4	.	.	237	92	
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	410	.	405	.	37	.	1	.	853	.	402	.	55	.	391	.	5	.	.	853	.	
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	84	220	58	162	10	9	1	.	163	391	80	180	10	17	59	190	2	3	1	163	391	
Greenock, . . . . .	23	8	37	18	1	1	1	.	62	27	22	6	4	.	35	21	1	.	.	62	27	
Inverness, . . . . .	25	2	5	4	2	.	.	.	32	6	23	6	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	32	6	
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	
Lerwick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perth (General), . . . . .	191	38	72	26	15	.	.	.	278	64	191	39	7	1	78	24	2	.	.	278	64	
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	133	.	115	.	23	.	.	.	276	.	171	.	10	.	92	.	3	.	.	276	.	
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total, . . . . .	1208	391	826	263	134	26	3	.	2171	680	1229	352	132	29	788	295	20	3	1	2171	680	2351
Licensed Cells.																						
Banff, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Campbeltown, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	6
Duns, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	2
Elgin, . . . . .	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	5
Falkirk, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	3	6	6
Forfar, . . . . .	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	4
Hawick, . . . . .	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	4	4
Jedburgh, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	4
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	4	2	6	6
Montrose, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Stirling, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	3	3	6	6
Edinburgh, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1
Grand Total, . . . . .	1227	406	886	267	139	26	4	.	2206	699	1253	367	136	31	795	297	20	3	1	2206	699	2905
	1633		1108		165		4		2905		1620		167		1092		23		2905		2905	



No. XXI.—Return of professions and trades of prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	MALES.															FEMALES.															
	Professional Men.	Merchants.	Printers.	Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	Masons and Bricklayers.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Slaters.	Smiths and Enginemen.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Shopmen (as Grocers, &c.).	Fishermen.	Soldiers.	Domestic Servants.	Stablemen and Grooms.	Millworkers.	Employees in Smelting Works and Foundries.	Miners.	Agricultural and Outdoor Labourers.	Pedlars and Hawkers.	Miscellaneous.	Vagrants.	Total.				
Aberteen, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	5	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	26	8	-	-	55			
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	12	38	2	4	-	-	77			
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	20	1	-	-	1	81			
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	17	2	3	54	8	10	1	115			
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	6	7	4	2	1	2	5	6	-	-	-	6	5	5	-	4	1	1	11	147	5	14	8	237			
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	3	5	13	17	18	1	6	16	19	23	6	1	4	8	3	1	6	9	9	48	384	21	145	1	853	853			
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	1	7	11	3	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	14	5	58	5	29	-	153	63			
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	37	3	-	62	9			
Inverness, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	2	32	3			
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Lerwick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Perth (General), . . . . .	1	-	-	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	2	4	5	-	-	-	3	1	6	3	198	5	19	3	278	12		
Peterhead (Gen. Convict), . . . . .	1	-	-	6	9	11	1	1	1	6	14	18	2	1	-	8	6	-	-	8	5	25	13	115	7	23	276	276			
Sornoway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
Total, . . . . .	2	3	8	45	56	42	6	2	10	33	54	67	16	6	9	49	23	1	27	36	156	96	1089	68	249	18	2171	113	680		
Licensed Cells.																															
Banff, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Campbeltown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Duns, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	
Elgin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Falkirk, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Forfar, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Hawick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Jedburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montrose, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Stirling, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Grand Total, . . . . .	2	3	8	47	59	42	6	2	11	33	54	69	16	6	9	50	23	1	27	3	6	156	96	1106	70	252	22	2206	115	689	



No. XXII.—Return of sentences of ordinary prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901—*continued.*

PRISON.			SENTENCES.																																TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			44 Days.		42 Days.		40 Days.		30 Days or 1 Month.		28 Days.		21 Days.		20 Days.		15 Days.		14 Days.		12 Days.		10 Days.		8 Days.		7 Days.		6 Days.		5 Days.		4 Days.		3 Days.		2 Days.		1 Day.		Under 1 Day.		T.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Aberdeen, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	22	71																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Ayr, .	.	.	-	-	1	-	4	1	12	6	-	-	1	4	-	3	-	8	3	-	1	4	1	4	1	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	74	19	93																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Dumfries, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	14	44																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Dundee, .	.	.	-	4	2	-	8	3	16	4	-	-	2	6	1	3	1	6	4	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	7	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	42	150																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
Edinburgh, .	.	.	-	-	5	-	4	1	30	25	-	-	15	3	11	8	2	7	16	11	-	16	2	-	1	10	4	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	222	91	313																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Glasgow (Barlinnie), .	.	.	-	-	2	-	25	-	119	-	-	-	48	-	4	3	-	103	-	-	-	41	-	-	6	79	-	-	25	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	853	-	853																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Do. (Duke Street), .	.	.	-	3	-	-	-	6	6	98	-	-	4	27	1	3	-	5	56	-	-	-	-	4	34	-	4	3	38	-	1	34	-	-	1	23	1	-	-	-	-	70	381	451																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Lerwick, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Perth (General), .	.	.	-	-	1	-	8	-	9	28	1	-	3	-	3	2	1	1	8	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	48	284																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Stornoway, .	.	.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Total, .	.	.	4	14	1	55	11	216	163	1	-	80	34	34	16	19	10	152	89	-	2	99	64	6	5	120	58	-	-	65	58	2	1	37	28	2	-	1	2	-	-	1735	650	2385																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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No. XXIII.—REPORT by MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT for the year ended 31st December 1901.

During the year there have been 6 admissions and 6 discharges. Three males, charged with murder, were ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure, and one conditionally liberated lunatic was recommitted. Of the discharges, 1 male was conditionally liberated, and 1 male, a harmless imbecile, was removed to his parish asylum under warrant of Secretary for Scotland.

You have been pleased to place in my hands the sole responsibility for the administration of the department and the care and treatment of the inmates. This will necessitate the separation of the staff of the lunatic from that of the penal department. Warders posted for duty in the lunatic department will be specially trained in this particular branch of the prison service.

The year just closed, so far as untoward occurrences are concerned, has again happily been an uneventful one. There have been no deaths, no severe illnesses, no serious accidents nor assaults, and no necessity for the use of mechanical restraint.

There are always a few noisy, excitable cases and a certain number of habitual grumblers, but the great majority of the inmates are quiet, orderly, and easily controlled.

The females are few in number, but there have been an unusually large proportion of acute turbulent cases, and cases showing a suicidal tendency. The male inmates cultivate the large garden attached to the department, and a limited number have been employed at shoemaking and carpentry in the workshop. The females have, as usual, been engaged in cooking, washing, knitting, and mending.

The mark system, which has now been in operation for the past three years, is found to encourage industry, and, as it regulates the supply of luxuries by placing all on an equality, it saves much jealousy and discontent.

On the 21st October the females were removed to their new quarters in G block. This is a villa residence, which has been fitted to suit the modern requirements of the insane. The building has very little of the institutional character, it is compact, homelike, and comfortable.

The male department, a comparatively small establishment, does not admit of the complete separation of the noisy and degenerate inmates from the others. They enter and leave by the same door, and exercise in the same court. Indoors, classification is carried out as far as practicable. The two north day-rooms are reserved for the well-conducted inmates, where they may enjoy comparative peace and quietness. It is found, however, that noisy inmates, even when in seclusion, disturb the whole house. In order to mitigate this evil you have been pleased to sanction the construction of two silent rooms, completely isolated from the main building, which should prove a distinct advantage.

I have paid the customary visits to the conditionally liberated lunatics during the year, and, with one exception, all have continued in the best of mental health, and have given no cause for anxiety. One male, overburdened by business cares and worries, suffered from nervous prostration, and, at his own request, was recommitted.

JOHN McNAUGHTAN, M.D.,  
*Medical Superintendent.*

No. XXIV.—Return of Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1901.

LUNATIC DEPARTMENT (PERTH GENERAL PRISON).

1. ACCOMMODATION—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apartments for . . . . .	52	12	64
2. OCCUPATION—			
At commencement of the year—			
Admitted during the year—			
From Dundee Prison, . . . . .			
„ Aberdeen Prison, . . . . .			
„ Glasgow, recommitted, . . . . .			
„ Penal Department, . . . . .			
Total Admitted, . . . . .			
Total who have been in the Department, . . . . .			
Removed, viz :—			
Conditionally liberated, . . . . .			
Warrant of Secretary for Scotland, . . . . .			
Transferred for disposal by Local Authorities of Glasgow, . . . . .			
Transferred to Penal Department—certified sane, . . . . .			
Total disposed of, . . . . .			
Inmates at the end of the year, . . . . .			
Daily average during the year, . . . . .			

Males.	Females.	Total.
38	8	46
1	...	1
2	...	2
1	...	1
1	1	2
5	1	6
43	9	52
1	...	1
1	...	1
...	1	1
2	1	3
4	2	6
39	7	46
38	7	45

No. XXV.—Crimes and Offences of Prisoners in the Department for Criminal Lunatics on  
31st December 1901.

CRIMES.	Total remain- ing in Depart- ment.			Classified with reference to period when Insanity was recognised.														
				Found to be Insane when committing the Offence.			Found to be Insane in bar of Trial.			Reprieved on the ground of Insanity.			Certified Insane whilst undergoing sentences of Penal Servitude.			Certified Insane whilst undergoing sentences of Imprisonment.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Murder, . . . . .	25	7	32	4	1	5	20	6	26	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Culpable Homicide, . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Assault to Injury of Person, &c., . . . . .	6	.	6	2	.	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Assault by discharging fire- arms, . . . . .	3	.	3	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Assault with Intent to Ravish,	3	.	3	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Theft, . . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Total, . . . . .	39	7	46	10	1	11	25	6	31	1	.	1	3	.	3	.	.	.

No. XXVI.—Return of Prisoners admitted to the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1901.

No.	Initials.	Age on admission to Prison. Whence brought.		Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	County where Offence libelled.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial Proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the Year.		REMARKS.
		M.	F.										Date.	Method.	
1	A. R.	54	...	...	...	...	Assault by discharging fire-arms.	Glasgow.	High Court, Glasgow.	Insane at time of offence, Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st February 1889.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	...	...	A conditionally discharged inmate recommitted at his own request.
2	J. H.	34	...	...	...	March 30, 1901.	Accused of murder.	Aberdeen.	High Court, Aberdeen.	Insanity in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 29th March 1901.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	...	...	
3	G. G.	45	...	...	...	Apr. 2, 1901.	Accused of murder.	Forfar.	High Court, Dundee.	Insanity in bar of trial. His Majesty's pleasure, 30th March 1901.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	...	...	
4	C. K. or M'P.	39	...	...	...	1 May 4, 1901.	False registration and theft.	Aberdeen.	Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	4 months' imprisonment, 27th March 1901.	Medical Certificate.	Dementia, primary.	July 19, 1901.	Transferred to penal department.	Certified sane. First time in prison. Showed mental symptoms shortly after admission. Made a speedy and satisfactory recovery.
5	J. M'S.	71	...	...	...	1 June 5, 1901.	Theft and previous convictions.	Glasgow.	High Court, Glasgow.	5 years' penal servitude, 28th October 1897.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	July 23, 1901.	Transferred to penal department.	Certified sane. Although apparently sane on admission, convict had a neurotic history in English convict prisons during a former sentence.
6	W. S.	37	...	...	...	June 25, 1901.	Murder.	Aberdeen.	High Court, Aberdeen.	Insane at time of offence. His Majesty's pleasure, 24th June 1901.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	...	...	

No. XXVII.—Return of Prisoners who have been discharged from, or died in, the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year ended 31st December 1901.

No.	Initials.	Age on com-mittal to Prison.		Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Ad-mission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	County where Offence libelled.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial Proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the Year.		REMARKS.
		M.	F.											Date.	Method.	
1	H. R. or D.	...	50	Penal depart-ment.	...	1	1 Nov. 10, 1900.	Cruelty to chil-dren.	Glasgow.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	8 months' imprisonment, 5th October 1900.	Medical Certificate.	Melancholia.	Jan. 5, 1901.	Commissioners' authority.	Removed to Glasgow Prison, on-expiry of sentence, for disposal by Local Authorities.
2	A. C.	48	...	Stornoway Prison.	1	...	Dec. 26, 1900.	Perjury.	Inverness.	Sheriff Court, Stornoway.	8 months' imprisonment, 21st December 1900.	Medical Certificate.	Not insane.	Mar. 11, 1901.	Transferred to penal depart-ment.	Certified sane.
3	J. M'W.	16	...	Penal depart-ment.	1	...	Oct. 12, 1888.	Accused of assault with intent to ravish a girl under puberty.	Perth.	Sheriff Court, Perth.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 12th October 1888.	Judicial Finding.	Imbecility.	Mar. 18, 1901.	Secretary for Scotland's Warrant.	Removed to Perth District Asylum.
4	J. O'H.	49	...	Dundee.	1	...	Re com-mitted 8th Feb. 1900.	Assault on his son with intent to murder.	Forfar.	High Court, Dundee.	Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 24th March 1897.	Judicial Finding.	Not insane.	Apr. 24, 1901.	Secretary for Scotland's Warrant.	Conditionally liberated.
5	C. K. or M'P.	...	39	Aberdeen Prison.	...	1	May 4, 1901.	False registration and theft.	Aberdeen.	Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	4 months' imprisonment, 27th March 1901.	Medical Certificate.	Dementia, primary.	July 19, 1901.	Transferred to penal depart-ment.	Certified sane.
6	J. M'S.	71	...	Penal depart-ment.	...	1	June 5, 1901.	Theft and previ-ous convictions.	Glasgow.	High Court, Glasgow.	5 years' penal servitude, 28th October 1897.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	July 23, 1901.	Transferred to penal depart-ment.	Certified sane.

No. XXVIII.—Report on the health of the Prison population during the year ending December 31st, 1901. by THOMAS R. FRASER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Pr. R.C.P.E., Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners and Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the University of Edinburgh; and JAMES CRAUFURD DUNLOP, M.D., F.R.C.P. Edinburgh, late Acting Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners.

The tabular statements in Appendices XXX.—XXXIV. show that the health of the prison population has during the past year been satisfactory. The rate of mortality and the amount of sickness have not exceeded the averages of past years, and those averages are not high.

*Mortality.*—In Appendix XXX. 17 deaths are recorded; this is equivalent to a mortality of 5·8 per 1000 of the prison population. The average mortality in the Scottish prisons during the previous 12 years was 6·2 per 1000, and consequently the mortality of the past year was rather below the average. Of the 17 deaths, only six are reported to be from disease originating after reception; of these six, three were due to pneumonia, one to gastric ulcer, one to influenza, and one to intracranial pressure. Of the 11 deaths due to disease originating before reception, five were due to diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, three to Bright's disease, and one each to hæmoptysis, pneumonia, and debility. Three deaths are reported as occurring within one week of reception to prison. There were no deaths by execution or suicide. It is satisfactory to note that in Perth Prison, where the population has averaged 324, and where, in addition to ordinary prisoners, female convicts and criminal lunatics are confined, no deaths during the year are recorded.

*Release on Medical Grounds.*—The number of prisoners removed to Public Hospitals or released during the year on medical grounds was 42. Of these, 12 were released by order of the Secretary for Scotland on account of advanced pregnancy, which is two fewer than in the previous year, but nearly twice the average number released for that reason during the previous twelve years. The increase in recent years of women released from prison on account of advanced pregnancy was noted in last year's report. Of the remaining discharges, five were by order of the Secretary for Scotland on account of chronic disease, and 25 by warrant of a Sheriff under Section 72 of the Prisons Act, 1860. Of these 25, nine were sent to hospitals on account of infectious disease, and 16 for other reasons. The number of liberations on account of infectious disease was greater last year than it has been since 1892, when nine such cases were also reported. Of the nine cases reported last year, two were typhus fever, two enteric, and five erysipelas, all of which, three of the cases of erysipelas excepted, originated before reception into prison. The subsequent history of the 25 cases liberated in terms of Section 72 shows that nine of them were brought back to prison on recovery, six were still in hospital on the date of the expiry of their sentence, three had their sentences remitted, and seven died. Were these seven deaths included in the annual total of deaths the prison mortality would be 8·3 per 1000. Of the seven deaths in hospitals, four were due to disease originating before reception, and three to disease originating after reception.

*Insanity.*—The cases of insanity reported as dealt with during the year numbered 41, which is one less than the corresponding number for the previous year and two less than the average number during the preceding eight years. Of the 41 cases, 39 showed symptoms of insanity before being eight days in prison, and in two cases only was the insanity first noticed at a later period of imprisonment. A special report referring to weak-minded prisoners is given in Appendix XXIX.

*Sick Register.*—The number of cases entered on the sick register, i.e., cases of ailment other than trivial, was 2056, which is 127 more than in 1900, but 274 fewer than in 1899. Of the 2056 cases, 1612 are reported as originating before reception, and 444 after reception. The latter figure is considerably less than the corresponding figure of recent years. It is satisfactory to be able to report that although two very infectious diseases have been introduced into the prisons, typhus and smallpox, neither has there spread. Delirium tremens still continues to be very prevalent, especially in the Glasgow prisons. Venereal diseases have been more numerous than during the previous year.

*Diet.*—During the year the dietary rules have been again revised, but the only changes made were an alteration of the service of breakfast on the morning of liberation, and a small reduction of the diet given to the more lightly worked women. Instructions to regulate the feeding of babies in prison have been issued.

*Sick Nursing.*—The courses of instruction announced in the last report have been completed. They were taken advantage of by a large number of the warders, and it is expected that much benefit will be derived from them.

THOMAS R. FRASER.  
JAMES C. DUNLOP.



No. XXIX.—Report on Weak-Minded Delinquents and their Treatment, by JAMES CRAUFURD DUNLOP, M.D., F.R.C.P., Edinburgh, formerly Acting Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners.

During my term of office as Acting Medical Adviser my attention was often directed to the presence in prison of weak-minded individuals, and to the question as to how they could best be dealt with. The difficulties in securing adequate treatment for them was so great that I determined by collecting cases to draw the attention of the Prison Commissioners to the matter.

The existence of this class of delinquent is no new observation. Their presence in prison is known to all connected with the Prison Service, and on them there has been bestowed much thought. The present time, however, may be a not altogether inappropriate one in which to reopen the question of their treatment, as within recent years the trend of public and scientific opinion is to lay more stress on the mental state (the responsibility) of the criminal and its suitable treatment, rather than on the punishment of the crime itself. It may safely be stated that there exists a class of delinquent for which the treatment by imprisonment is wholesome and right, for to them prison is sufficiently deterrent to prevent their repeating their delinquencies, but that there also exist classes of delinquents who are not efficiently treated by punishment pure and simple. Among these latter classes that of the young offender is now fully acknowledged and legislated for, that of the habitual inebriate is being provided for, but that of the weak-minded, the insane offender, appears to still require special legislation.

It was in April last (1901) that I approached the Commissioners in the matter, and asked from them permission to collect the necessary detail for this report. As a result they issued to all the prisons a letter requesting the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers to record particulars regarding all cases of this class which might come under their notice during a period of six months, from May 15th to November 15th. The outcome of this circular letter was the receipt of records of the more essential facts regarding eighty-five cases. It is not in all cases desirable that these records should be published *in extenso*, and I consequently give a selection only, and in stating the cases included in that selection I have been careful not to reveal the individual, or the place of his residence, or even the prison in which he was confined.

The class of prisoners referred to in the circular letter, and in this report, was defined as including "those persons, who as a direct result of being unable to take ordinary care of themselves repeatedly commit crimes or offences, and are as a consequence not unfrequently in prison. These persons are often not sufficiently insane to be certifiable, or, if certifiable, would probably be not long retained in a pauper asylum." This definition is of necessity somewhat vague. It was framed to include cases of minor insanity, who by reason of that insanity are unable to care for themselves, and who by reason of want of supervision, repeatedly commit delinquencies, cases where in fact mental weakness is the primary cause of the delinquencies, and want of supervision a secondary one. The class of case does not include that of lunatics, who when suffering from acute or chronic insanity commit serious crime and who are at present dealt with by prolonged detention in a criminal lunatic asylum. It is with the existence of the borderland cases, and cases which are a nuisance to the community in virtue of the repetition of their offences, or sometimes even a danger, that this report is concerned.

The class of the weak-minded delinquent is capable of subdivision; it includes a large variety of individuals, but that is a matter I do not propose here to discuss, my object being by recording some cases to establish the fact of their existence and to indicate what is required for their proper treatment, and not to write a psychological thesis. In recording the cases I have endeavoured to classify them to some extent by grouping those which illustrate certain mental states, such as congenital weak-mindedness (imbecility) and acquired weak-mindedness (dementia), and others to illustrate how the nature of the offence may also be used as a means of classification.

Before suggesting a reform in the treatment of the weak-minded prisoner it is only right that I should state the powers already possessed by the Commissioners for that purpose, and by recording the result of treatment in the cases under review point out in what respects those powers are insufficient. As a matter of fact, only a small proportion of this class of prisoner is at present dealt with as insane. Experience has demonstrated that only in the more aggravated cases is there any reasonable hope of securing that these persons will be efficiently treated, and the Prison Medical Officers take no action in the majority of the cases. Of the eighty-five cases reported only twenty-seven were treated as insane, while the remaining fifty-eight were not dealt with.

The methods at present available are three in number. A person found to be insane in prison may (1) be transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Department in terms of Section 22 of the Lunacy Act, 1862, or (2) he may be transferred to a district or other asylum in terms of Section 6 of the Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1871, or (3) if his case be not urgent he may be handed over to the local authority at the expiry of his sentence to be treated as an ordinary pauper lunatic.

Of the eighty-five cases at present under consideration, none were dealt with by removal to the Criminal Lunatic Department, thirteen were removed to ordinary asylums, and fourteen were handed over to the local authorities on the expiry of their sentences.

Removal to and treatment in the Criminal Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison, is not

often adopted for the class of prisoner now under consideration because of the short duration of the sentence. Power exists under certain circumstances for the detention beyond the expiry of the sentence, but that is a power which has within recent years rarely if ever been used. That power is given by Section 19 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, it applies only to cases where "the insanity is of a kind which renders it advisable that he should be detained in the lunatic department of the said General Prison at Perth rather than in a lunatic asylum." This clause is a very exclusive one, and does not apply to the ordinary weak-minded prisoner, because the ordinary weak-minded prisoner can be treated as well if not better in an ordinary asylum as in the Criminal Lunatic Department. Consequently the treatment of the weak-minded ordinary prisoner, dealt with by removal to the Criminal Lunatic Department, within a short period when his sentence ends passes on to the parochial authority.

The removal of the insane prisoner to an ordinary asylum in terms of Section 6 of the Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics (Scotland) Act, 1871, is a method of treatment frequently adopted. Of the eighty-five cases at present under consideration, thirteen were so treated. But this like the first method has one great objection; it does not secure a treatment which is sufficiently lengthy to be beneficial. The sheriff's warrant for removal under Section 6 to an asylum secures the detention of the insane person to the date of the expiry of his sentence but no longer, and when that date arrives the case falls to be dealt with by the local authorities in much the same way as if the insane prisoner were handed over to them in the ordinary way. At the expiry of the prisoner's sentence the original medical certificates obtained by the prison authority are held to be invalid, and recertification is considered necessary. The records of the thirteen cases here mentioned show that seven were released at the expiration of their sentence or detained for a short time only after the sentence ended; only six were detained for lengthened care and treatment. The fact that three out of the seven discharged cases reappeared in prison within a few weeks may be taken as a proof that the existing statutes do not provide for the proper care of the weak-minded prisoner certified in terms of Section 6 and transferred to local asylums.

Treatment by the third method—that of handing the weak-minded person over to the care of the local authorities at expiry of the sentence—is also frequently adopted. It was done in fourteen out of the eighty-five cases. The subsequent history of these cases shows that of the fourteen only five were given asylum treatment, while to nine it was refused. Of the five put into asylums four were detained for a brief period, and only one for a longer period. Of the four thus discharged from asylums two shortly afterwards reappeared in prison. Of the nine who were not sent to asylums four have reappeared in prison.

From the above description of modes of treating insane prisoners it is evident that whichever method may have been adopted at the commencement, the ultimate responsibility for their proper care lies with the local authorities, for whether the prisoner is put into the Criminal Lunatic Department, or removed to an asylum under Section 6, or handed over to the Inspector of Poor at the expiry of sentence, his supervision sooner or later is left to the entire discretion of the local authority. The outcome of that discretionary power is shown by the figures given above. Eighty-five cases of insanity of a more or less pronounced nature were found in prison, of them twenty-seven were by one or other method handed over to the local authorities for treatment. Of the twenty-seven, eighteen received asylum treatment, but of those eighteen only eight received that treatment for more than a very limited time, while out of the twenty-seven cases nine are known to have within a short while returned to prison.

The remedy of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs appears to be in the segregation of these unfortunate helpless creatures in some Institution where they will be detained until they are either sufficiently strengthened to care for themselves or until some responsible guardians can be found to be responsible for them, and, as it may be assumed that in many instances neither the one nor the other alternative will occur, the confinement may be very prolonged.

The founding of a special Institution for weak-minded offenders would be somewhat expensive, but the expense would be well compensated; it would on the one hand secure the safe keeping of many helpless individuals, and on the other free society from their presence, which is a great nuisance, if not an actual danger. The class must, as affairs now are, tax the community heavily—the damage they do, the thefts they commit, the necessary police watching, the expenses of repeated trials and imprisonments must amount to a large sum annually.

On whom the expense of the better treatment of the weak-minded prisoners should fall,—whether on the State or on the local authority,—is a matter outside the purpose of my report, for my task is restricted to establish the fact of the existence of the class and to suggest what the treatment should be. My opinion is that their care would be best ensured by treatment in a special criminal lunatic asylum. Under that system the present discretionary power of the Medical Superintendents of the pauper asylums and of the local authorities would be abolished, and the responsibility would rest entirely on the State officials. A slight modification of Section 19 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, would give the necessary power, for if the words "rather than in a lunatic asylum" were omitted and other verbal alteration made, the clause would read—

"If at any time within sixty days of the expiration of the sentence of any convict or ordinary prisoner confined in a prison, it is certified on oath and conscience by two or more medical persons, that they have personally visited and carefully examined the prisoner within the said sixty days, and that he is in their opinion insane or of weak mind, and that his insanity or weak-mindedness is of a kind which renders it advisable that he should be detained in a criminal lunatic department [words here omitted].

"it shall be lawful for His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, by a writing under his hand, to authorise such prisoner to be detained in a criminal lunatic department after the expiration of his sentence, and such prisoner may thereupon be detained accordingly, provided that it shall at any time thereafter be lawful for His Majesty to give such order for the safe custody of such prisoner during His Majesty's pleasure in such place and in such manner as His Majesty shall see fit."

Power as given by the section so modified should be ample to secure the proper treatment and care of the weak-minded prisoner.

I give below extracts from the records of weak-minded prisoners received in prison between 15th April 1901 and 15th November 1901.

I must acknowledge the co-operation of the officers of the prisons, it being to them that I am indebted for the details of the cases. The Governors and the Chaplains all assisted in the work, but the more responsible part, the giving the technical opinion as to sanity, devolved on the Medical Officers, and consequently it is to them that I owe the greatest thanks for assistance.

#### EPITOME.

Number of weak-minded prisoners reported, April to November 1901, . . . . .	85
Of whom :—	
Not dealt with as insane, . . . . .	58
Removed to Criminal Lunatic Department, . . . . .	0
Removed to lunatic asylums direct, . . . . .	13
Handed over to local authorities, . . . . .	14
(Of these 14, 5 were admitted to asylums and 9 were refused asylum treatment.)	
In asylums on 1st March 1902, . . . . .	8
Number who, <i>after being sent to asylum or handed over to local authorities</i> , have returned to prison before 1st March 1902, . . . . .	9

#### *Illustrative Cases.*

##### CONGENITAL WEAK-MINDEDNESS.

*Case 1.*—Female. Age 23. This young woman is the daughter of an epileptic father, and of a mother who, though not insane in the ordinary acceptation of the term, may fairly be described as silly. She was brought up in great poverty, her father being often unable for work and the family frequently depending for support on the proceeds of a small cooked meat and vegetable shop in the slums. She has two brothers and two sisters. One sister is an habitual drunkard and prostitute, the other is an imbecile who, though about twenty years old, is unable to dress or care for herself. The woman herself is illiterate, she was never able to learn at school, she has a very defective power of speech, her parents state they can understand what she says, but the prison officials cannot do so. She is clean in her habits and a good worker. The account of her home life states that until about a year previous to her present conviction her conduct was good, but since then, by being led on by her vicious sister and that sister's friends, she has become a drunken prostitute, and has been six times committed to prison for breaches of the peace. At the expiry of her sentence this girl was examined by two medical men, certified insane, and removed to an asylum, but, as so often happens with cases of this nature, she was not long detained there, and within four months was back in prison, committed for the same offence and in the same mental condition; she was again certified and sent to an asylum. This case illustrates how a case of congenital weak-mindedness may, if not cared for, become an habitual in prison, and how the necessary prolonged asylum treatment is at present not given.

*Case 2.*—Male. Age 21. His occupation is that of a tinker. He can read and write. He is described as "a congenital imbecile with a weak, ill-balanced brain. No delusions, but is highly emotional, excitable, and changeable in his moods. He weeps and laughs. He is aggressive when in drink. He is microcephalic, his head is narrow, defective posteriorly, and to some extent asymmetrical. Marked indistinctness of utterance. Choreic movement of limbs and head." There is no history of epilepsy. This lad some time ago was convicted of malicious mischief, and on that occasion was certified insane and sent to an asylum. He again came to prison sentenced for breach of the peace, and was again certified and removed to an asylum, but only detained there two and a half months, being "discharged on a minute of his parish council."

##### ACQUIRED WEAK-MINDEDNESS.

*Case 3.*—Woman. Age 56. Of some education. She is unmarried and not in touch with any relative. At times has lived by tramping and begging, at other times by "bucket-ranging." She is quite unfit to take ordinary care of herself. Has been in a lunatic asylum, in Salvation Army Homes, and poorhouses. She has within two years undergone twenty-two sentences of imprisonment ranging from three to twenty-one days. Her condition is described by the Prison

Medical Officer thus:—"A confirmed alcoholic, broken down mentally and physically by chronic alcoholism. No delusions." This case well illustrates the utter uselessness of short imprisonments as a means of curing or reforming the alcoholic dement, for this is a case who has undergone twenty such courses of treatment in two years without the least signs of improvement.

*Case 4.*—Man. Age 30. Received a fair elementary education, can read and write. Has been subject to epileptic fits since the age of 14. His present mental condition is described as "simple, emotional, and impulsive." His conduct is stated to be peculiar for some time after having a fit. He has no one to take care of him at home; neither he nor the local police know whether his parents are dead or alive. He is a known character in the town where he lives, going under the nickname of "Daft Daniel." He is addicted to drink. When provoked by boys he readily loses his temper and assaults them, and has recently been twice imprisoned for doing so. He is an epileptic dement. In his case the uselessness of prison treatment is obvious, for he is quite insusceptible to its deterrent influence.

#### CASES OF ASSAULT.

*Case 5.*—Man. Age 35. Can neither read nor write. He is strong and muscular, but with some signs of degeneracy, he has an external strabismus, a low and receding forehead, and a coarse, gaunt expression. He lives with a sister and three brothers. His parents are both dead. His education is faulty; this may be partly due to his being excused from school to help his mother. His mental state is described as weak-minded, excitable, and lacking self-control. He has what appears to be a mania for assaulting people, and to do that in some cases without any provocation. During the last two years he has been ten times imprisoned for assault and five times for other offences, these imprisonments amounting to 466 days. He has on several occasions assaulted prison warders. He has during the last ten years been five times certified as a lunatic and received into asylums. He has, however, never been detained there long; on four of those occasions his detention was less than seven weeks, on the remaining occasion it was four months. He was certified during a recent sentence and removed to an asylum, but only retained there till the expiry of that sentence, a matter of a few weeks.

*Case 6.*—Man. Age 40. An old soldier who is making a fair living as a lodging-house keeper. He has been drinking heavily for some years past. His mental condition is much deteriorated; he has fixed delusions, these delusions being those of suspicion against his wife's conduct. During the last six months he has been twice convicted of assault. When undergoing his second sentence he was certified as insane and removed to an asylum; he was discharged from there at the expiry of his sentence as "recovered," but within a few days he committed the offence of recklessly discharging firearms, and again sent to prison. The danger to the community of allowing this and the previous case to be at large is very evident.

#### CASES OF THEFT.

*Case 7.*—Man. Age 32. He is able to sign his name, but otherwise quite illiterate, he does not read. Neither he nor anyone else knows who his parents were, nor even where he was born. He says he was never at school. He has never done any honest labour. When in his teens he was a patient in an asylum; he absconded from there when eighteen years old. It is probable that he has been in other asylums since, but of this there has been no confirmation. During the last eight years he has been convicted six times for theft, four of these times being theft by house-breaking; his imprisonments during that period have amounted to three years and four months. His mental state is described as being weak and of a low type. He is cunning and emotional; he is subject to fits of moodiness and bad temper, and when these are on him he refuses food. He is a case of congenital imbecility.

*Case 8.*—A lad, aged 20. Illiterate, can neither read nor write. Has made a living as a newspaper boy. Recently he has sometimes lived with his parents, at other times in a common lodging-house, and at other times anywhere he could. He is of low intellect, with a dull, expressionless face, and either cannot or will not answer questions properly. He is suspicious, and although apparently dull and stupid he exhibits a good deal of cunning. He persistently understates his age. He has repeatedly been committed for theft and being a known thief for intent to steal. Two years ago he was treated in an asylum for about ten weeks.

*Case 9.*—Woman. Age 47. An habitual drunkard, who has been known to the prison officials for years. She describes herself as a housewife, but that is not correct, as she has no fixed place of residence; she spends a part of her time when out of prison in a sister's house, a part in a male acquaintance's house, and a part is not accounted for; she sometimes works as a charwoman. Her convictions are many; during the last two years she has been five times in prison, with sentences ranging from seven days to five months. Her offences have been disorderly conduct, drunkenness, and theft. After one imprisonment she was handed over to the parochial authority for treatment as a lunatic, but this cannot have been long continued, as only some weeks elapsed before she was back in prison. Her mental condition is described as an imperfectly developed dementia; she has, however, at times been quite demented after drinking bouts. She is subject to fits. She has been frequently in a poorhouse.

## CASES OF SEXUAL OFFENCES.

*Case 10.*—Man. Age 40. He has been three times convicted during the previous two years, once being for assault and twice for assault with intent to ravish, one of the victims of the latter being a young girl. His employment is that of a fisherman. He resides with a brother and two sisters; the latter are described as being as peculiar as himself, and live a secluded life, not associating with any of the neighbours. No record can be found of any member of the family receiving asylum treatment. He is a strong, muscular man. In his native village he is considered not right in the head, and owing to his eccentricities the villagers are afraid of him. He speaks to himself and laughs to himself; he is of a dour disposition, and seldom or never speaks to any person unless he is first spoken to. During the last few years he has been in the habit of trying to get hold of women, and this unfortunate habit has gone so far that the women are afraid to move about the outskirts of the village after dark unless several are together. There is no history of epilepsy or excessive drinking. The Prison Medical Officer describes his mental state as weak-minded with some delusions.

*Case 11.*—Woman, aged 25. Has been a prostitute for several years. She has been nineteen times in prison during the last two years, her offences being importuning, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. She has an ordinary education. Her father died about 13 years ago, her mother 10 years ago. She is described as being when in prison usually quiet and well-behaved, but inclined to stubbornness. She has recently developed delusions of suspicion. She has been at least three times in asylums, but has never been detained long there.

*Case 12.*—Woman, aged 37. Quite illiterate. Parents died years ago. Father was a steady man, the mother an inebriate. Her brothers and sisters live respectably. At the age of 18 she became a prostitute and has been one since. During the nineteen years that have elapsed since she became a prostitute she has been convicted over sixty times, she has been in poorhouses thirty-nine times, and has given birth to no fewer than eight illegitimate children. The police describe her as "a common prostitute . . . whom no amount of persuasion or kindness on the part of charitable friends can induce to deviate from her usual practices." The police might have added that imprisonment has also failed to correct her misconduct. Her mental state when in prison is thus described—"a woman of unstable intellect. Sometimes she works fairly well, at other times she is morose and taciturn and declines to work. During these attacks she is unfit for prison discipline."

## CASES OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

*Case 13.*—Woman, age 28. This case was admitted into prison (*i.e.*, some time after arrest) "in a state of maniacal excitement, she tore her clothing and bedding, she shouted herself hoarse using filthy, obscene, and most abominable language, she attempted to assault anyone who came within reach of her; some days after admission she was certified insane and removed to an asylum. The maniacal excitement continued the whole time she was in prison." The history of this woman shows that for the last six years she had no regular occupation, no fixed home, and no friends. She has done an occasional day's work as a charwoman. She has for years past had bouts such as the one described. She has been at least three times previously in asylums, but only detained there for short periods. On the present occasion her detention in the asylum was a very short one.

*Case 14.*—Man, age 50. Born in Ireland, but brought to Scotland in childhood. His mother died when he was ten years old, his father died four years ago. This man fell into unsettled habits in his youth and has never followed any regular occupation. For years past he has subsisted by begging or selling bootlaces. He has been addicted to drink. He suffers from chronic mania. He has the delusion that there is an instrument, for which he has invented the name of an "amphonee," and which has been put into his ears to speak to him and annoy him; he states that he has found that the means of keeping this "amphonee" quiet are to shout out or to put paper into his mouth. The former is the course he habitually adopts, and, as can readily be understood, he frequently causes disturbances and gets arrested and punished for breaches of the peace. He has been in asylums, but never long detained there.

## CASE OF VAGRANCY, BEGGING, AND SLEEPING OUT.

*Case 15.*—Man, age 60. Has been an habitual in prison for twenty years. He has been silly all his days. He is known in his native town by the nickname of "Cow-heel." His mother and father are dead. He has several brothers and sisters; they appear to take no care of him. He has no regular employment, but occasionally gets a well-remunerated job as a cattle drover. He is much teased by street children. He has been frequently in prison for assault, breach of the peace, and drunkenness. During the last two years he has been convicted twelve times, seven of those being for begging. Physically he shows signs of senile degeneration. His present mental condition is thus described:—"Is an old garrulous man very easily affected with alcohol, approaches and speaks to many people on the road whom he may know slightly or not at all. He appears to be of a type very

No. XX.—Return of Religious Persuasions and Nationalities of all prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.										NATIONALITY.														
	Presby- terians.		Roman Catholics.		Episco- paliana.		Other Denomi- nations.		Total.		Scottish.		English, including Welsh.		Irish.		(Chinese and India.		Foreign Countries.		Not Ascer- tained.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	51	18	3	1	1	3	.	.	55	22	53	17	1	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	22	77
Ayr, . . . . .	46	12	24	5	7	2	.	.	77	19	45	11	6	2	25	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	77	19	96
Dumfries, . . . . .	19	6	9	7	3	1	.	.	31	14	20	7	3	.	8	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	14	45
Dundee, . . . . .	63	24	42	15	10	5	.	.	115	44	60	25	12	4	42	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	115	44	159
Edinburgh, . . . . .	161	63	56	25	20	4	.	.	237	92	155	60	23	3	55	29	.	4	.	.	.	.	237	92	329
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	410	.	405	.	37	.	1	.	853	.	402	55	.	.	391	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	853	.	853
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	84	220	53	162	10	9	1	.	153	391	80	180	10	17	59	190	2	2	3	.	1	153	391	544	
Greenock, . . . . .	23	8	37	18	1	1	1	.	62	27	22	6	4	.	35	21	.	1	.	.	.	62	27	89	
Inverness, . . . . .	25	2	5	4	2	.	.	.	32	6	28	6	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	6	38	
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	
Lerwick, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Perth (General), . . . . .	191	38	72	26	15	.	.	.	278	64	191	38	7	1	78	24	.	2	.	.	.	278	64	342	
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	133	.	115	.	28	.	.	.	276	.	171	.	10	.	92	.	.	3	.	.	.	276	.	276	
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Total, . . . . .	1208	391	826	263	134	26	3	.	2171	680	1229	352	132	29	788	295	2	20	3	.	1	2171	680	2851	
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																									
Banff, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Campbeltown, . . . . .	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	6	
Duns, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	
Edin, . . . . .	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	
Falkirk, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	6	
Forfar, . . . . .	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	
Hawick, . . . . .	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	
Jedburgh, . . . . .	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	4	2	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	6	
Montrose, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
Stirling, . . . . .	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	6	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	
Grand Total, . . . . .	1227	406	836	267	139	26	4	.	2206	699	1253	367	136	31	795	297	2	20	3	.	1	2206	699	2905	
	1633		1108		165		4		2905		1620		167		1092		2	23				2905			

No. XXI.—Return of professions and trades of prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	MALES.																FEMALES.												
	Professional Men.	Merchants.	Printers.	Carpenters, Joiners, &c.	Bricklayers.	Painters.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Slaters.	Smiths and Engineers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Shopmen (as Grocers, &c.).	Seamen and Fishermen.	Soldiers.	Domestic Servants.	Stablemen and Grooms.	Millworkers.	Employees in Smelting Works and Foundries.	Miners.	Agricultural and Outdoor Labourers.	Hawkers.	Miscellaneous.	Vagrants.	Total.		
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	6	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	26	8	-	-	55	
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	3	12	38	2	6	1	77		
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	20	1	1	-	81	
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	17	2	3	54	8	10	1	115	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	6	7	4	2	1	2	5	6	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	4	1	1	11	147	5	14	8	287	
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	-	5	13	17	16	1	6	16	19	23	6	1	4	8	3	1	6	9	9	48	384	21	145	1	853		
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	7	11	3	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	1	-	14	5	58	5	29	-	153	
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	37	3	-	2	62	
Inverness, . . . . .	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	2	2	32		
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Lerwick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perth (General), . . . . .	1	-	-	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	5	2	4	5	-	-	-	3	1	6	3	198	5	19	3	278	
Peterhead (Gen. Convict), . . . . .	1	-	-	6	9	11	1	1	1	6	14	18	2	1	-	8	6	-	-	3	5	25	13	115	7	23	-	276	
Stornoway, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total, . . . . .	2	3	8	45	56	42	6	2	10	33	54	67	16	6	9	49	23	1	27	36	156	96	1089	68	249	18	2171		
Licensed Cells.																													
Banff, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Campbeltown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	4
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dunfermline, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Elgin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Falkirk, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Forfar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3
Hawick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jedburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Montrose, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stirling, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Grand Total, . . . . .	2	3	8	47	59	42	6	2	11	33	54	69	16	6	9	50	23	1	27	36	156	96	1106	70	252	22	2206		
																													689

**No. XXII.—Return of sentences of ordinary prisoners in confinement at 31st December 1901.**

[illegible]





PRISONS.	Sex.	Initials of Prisoner.	Age at Death.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Whether disease originated before or after reception into Prison.	Remarks.
Dundee, . . . . .	Male	J. D.	43	26th Dec. 1901.	26th Dec. 1901.	1 month.	26th Dec. 1901.	Chronic Alcoholism; Kidney and Heart Disease.	Before.	
Edinburgh, . . . . .	Female	M. W.	29	2nd Mar. 1901.	1st Mar. 1901.	40/ or 1 month.	5th Mar. 1901.	Hæmoptysis.	Do.	
	Male	L. K.	58	4th Mar. 1901.	15th Mar. 1901.	12 months.	13th May 1901.	Pneumonia.	After.	
	Do.	W. P.	74	19th June 1901.	19th June 1901.	60 days and £2 caution or 30 days.	16th Aug. 1901.	Senile Debility.	Before.	
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	Do.	J. C.	31	4th Jan. 1900.	12th Feb. 1900.	12 months' H.L.	16th Jan. 1901.	Pneumonia.	After.	A small, thin, and feeble man on admission.
	Do.	T. R.	22	22nd Dec. 1899.	28th Dec. 1899.	18 months.	19th Apr. 1901.	Hæmorrhage from stomach, due to latent ulcer.	Do.	A tuberculous subject, and in very indifferent health on admission.
	Do.	R. M'A.	83	25th Feb. 1901.	25th Feb. 1901.	£10 or 2 months.	24th Apr. 1901.	Pneumonia.	Do.	
	Do.	T. M'G.	40	8th Apr. 1901.	8th Apr. 1901.	30 days.	2nd May 1901.	Heart Disease.	Before.	
	Do.	J. B.	86	4th June 1900.	22nd June 1900.	18 months.	11th Aug. 1901.	Bright's Disease.	Do.	
	Do.	J. W.	64	18th Sept. 1901.	6th June 1899.	£10 3s. 9d. or 6 weeks.	30th Oct. 1901.	Apoplexy, { Atheroma. Hæmorrhage.	Before. After.	
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	Female	M. G. or M.	44	3rd Jan. 1901.	3rd Jan. 1901.	30 days.	17th Jan. 1901.	Apoplexy, induced by Alcoholism.	Before.	
	Do.	A. M.	51	4th Feb. 1901.	4th Feb. 1901.	15/ or 14 days.	14th Feb. 1901.	Chronic Bronchitis and Bright's Disease, with Cardiac Weakness.	Do.	
	Male	J. M'B.	38	27th Feb. 1901.	Untried.		1st Mar. 1901.	Pneumonia and Alcoholism.	Do.	
	Do.	J. D.	83	28th Nov. 1901.	Do.		26th Dec. 1901.	Angina Pectoris.	Do.	
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	Do.	G. W.	50	7th June 1897.	10th Aug. 1897.	15 years' P.S.	29th May 1901.	Influenza, Bronchitis, and Heart Disease.	After.	
	Do.	D. D.	45	29th Mar. 1897.	30th Mar. 1897.	7 years + 456 days' P.S.	25th July 1901.	Disease of Aortic Valves and Hypertrophy of Heart; Syncope from sudden failure of heart's action.	Before.	Died suddenly.
	Do.	T. G.	48	21st July 1890.	3rd Sept. 1890.	Death, commuted to P.S. for life.	8th Sept. 1901.	Intracranial Pressure on the Brain.	After.	

No. XXXI.—Record of sickness, &amp;c., of prisoners during Year ended 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	1.			2.			Analysis of Total.				5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	
	Average daily number of prisoners.			Cases under treatment put on the Sick Register.			3.		4.		Total number of days' labour lost by sickness.		Average duration in days of the cases of sickness.		Removals to Public Hospitals.		Released by remission of Sentence, Royal Pardon, Special Licence, or by Magistrates.		Prisoners dealt with on account of insanity, and included in Appendix XXXIV.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	55	24	79	16	9	25	15	7	1	2	181	41	11	5	-	-	-	1	2	-
Ayr, . . . . .	76	23	99	32	7	39	24	6	8	1	342	34	11	5	1	-	-	1	2	-
Dumfries, . . . . .	40	7	47	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	37	14	18	7	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	112	48	160	38	11	49	25	4	13	7	234	97	6	9	2	1	-	1	4	3
Edinburgh, . . . . .	253	94	347	93	23	116	73	20	20	3	1039	185	11	8	3	-	1	1	1	4
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	898	-	898	635	-	635	448	-	187	-	3732	-	6	-	9	-	2	-	-	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	139	360	499	164	625	859	150	656	14	39	763	2029	5	3	4	2	-	7	4	6
Greenock, . . . . .	59	32	91	9	5	14	9	4	-	1	89	58	10	12	1	-	-	-	-	1
Inverness, . . . . .	28	4	32	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	30	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	3	-	3	19	-	19	13	-	6	-	306	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lerwick, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	254	70	324	98	44	142	60	41	38	3	1393	296	14	7	-	-	-	1	8	2
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	267	-	267	107	-	107	11	-	96	-	2591	-	24	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Stornoway, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	2186	662	2848	1214	798	2012	831	742	383	56	10714	2784			21	3	6	12	22	16
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																				
Banff, . . . . .	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbeltown, . . . . .	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dingwall, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunblane, . . . . .	1	-	1	4	1	5	3	1	1	-	10	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Burgh), . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunoon, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duns, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin, . . . . .	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	2	-	-	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Falkirk, . . . . .	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfar, . . . . .	2	1	3	6	3	9	6	1	-	2	10	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fort-William, . . . . .	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Haddington, . . . . .	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawick, . . . . .	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inveraray, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jedburgh, . . . . .	3	1	4	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	20	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	3	2	5	4	3	7	4	3	-	-	13	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose, . . . . .	1	1	2	4	1	5	4	1	-	-	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oban, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portree, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling, . . . . .	3	2	5	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stonehaven, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wigtown, . . . . .	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	2226	681	2907	12	811	2056	859	758	386	58	10797	2812			21	4	5	12	24	17
	2907			2056			1612		444		13609				25		17		41	

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated during year ended 31st December 1901.

PRISONS	I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.															
	Typhus.		Influenza.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Dysentery.		Ague.		Erysipelas.		Febricula.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	2	-	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Total, . . . . .	2	-	43	35	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	2	21	1

PRISONS.	II. PARASITIC DISEASES.								III. DIETETIC DISEASES.								IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.							
	Scabies.		Ringworm.		Tapeworm.		Prurigo.		Scurvy.		Chronic Alcoholism.		Delirium Tremens.		Inanition.		Acute Rheumatism.		Chronic Rheumatism.		Cancer.		Phthisis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	10	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	57	-	-	-	6	3	5	-	-	-	5	11
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lerwick, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General) . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	13	66	61	-	-	12	8	12	6	-	-	18	12
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																								
Banff, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dunfermline (County), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duns, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfar, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jedburgh, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14	15	69	62	-	-	13	8	13	6	-	-	18	12

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	IV. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES <i>—continued.</i>								V. DEVELOP- MENTAL DISEASES.				VI. LOCAL DISEASES. A. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
	Scrofula.		Syphilis.		Purpura.		Anæmia.		Debility.		Senile Debility.		Apoplexy.		Hemiplegia.		Paralysis.		Insanity.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Edinburgh, . . . . .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	8	5	5	23	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	5	-	1	-	5	1	-	3	6
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	8	2
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	12	5	13	24	-	-	2	4	12	6	6	8	2	1	3	5	1	-	21	16
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																				
Dunblane, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fort-William, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	12	5	13	24	-	-	2	4	12	6	6	8	2	1	3	5	1	-	23	17

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES. A. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.															
	General Paralysis of Insane.		Chorea.		Epilepsy.		Neuralgia.		Pleurodynia.		Sciatica.		Hysteria.		Disease of Spinal Cord.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	1	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	12	6	6	2	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portree, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	12	6	7	2	2	-	3	1	-	1	1	-

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																															
	A. DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM—continued.												B. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.																			
	Musculo-Spiral Paralysis.		Concussion.		Paraplegia.		Otitis.		Otorrhoea.		Epistaxis.		Conjunctivitis.		Keratitis.		Ulcer of Cornea.		Iritis.		Lime in Eyes.		Stenosis of Lachrymal Duct.		Ozena.		Ophthalmia Tarsi.		Cataract.		Irido-Cyclitis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Do. (Duke St.),	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Kirkwall,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Perth (General),	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Peterhead (General Convict),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total,	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	10	14	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																													
	C. DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																D. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.													
	Valvular Disease of Heart.		Pericarditis.		Palpitation.		Syncope.		Aneurism.		Phlebitis.		Varicose Veins.		Thrombosis.		Angina Pectoris.		Coryza.		Laryngeal Catarrh.		Acute Bronchitis.		Chronic Bronchitis.		Bronchial Catarrh.		Emphysema.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Ayr,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	
Dundee,	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Edinburgh,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Glasgow (Barlinnie),	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Do. (Duke St.),	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	9	4	17	-	8	-	-	-	
Greenock,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Inverness,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kirkwall,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Perth (General),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Peterhead (General Convict),	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Total,	31	8	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	11	10	34	26	13	10	-	-
Licensed Cells.																														
Kirkcaldy,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montrose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grand Total,	31	8	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	11	10	35	26	13	10	-	-

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																											
	D. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—continued.														E. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
	Asthma.		Pneumonia.		Pleurisy.		Hæmoptysis.		Pharyngitis.		Congestion Passive.		Stomatitis.		Gumboil.		Quinsy.		Gastric Catarrh.		Dyspepsia.		Gastric Ulcer.		Hæmatæmesis.		Enteritis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	2	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	3	-	10	-	8	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	17	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	12	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	1	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	2	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	9	-	21	2	11	3	6	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	17	13	18	1	10	18	1	-	-	-	4	-
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																												
Duns, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Elgin, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jedburgh, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stirling, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	9	1	22	2	11	4	6	2	5	-	1	-	1	-	6	6	17	13	19	1	10	18	1	-	-	-	4	-

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																											
	D. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM—continued.														E. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.													
	Asthma.		Pneumonia.		Pleurisy.		Hæmoptysis.		Pharyngitis.		Congestion Passive.		Stomatitis.		Gumboil.		Quinsy.		Gastric Catarrh.		Dyspepsia.		Gastric Ulcer.		Hæmatæmesis.		Enteritis.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	31	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	1	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inverness, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	7	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	3	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total, . . . . .	45	6	2	-	2	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																												
Dunblane, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfar, . . . . .	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	47	6	3	2	3	7	4	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																									
	E. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—continued.						F. DISEASES OF LYMPHATIC SYSTEM.						G. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.													
	Gastritis.		Intestinal Catarrh.		Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.		Lymphangitis.		Adenitis.		Bubo.		Glandular enlargement of Neck.		Acute Nephritis.		Bright's Disease.		Hæmaturia.		Cystitis.		Stricture of Urethra.		Disease of Prostate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	1	4	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	1	5	5	1	-	-

PRISONS.	VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—continued.													
	G. DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM—continued.				H. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF GENERATION.									
	Retention of Urine.		Renal Calculus.		Ovarian Disease.	Disease of Uterus.	Amenorrhœa.	Dysmenorrhœa.	Menorrhagia.	Orchitis.	Chancres—Hard.	Chancres—Soft.	Gonorrhœa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	23	45	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	2	6	5
Perth (General), . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total, . . . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	7	3	25	6	52



No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued*.

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																															
	I. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.																														J. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE.	
	Carica.		Necrosis.		Arthritis.		Synovitis.		Ostitis.		Periostitis.		Bursitis.		Lumbago.		Sarcoma, Thigh.		Gangrene, Toes.		Rheumatoid Arthritis.		Myalgia.		Teno-Synovitis.		Frost Bite.		Carbuncle.		Boils.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Edinburgh, . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), .	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	
Do. (Duke Street),	1	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	
Perth (General), . . .	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead (Gen. Convict),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Total, . . . . .	10	3	4	1	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	11	1
Licensed Cells.																																
Haddington, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . .	11	3	4	1	-	-	5	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	8	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	11	1

PRISONS.	VI. LOCAL DISEASES—continued.																											
	J. DISEASES OF SKIN AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE.																											
	Cellulitis.		Phlegmon.		Abscess.		Lupus.		Ulcer.		Eczema.		Psoriasis.		Sycoia.		Whitlow.		Impetigo.		Erythema.		Acne.		Fatty Tumour.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dundee, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Edinburgh, . . . . .	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Glasgow (Barlinnie), .	-	-	-	-	85	-	1	-	93	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	16	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-		
Do. (Duke Street),	2	3	-	-	10	20	1	-	17	136	-	28	-	5	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Kirkwall, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perth (General), . . .	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peterhead (Gen. Convict),	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total, . . . . .	4	4	-	-	117	27	2	-	118	137	9	29	9	5	-	-	20	1	2	3	1	-	3	-	1	-		
Licensed Cells.																												
Campbeltown, . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wigtown, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grand Total, . . . .	4	4	-	-	118	27	2	-	118	137	10	29	9	5	-	-	20	1	2	3	1	-	3	-	1	-		

No. XXXII.—Return of diseases for which prisoners on Sick Register have been treated—*continued.*

PRISONS.	VII. VIOLENCE.														VIII. PARTURITION.					
	Wounds.		Burns.		Scalds.		Contusions.		Fractures.		Dislocations.		Sprains.		A. NORMAL.		B. ABNORMAL.			
															Pregnancy.	Confinement at Term.	Diseases of Pregnancy.	Abortion.	Premature Confinement.	Puerperal Diseases.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.	F.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ayr, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dundee, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Edinburgh, . . . . .	11	1	1	-	-	1	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	68	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	15	89	1	9	-	-	6	32	3	10	-	-	1	14	-	-	6	2	-	-
Greenock, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkwall, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perth (General), . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, . . . . .	101	90	8	9	-	2	27	35	15	10	2	-	4	15	5	3	6	3	-	-
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>																				
Dunblane, . . . . .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forfar, . . . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montrose, . . . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total, . . . . .	106	90	9	9	-	2	27	38	16	10	2	-	5	15	6	3	6	3	-	-

No XXXIII.—Particulars of prisoners released from Prisons in Scotland on medical grounds during the year ended 31st December 1901, by order of the Secretary for Scotland, and by order of the Sheriff under the powers conferred by Sec. 72 of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860.

PRISONS.	Initials of prisoners.	Age and Sex.		Tried or Untried.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Charge if untried, and offence if convicted.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date of removal and place to which removed.	Authority under which released.	Disease on account of which removed as certified by Medical Officer.	Whether it originated before or after admission.	Remarks.
		M.	F.										
Aberdeen.	L. S. or W.	...	38	Tried.	21st May, 1901.	Breach of peace.	21st May, 1901.	14 days.	1st June, 1901, Poorhouse.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...	
Ayr.	R. A. P. or S.	...	29	do.	3rd Jan., 1901.	Theft.	3rd Jan., 1901.	10/ or 7 days.	5th January, 1901, Poorhouse, Ayr.	do.	do.	...	
Dumfries.	J. B.	21	...	do.	29th Apr., 1901.	Indecent assault.	21st May, 1901.	6 months.	6th November, 1901, County Hospital, Ayr.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Erysipelas.	After.	Brought back to Prison 19th November, 1901.
	N. L.	42	...	do.	20th Apr., 1901.	Assault and robbery.	29th May, 1901.	do.	23rd July, 1901, Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary.	do.	Stricture of Urethra and Retention.	Before.	Returned to Prison, 20th August, 1901.
Dundee.	A. K. or M.	...	63	do.	31st Dec., 1900.	Theft and previous conviction.	31st Dec., 1900.	30 days.	16th January, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.	do.	Facial Erysipelas.	After.	Sentence expired before recovery.
	W. B.	36	...	do.	19th Apr., 1901.	Cruelty to children.	19th Apr., 1901.	2 months.	4th May, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.	do.	Anæmia.	Before.	Sentence remitted by Secretary for Scotland, 25th May, 1901.
	E. R. or K.	...	28	do.	27th May, 1901.	Theft and previous conviction.	3rd June, 1901.	30 days.	13th June, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...	
	W. G.	61	...	do.	18th Oct., 1901.	Poaching.	18th Oct., 1901.	45 or 30 days.	5th Nov. 1901, Royal Infirmary, Dundee.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Bright's Disease.	Before.	Sentence expired before recovery.
Edinburgh.	L. C.	35	...	do.	5th Mar., 1901.	Loitering and obstructing.	5th Mar., 1901.	40/ or 30 days.	16th March, 1901, Craiglockhart Poorhouse.	Secretary for Scotland.	Cardiac Disease & Chronic Diarrhoea.	do.	
	P. R.	34	...	Untried.	31st May, 1901.	Cruelty to children.	...	...	3rd June, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Delirium Tremens.	do.	Died in Royal Infirmary, 5th June, 1901.
	D. C.	45	...	Tried.	9th Oct., 1901.	Drunk.	9th Oct., 1901.	40/ or 1 month.	15th October, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	do.	Pneumonia.	After.	Brought back to Prison, 28th October, 1901.
	J. M.	29	...	do.	25th Nov., 1901.	Breach of peace.	25th Nov., 1901.	40/ or 15 days.	28th Nov., 1901, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.	do.	Delirium Tremens.	Before.	Died in Royal Infirmary, 29th November, 1901.
	M. W.	...	40	do.	15th June, 1901.	Cruelty to children.	15th June, 1901.	1 month.	1st July, 1901, St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse, Edinburgh.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...	
Glasgow (Barlinnie General).	W. P.	21	...	do.	2nd Apr., 1900.	Assault and robbery and previous conviction.	9th Apr., 1900.	15 months.	12th January, 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Phthisis and Peritonitis.	After.	Sentence expired before recovery.
	J. O'N.	20	...	do.	4th Jan., 1901.	Theft.	10th Jan., 1901.	60 days.	26th January, 1901, Lightburn Hospital.	do.	Typhoid Fever.	Before.	do.
	J. W. S. H.	30	...	do.	4th Jan., 1901.	Theft and previous conviction.	14th Jan., 1901.	6 months.	4th March, 1901, home.	Secretary for Scotland.	Heart Disease.	do.	

No. XXXIII.—Particulars of prisoners released from Prisons in Scotland on medical grounds during the year ended 31st December 1901, by order of the Secretary for Scotland, and by order of the Sheriff under the powers conferred by Sec. 72 of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860—*continued.*

PRISONS.	Initials of prisoners.	Age and Sex.		Tried or Untried.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Charge if untried, and offence if convicted.	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date of removal and place to which removed.	Authority under which released.	Disease on account of which removed as certified by Medical Officer.	Whether it originated before or after admission.	Remarks.
		M.	F.										
Glasgow (Barlinnie General).— <i>contd.</i>	J. K.	25	...	Tried.	14th Aug., 1900.	Assault and robbery.	3rd Oct., 1900.	9 months.	23rd March, 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Heart Disease. Extravasation of Urine and Cystitis.	Before.	Died in Hospital, 22nd April, 1901.
	J. M'C.	22	...	do.	16th Nov., 1900.	Reset of theft and previous conviction.	21st Dec., 1900.	6 months.	27th March, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	do.	Tuberculous Bone Disease.	do.	Sentence expired before recovery.
	T. J.	37	...	do.	3rd Sept., 1900.	Theft and previous conviction.	10th Sept., 1900.	12 months.	23rd April, 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	do.	Phthisis.	do.	Died in Hospital, 3rd May, 1901.
	P. M.	27	...	do.	26th Oct., 1900.	(1) Theft; (2) Attempt to steal and previous conviction.	10th Dec., 1900.	12 months.	4th May, 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	do.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	do.	do. 9th May, 1901.
	G. F.	19	...	do.	15th Jan., 1900.	Assault and robbery and previous conviction.	28th Feb., 1900.	18 months.	21st May, 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	do.	Phthisis.	do.	do. 23rd May, 1901. (Had Heart Disease before admission.)
	J. M'P.	18	...	do.	9th May, 1901.	do.	17th May, 1901.	3 months' H.L.	27th July, 1901, Lightburn Hospital.	do.	Erysipelas.	do.	Sentence expired contemporaneously with recovery. (Had Erysipelas shortly before admission.)
	H. C.	30	...	do.	15th Mar., 1900.	Theft and previous conviction.	6th June, 1900.	18 months' H.L.	7th Sept., 1901, Barnhill Poorhouse Hospital.	Secretary for Scotland.	Tuberculous Bone Disease.	Before.	
	J. S.	19	...	do.	21st Oct., 1901.	Found with intent to steal.	21st Oct., 1901.	60 days.	5th Nov., 1901, Lightburn Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Typhoid Fever.	do.	Brought back to Prison 20th November, 1901.
	A. L.	23	...	Untried.	4th Jan., 1901.	Attempt to ravish.	...	...	19th January, 1901, Belvidere Hospital.	do.	Typhus Fever.	do.	Died in Hospital, 31st January, 1901.
	J. D.	33	...	do.	do.	Attempted house-breaking to steal and previous conviction.	...	...	24th January, 1901, Ruchill Hospital.	do.	do.	do.	Brought back to Prison, 23rd February, 1901.
Do. (Duke Street).	S. D.	...	28	Tried.	14th June, 1900.	Theft and previous conviction.	8th Aug., 1900.	9 months.	6th Feb., 1901, home.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...	
	A. Y.	23	...	Untried.	4th Feb., 1901.	Assault and robbery and previous conviction.	...	...	25th February, 1901, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Irido-Cyclitis.	Before.	Brought back to Prison, 14th March, 1901.
	M. C.	...	18	Tried.	12th Mar., 1901.	Malicious mischief.	12th Mar., 1901.	7 days.	15th March, 1901, home.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced Pregnancy.	...	
	B. M'E.	...	28	do.	29th Apr., 1901.	Swearing on street.	29th Apr., 1901.	10/6 or 7 days.	2nd May, 1901, home.	do.	do.	...	
	J. M'P.	18	...	do.	9th May, 1901.	Assault and robbery.	17th May, 1901.	3 months' H.L.	25th May, 1901, Belvidere Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Erysipelas.	Before.	Brought back to Prison, 15th June, 1901.

No. XXXVIII.—Particulars of prisoners released from Prisons in Scotland on medical grounds during the year ended 31st December 1901, by order of the Secretary for Scotland, and by order of the Sheriff under the powers conferred by Sec. 72 of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860—continued.

PRISONS.	Initials of prisoners.	Age and Sex.		Tried or Untried.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Charge if untried, and offence if convicted.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of removal and place to which removed.	Authority under which released.	Disease on account of which removed as certified by Medical Officer.	Whether if originated before or after admission.	Remarks.
		M.	F.										
Glasgow (Duke Street),—contd.	M. M.	...	28	Tried.	22nd Feb., 1901.	Theft and previous conviction.	28th Feb., 1901.	6 months.	28th June, 1901, Poorhouse.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced pregnancy.	...	
	A. F. or B.	...	28	do.	16th July, 1901.	Disorderly conduct.	16th July, 1901.	7 days.	19th July, 1901, Poorhouse.	do.	do.	...	
	S. M'G. or C.	...	31	do.	16th Aug., 1901.	Swearing on street.	16th Aug., 1901.	15/ or 10 days.	19th August, 1901, home.	do.	do.	...	
	C. M'K. or S.	...	32	do.	15th Aug., 1901.	Cruelty to children.	15th Aug., 1901.	9 months.	31st August, 1901, Maternity Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Accidental Hemorrhage.	Before.	Brought back to Prison, 17th September, 1901.
	M. L.	...	29	do.	9th Dec., 1901.	Swearing on street.	9th Dec., 1901.	15/ or 10 days.	10th Dec., 1901, Poorhouse.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced pregnancy.	...	
Greenock.	M. B.	...	36	do.	23rd Dec., 1901.	Cruelty to children.	23rd Dec., 1901.	30 days.	24th Dec., 1901, Ruchill Hospital.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Erysipelas.	Before.	Brought back to Prison, 16th January, 1902.
	D. N.	40	...	do.	2nd Dec., 1901.	Assault on wife.	2nd Dec., 1901.	30 days.	10th Dec., 1901, Greenock Infirmary.	do.	Acute Embryoma.	After.	Discharged from Hospital on 1st January, 1902, date of expiry of sentence.
	J. B.	...	36	do.	26th Nov., 1900.	Theft.	3rd Dec., 1900.	9 months.	5th March, 1901, home.	Secretary for Scotland.	Advanced pregnancy.	...	
Perth (General),	W. P.	24	...	do.	7th Nov., 1896.	Rape and assault.	23rd Dec., 1896.	7 years' P.S.	4th February, 1901, home.	do.	Abscess.	After.	
Peterhead (General Convict),	A. S.	45	...	do.	21st Oct., 1897.	Embezzlement and forgery and uttering.	27th Nov., 1897.	10 years' P.S.	15th July, 1901, home.	do.	Heart Disease and Aortic Aneurism.	do.	
Licensed Cells.	H. G. or M'L.	...	20	do.	20th Feb., 1901.	Breach of peace.	20th Feb., 1901.	14 days.	23rd February, 1901, Poorhouse, Forfar.	Sheriff (under Sec. 72 of Prisons Act, 1860).	Advanced pregnancy.	...	Sentence remitted by Secretary for Scotland on 25th February, 1901.

## No. XXXIV.—Return of all prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1901.

I.—Cases where prisoners were either insane on reception or were certified to be insane within eight days of reception.

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	1	Butcher.	10th Jan. 1901.	Murder.	29th March 1901.	H. M. Pleasure	On admission.	Monomania.	30th March 1901.	Lunatic Department, Perth General Prison.
	2	Farm Servant.	22nd May 1901.	Do.	24th June 1901.	Do.	Do.	Epileptic Mania.	26th June 1901.	Do.
Ayr, . . . . .	3	Street Singer.	22nd Aug. 1901.	Drunk and incapable.	22nd Aug. 1901.	14/or 10 days.	24th Aug. 1901.	Acute Mania.	29th Aug. 1901.	Ayr District Asylum.
	4	Labourer.	18th Oct. 1901.	Theft by housebreaking.	Untried.	...	On admission.	Melancholia.	31st Oct. 1901.	Do.
Dundee, . . . . .	5	Millworker.	2nd Jan. 1901.	Breach of peace.	4th Jan. 1901.	42 days.	Do.	Do.	9th Jan. 1901.	Westgreen Asylum, Dundee. (Sentence remitted by Secretary for Scotland)
	6	Labourer.	22nd March 1901.	Assault and malicious mischief.	Untried.	...	Do.	Mania.	23rd Mar. 1901.	Westgreen Asylum, Dundee.
	7	Do.	5th Jan. 1901.	Murder.	30th March 1901.	H. M. Pleasure	Do.	Monomania.	2nd April 1901.	Lunatic Department, Perth General Prison.
	8	Do.	13th April 1901.	Attempt to murder.	Untried.	...	Do.	Do.	16th May 1901.	Westgreen Asylum, Dundee.
	9	Mason.	12th Oct. 1901.	Theft.	12th Oct. 1901.	14 days.	Do.	Dementia.	16th Oct. 1901.	Do.
	10	Outdoor Worker.	19th Oct. 1901.	Breach of peace.	Untried.	...	Do.	Mania.	21st Oct. 1901.	Montrose Asylum.
	11	Domestic Servant.	28th Oct. 1901.	Theft.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	30th Oct. 1901.	Westgreen Asylum, Dundee.
Edinburgh, . . . . .	12	Washer.	4th April 1901.	Breach of peace.	4th April 1901.	30 days.	Do.	Dementia.	10th April 1901.	Morningside Asylum.
	13	Do.	16th July 1901.	Breach of peace and contempt of court.	16th July 1901.	3/ or 2 days, and 10 days.	Do.	Melancholia.	19th July 1901.	Do.
	14	Do.	22nd Aug. 1901.	Drunk.	22nd Aug. 1901.	21/or 30 days.	Do.	Do.	27th Aug. 1901.	Do.
	15	None.	22nd Oct. 1901.	Breach of peace.	22nd Oct. 1901.	30 days.	Do.	Imbecility.	25th Oct. 1901.	Do.
	16	Labourer.	30th Oct. 1901.	Theft.	30th Oct. 1901.	20 days.	Do.	Mania.	9th Nov. 1901.	Do.
Glasgow (Duke Street), . . . . .	17	Charwoman.	1st April 1901.	Swearing on street.	1st April 1901.	30/ or 30 days.	Do.	Delusions.	3rd April 1901.	Gartloch Asylum.
	18	Housekeeper.	4th April 1901.	Assault by throwing sulphuric acid.	Untried.	...	Do.	Delusions and Dementia.	24th April 1901.	Riccartbar Asylum.
	19	Labourer.	28th March 1901.	Assault to danger of life.	Do.	...	Do.	Dementia.	24th April 1901.	Do.

No. XXXIV.—Return of all Prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1901—*continued*.  
I.—Cases where Prisoners were either insane on reception or were certified to be insane within eight days of reception—*continued*.

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.
Glasgow (Duke Street)— <i>contd.</i> ,	20	Labourer.	20th May 1901.	Assault by stabbing.	Untried.	...	On admission.	Delusions.	3rd June 1901.	Woodilee Asylum.
	21	Sawmiller.	4th June 1901.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	6th June 1901.	Hawkhead Asylum.
	22	Servant.	19th Aug. 1901.	Swearing on street.	19th Aug. 1901.	30 days.	Do.	Do.	31st Aug. 1901.	Woodilee Asylum.
	23	None.	21st Sept. 1901.	Theft.	Untried.	...	Do.	General Paralysis.	4th Oct. 1901.	Gartloch Asylum.
	24	Hawker.	12th Oct. 1901.	Disorderly conduct.	12th Oct. 1901.	10/6 or 7 days.	Do.	Mania.	17th Oct. 1901.	Do.
	25	Sewer.	14th Oct. 1901.	Drunkenness.	14th Oct. 1901.	Do.	Do.	Melancholia.	Do.	Do.
	26	Millworker.	15th Oct. 1901.	Disorderly conduct.	15th Oct. 1901.	21 days.	Do.	Mania.	Do.	Do.
	27	Bag Sewer.	10th May 1901.	Breach of peace and assault	10th May 1901.	40/ or 30 days.	Do.	Dementia.	17th May 1901.	Smithston Asylum.
	28	Labourer.	11th Sept. 1901.	Breach of peace.	Untried.	...	Do.	Mania.	12th Sept. 1901.	Morningside Asylum.
	29	Tailor.	4th April 1901.	Assault.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	5th April 1901.	Perth District Asylum.
Greenock, . . . . .	30	Farm Servant.	16th May 1901.	...	Do.	...	Do.	Dementia.	18th May 1901.	Do.
	31	Painter.	27th May 1901.	Assault and breach of peace and previous conviction.	Do.	...	Do.	Mania.	30th May 1901.	Do.
	32	Tinker.	1st June 1901.	Breach of peace.	Do.	...	Do.	Imbecility.	5th June 1901.	Do.
	33	Out-worker.	5th Aug. 1901.	Cruelty to children.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	14th Aug. 1901.	Handed over to Inspector of Poor,
	34	Vagrant.	11th Sept. 1901.	Breach of peace.	Do.	...	Do.	Mania.	21st Sept. 1901.	Perth District Asylum.
	35	Bookbinder.	17th Sept. 1901.	Assault.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	36	Bookbinder and Lodging-House Keeper.	19th Nov. 1901.	Assault by presenting a loaded revolver.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	27th Nov. 1901.	Do.
	37	Domestic Servant.	17th Sept. 1901.	Assault and breach of peace.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	21st Sept. 1901.	Do.
	38	Labourer.	9th May 1901.	Assault.	Do.	...	Do.	Melancholia.	9th May 1901.	Inverness Asylum.
	39	Do.	12th Oct. 1901.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	14th Oct. 1901.	Lochgriphead Asylum.
<i>Licensed Cells.</i>										
Dunblane, . . . . .	37	Domestic Servant.	17th Sept. 1901.	Assault and breach of peace.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	21st Sept. 1901.	Do.
Fort-William, . . . . .	38	Labourer.	9th May 1901.	Assault.	Do.	...	Do.	Melancholia.	9th May 1901.	Inverness Asylum.
	39	Do.	12th Oct. 1901.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Do.	14th Oct. 1901.	Lochgriphead Asylum.

No. XXXIV.—Return of all prisoners dealt with for Insanity during year ended 31st December 1901—continued.

II.—Cases where Insanity occurred after being in Prison for eight days.

PRISON.	No.	Ordinary occupation.	Date of first admission to Prison.	Offence (if convicted), or Charge (if untried).	Date of sentence.	Sentence.	Date when insanity appeared.	Form of insanity.	Date of removal.	Place to which removed.	Remarks.
Perth (General).	1	None.	12th Mar. 1901.	False registration and theft.	27th Mar. 1901.	4 months.	18th April 1901.	Dementia (primary).	4th May 1901.	Lunatic Department.	First time in prison. Became insane shortly after admission. Made a speedy and satisfactory recovery. Said to have had a sister who was insane. Removed to Penal Department sane, 19th July 1901.
	2	Lithographer.	28th Sept. 1897.	Theft and previous conviction.	28th Oct. 1897.	5 years' P. S.	5th June 1901.	Mania.	5th June 1901.	Do.	Although apparently sane on admission, this man had a neurotic history in English convicts during a former sentence. Not known to have been in an asylum before. Removed to Penal Department sane, 23rd July 1901.



No. XXXV.—List of the Principal Officers on the Staff of Prisons at 31st December 1901.

PRISON.	Governors.	Matrons.	Medical Officers.	Chaplains.	Visiting Clergymen.
Aberdeen, . . .	Mr James Grant, .	Miss B. Scrimgeour, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Dr J. C. Ogilvie Will,	Rev. C. C. Macdonald, D.D. .	Rev. T. Macdonald.
Ayr, . . . . .	Mr John Scott, .	Miss S. Motherwell, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Dr Wm. J. Naismith,	Rev. Wm. Walker, .	Rev. Daniel Collins.
Dumfries, . . .	Mr Andrew M'Ghee,	Miss I. L. Moir, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Dr A. D. Macdonald,	Rev. D. M. Slessor, .	Rev. Daniel O'Brien.
Dundee, . . . .	Major Wm. Stewart,	Miss M. Hutton, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Dr A. M. Stalker, .	Rev. D. R. Robertson, .	Rev. K. Mackenzie. Rev. John Doherty.
Edinburgh, . . .	Lieut.-Colonel J. Campbell,	Miss A. Richardson, .	Dr Henry Hay, .	Rev. Robert Blair, D.D.,	Rev. Allan T. Cameron. Rev. Chas. M'Ghee.
Glasgow (Barlinnie), .	Mr Alex. Thomson, Major Robert I. Forbes (Deputy Governor),	..	Dr J. Maxtone Thom, Dr. Frank Charteris, Assistant M.O.,	Rev. John White, .	Rev. J. F. Smith. Rev. P. B. M'Mullen.
Do. (Duke Street), .	Col. C. E. Macaulay,	Miss E. Grant, . . .	Dr Jas. Devon, . Dr Fred. Dittmar, Assistant M.O.,	Rev. John Alexander, .	Very Rev. Dean Reid. Rev. Cornelius M'Grath.
Greenock, . . . .	Mr James Cram.,	Miss I. H. Napier, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Dr Jas. Laurie, . .	Rev. T. R. Thomson, .	Very Rev. Dean Taylor.
Inverness, . . .	Mr Alex.-Y. Will, .	Mrs Will, . . . . .	Dr Jas. Murray, .	Rev. Gavin Lang, .	...
Kirkwall, . . . .	Mr Peter M'Gregor, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Mrs M'Gregor (Acting), .	Dr B. D. C. Bell, .	Rev. James Walker, .	...
Lerwick, . . . .	Mr Wm. C. Allan, 1st Class Warder (in charge),	Mrs Allan (Acting), .	Dr A. A. M'Lennan, .	...	...
Perth (General), . .	Mr Wm. Clarke,	Miss E. Mackay, . . .	Dr John M'Naughtan,	Rev. W. Main, . . .	Very Rev. Dean Rorison. Rev. John Turner.
Peterhead (General Con- vict),	Major S. A. Dodd,	...	Dr W. J. H. Sinclair,	Rev. David Sutherland,	Rev. A. F. Thomson, Rev. George B. Walker.
Stomoway, . . . .	Mr George Macleod,	Mrs Macleod, . . . .	Dr Murdo Mackenzie,	Rev. Donald Mackinnon,	...

CAUSES OF CRIME.

No. XXXVI.—Short Account of Thirty male and Thirty female persons received consecutively into Prison.

1. Age 46. Female. Says parents were honest; one of a large family, Poorly educated. Married at 22; husband drunken. Does laundry work. She is a drunkard and has a violent temper. Blames husband's conduct for her downfall. Has been seventy-seven times in prison for drunkenness.

2. Age 21. Female. Father once in prison; mother died when prisoner was 6 years old. Would not attend school and had no education. When 17 left father to cohabit with a poacher who is often in prison. Was led into drinking habits by her paramour. Fifteen imprisonments for drunkenness, &c.

3. Age 24. Female. Father and mother have been in prison. Had a fair education; left school at 14 and worked in a mill. Married at 19 to a drunkard; had to go back to mill to earn living. Husband was the cause of her taking to drink. Has been six times in prison for drunkenness and assault.

4. Age 39. Female. Parents honest. Is one of a large family. Poorly educated. Went to farm service at 12 years of age; then worked in a mill. Married at 22. Husband addicted to drink. Attributes

downfall to domestic trouble. Six imprisonments for drunkenness and prostitution.

5. Age 27. Female. Father was often in prison. Mother ran off with another man when prisoner was 6 years old. Education poor; a truant; at age of 10 sent to Industrial School for five years. Father died when prisoner was 17. Has led a very irregular life and has been in bad company since she was 18. Does laundry work occasionally. Twenty-eight imprisonments for drunkenness.

6. Age 35. Female. Parents honest. No education; a truant. 13 when mother died. At 16 went to a mill. At 18 cohabited with a man whom she afterwards married. Had a child before marriage. Husband and wife both drink. Husband several times in prison. Prisoner has no home. Blames husband's drinking for her downfall. Has been thirty-one times in prison for drunkenness.

7. Age 39. Female. Mother often in prison. No education; had to help her mother. Went to work in mill at 12 years of age. Married at 17. Attributes breakdown to friends treating her to drams when her

husband died. Eight imprisonments for drunkenness.

8. Age 41. Female. Parents honest. No education. Went to country service at 13. Came to Glasgow when 20 to cohabit with a ship joiner who has been 14 times in prison. They have no home, but travel from place to place. Is of drunken and lazy habits. Blames unsettled mode of living and exposure to cold for her downfall. Has been twenty-one times in prison: drunkenness.

9. Age 32. Female. Parents have been both in prison. Received fair education; attended school until 13. Was then sent to a Reformatory. Went to a mill for two years and to working in fields, then to selling sticks. Afterwards lived for five years with a man, who becoming an invalid, had to be sent to poorhouse; prisoner then went on street. Is lazy. Has been 111 times in prison for drunkenness and prostitution.

10. Age 40. Female. Father died when prisoner was a child. Prisoner had no education. Helped her mother to work. When 20, broke down owing to her mother's death and natural weakness. Fifteen imprisonments for drunkenness.

11. Age 41. Male. Parents honest. Mother died when prisoner was 6. Poor education—seldom attended school. Began hawking with father when 9. When about 27 got into bad company, father ordered him off and he fell into drinking habits. Twenty-seven imprisonments: drunkenness.

12. Age 46. Male. Comes from Ireland. Very poor education—a truant. Began farm work at 14. Married at 22; four children. Says he broke down through "meeting in with the boys and taking a drop too much." Has no shame at being in prison. Has had twenty-five imprisonments: assaults and drunkenness.

13. Age 47. Male. Parents never in prison. No education. Went to work in coal-pit at 8. Married at 18. Wife drinks. Has had to break up home several times. Got disgusted and drank. Attributes downfall to wife's bad behaviour. Has eight children. Seven times in prison: wife assault.

14. Age 26. Male. Parents never in prison. Very poor education—a truant. At 15 started work as a stable boy. Drinks beer. Has a fiery temper. Eight imprisonments: breaches of peace.

15. Age 20. Male. Parents never in prison. No education—was never at school. Ten years old when mother died. First in prison at 13. Is of lazy habits. Has been sixteen times in prison: theft.

16. Age 27. Male. Father often in prison for drunkenness and assault. Education good; was at school until 13; then at various trades; latterly a porter. Says he gets drunk once a fortnight. Two imprisonments; theft and drunkenness.

17. Age 17. Male. Parents never in prison. Father was drowned when prisoner was 8 years of age. Very poor education. Sent to Industrial School at 10 for stealing. Now a message boy. The prisoner and his mother are Good Templars. In prison for stealing cigarettes. Never in prison before.

18. Age 38. Male. Father died in prisoner's infancy. Fair education—at school until 12. Has been engaged at various kinds of labouring work. Married, but wife dead. Has three children alive aged 5, 7, and 10, and has no one to look after them. Now charged with neglecting them. Sometimes drinks too much beer. "The dram" is the cause of his misfortune. Three times in prison: breach of peace and cruelty to children.

19. Age 17. Male. Parents never in prison. Fairly educated but was a truant. At 13 was sent for two years to Reformatory. Has been working at harbour works. Had bad companions both before and since

Reformatory. Two imprisonments: theft.

20. Age 47. Male. Parents honest and respectable. Fairly educated. Has been in England and America; is a joiner. Attributes downfall to exposure to weather and bad company. Fourteen times in prison for drunkenness.

21. Age 29. Female. Parents honest. Went to live with aunt in London at age of 7 and to school until 12; very poorly educated. Ran away from aunt; married at 17; has four children. Husband went to America. Lives now by washing and cleaning. Has a violent temper. Broke down through husband insisting on her taking whisky. At expiry of sentence prisoner was very ill but refused to go to poorhouse; says she would willingly remain in prison. Ten times in prison for cruelty to children and drunkenness.

22. Age 44. Female. Parents have both been in prison. Fairly educated; at school until 14. Went into service for two years, then took a licence as a hawker. Married before 19 to a deserter who was afterwards imprisoned and discharged from the Army. Lived during husband's imprisonment by knitting. Husband then started as a chimney-sweep in winter, and prisoner and he do farm work in summer. Both get drunk and are sent to prison; husband has been in prison 67 times; has four children. A most incorrigible prisoner. Has had one hundred and twenty-four imprisonments for drunkenness.

23. Age 29. Female. Father died when prisoner was 3. At school until 12; has fair education. After leaving school assisted mother as hawker. Married at 19; lives happily with husband. Sometimes drinks. Two imprisonments for assault and breach of peace.

24. Age 57. Female. Parents honest. Was at school until 16 and got a good education. Was then for five years employed in workrooms, and knows sewing-machine and upholstery work. Married at 21. Started hawking as husband fell into bad health. Husband died when prisoner was 28. Remarried after a year to a hawker. The second marriage was unhappy. Husband drank. Blames his example for her downfall. Five imprisonments for drunkenness.

25. Age 68. Female. Parents honest. Was at school until 12; fairly educated; then went to a mill for a few years and then into domestic service until married. Husband drank; has not seen him for about 25 years. Lives as an unlicensed hawker. Attributes her downfall to husband's conduct and her own ill-health. Once in prison before for drunkenness.

26. Age 34. Female. Parents were respectable. Father died when

prisoner was three weeks old. At school up to 8 years of age. Has no education. Sent to herd cows at 8, to nurse at 10, to do outdoor work at 11. Married at 18 to a labourer. Is ignorant and thriftless. Has five children. Is charged with neglecting them; first time in prison.

27. Age 21. Female. Father and mother have both been in prison. Father drinks heavily. Poorly educated. Came from Dublin to start work at 10. First stayed with an aunt: then at age of 11 went into lodgings. Worked in factories. Got into bad company and began to drink. Married at 19. Left husband; continued to drink and was sent to an inebriate home, for leaving which she is now in prison. Eight previous imprisonments for drunkenness.

28. Age 50. Female. Parents honest. Has no education. Was a message girl until 15; then three years in country service; afterwards in domestic service, chiefly in public-houses. Married at 24; has had 10 children; five now alive. Husband took to drinking. Prisoner now lives by doing odd work about houses. Has been drinking ever since marriage. Sixty-three imprisonments for drunkenness.

29. Age 38. Female. Parents honest. Poorly educated. At school until 10, then went to farm service. Married at 19. Had five children—only one alive. Husband got drunk every Saturday night, and prisoner also fell into drinking habits. Husband has been five or six times in prison for wife-beating. He has now deserted prisoner and is living with other women. Attributes her downfall to example and bad behaviour of husband. One hundred and six imprisonments for drunkenness.

30. Age 26. Female. Parents honest. Mother died when prisoner was 6. Went to school until 14, the last three years "half-time." Went to mill as "half-timer" at 11. At 19 lived with a travelling musician as his wife; remained with him for five years. Since then has lived with another man who is in prison for housebreaking. Has gradually become entangled amongst bad company. Seven imprisonments, chiefly for drunkenness and importuning.

31. Age 22. Male. Mother died in prisoner's infancy. Poorly educated. Went to work at pit-head at 9 and into pit at 14. Has worked as a miner seven years and as a dock labourer for 1½ years. Blames bad company and too much spare cash for his breakdown. Five times in prison for poaching and drunkenness.

32. Age 17. Male. Mother died when prisoner was 13; father married again a year later. Fairly educated; at school till 14. Went to farm service for two years, and then enlisted

owing to disliking stepmother and farm work. Three times in prison: fraudulent enlistment and assault.

33. Age 45. Male. Parents honest. Mother died when prisoner was 10. Poorly educated; was not much at school. Started as gasfitter's boy at 10; has had several trades; now a labourer. Has been twice married. Four children by first wife. Second wife drinks. Blames drink for his downfall. Two imprisonments: drunkenness and wife assault.

34. Age 33. Male. Parents honest. Fair education; at school until 13. Mother died when prisoner was 16. Was a message boy and in farm service until nearly 18. Then enlisted. Five times tried by Court-Martial (twice for drunkenness). Has got into all his trouble when under influence of drink. Sixteen imprisonments for drunkenness.

35. Age 55. Male. Born in Ireland. Parents both died during prisoner's childhood. Brought up in workhouse. Good education; at school until 14. Went to farm service until 20, then left for England and married. Has been labouring in England, Ireland, and Scotland ever since. Wife died three years ago. Has eight children. Did not get on with family after wife's death; left them in Ireland and has become careless about himself. Has been four times in prison for drunkenness.

36. Age 49. Male. Father died when prisoner was 9 months old, and mother when he was 8 years old. Brought up after mother's death by foster parents. Very poorly educated; was at school, but not regularly, until 12 years of age. Has been labouring at several kinds of work, going from one town to another in England and Scotland. Has been taking whisky for the last six or seven years as a relief for bronchitis. Drinks alone. Nine imprisonments for drunkenness.

37. Age 72. Male. Parents honest. Mother died when prisoner was a child; father when prisoner was 15. No education; never at school. Started to wind bobbins at 5 and to weave at 10. Then left home to start apprenticeship. Kept steady at weaving until over 20; then went from farmhouse to farmhouse in Ireland where looms were kept, weaving or doing labouring work. For the last two or three years has been doing nothing. On a cold night purchased two glasses of whisky, which proved too much for him. First time in prison: "drunk and incapable."

38. Age 49. Male. Parents honest. Fairly educated; at school until 13. Assisted father at stables till 16. Then went into lodgings, worked as a collier until 21, then went to America, where he remained 21 years doing labouring work. Never married. Was not able to save money. Never in hands of police in America. Now in prison for

drunkenness, the result of a "spree" at the marriage of an acquaintance. Had not tasted liquor for two months previously. No previous imprisonments.

39. Age 36. Male. Parents honest. Poorly educated; at school until 13. Then went to work in a mine and remained until 22. Fell into bad company at 14. Prisoner has since been at pit-sinking except for seven years in Army, from which he was discharged for drunkenness. Gets drunk periodically. Thirteen times in prison: drunkenness.

40. Age 22. Male. Parents honest; mother died when prisoner was 14. Fairly educated; at school until 13. Then ran about streets and carried parcels at railway station. At 14 went to brickwork; at 18 to a foundry. Enlisted at 19 in Militia and afterwards into Army; discharged within a fortnight; re-enlisted fraudulently, and in a few weeks deserted; after punishment was discharged with ignominy. Married at 20; has two children. Has been drinking regularly since 15. Has been fifteen times in prison; assault on wife, cruelty to children, theft, &c.

41. Age 41. Female. Parents were honest. Prisoner was 23 at mother's and 24 at father's death. Very poorly educated; at school till 10. Worked in mills until married at 17. Husband is an engine-fitter. Had 11 children; eight are alive. Husband drank; left her with the children nearly two years ago. Took to drinking on account of husband's behaviour and treatment. One previous imprisonment: prostitution.

42. Age 22. Female. Parents were honest. Prisoner was 15 at father's and 17 at mother's death. Education good; at school till 13. Nursed children for a year; went to a mill at 14. After mother's death went to stay with married sister; was not kindly treated. Left sister and went into lodgings at 17. Has since been on the streets. Sometimes drinks. Two imprisonments: drink and prostitution.

43. Age 29. Female. Parents honest. No education; never at school. Worked in fields at 9; went into a bleachfield at 12. Married at 17; has had six children. Husband drinks; won't work, and goes away for months at a time. Attributes her downfall to want of a home and bad husband. Fourteen times in prison for drunkenness, cruelty to children, &c.

44. Age 18. Female. Mother often in prison. No education; never at school. Upbringing of the worst description; belongs to a family of jail-birds. She has rejected all efforts of societies in the way of well-doing. Is smart, capable, and civil in prison, but when liberated refuses all control. Always accustomed to getting drink since 10 years old; has been drinking regularly since 15.

Blames surroundings and upbringing for breakdown. Thirty-four imprisonments: drunkenness, importuning, and assault.

45. Age 34. Female. Father died when prisoner was 3. Fairly educated; sent to Industrial School at 8; left Industrial School at 15. In country service for four years, then in a mill for six years. Left mill in bad health; is now a washer and cleaner. Has been drinking for 15 years. Is lazy. Twenty-two imprisonments: drunkenness and prostitution.

46. Age 51. Female. Parents honest. Prisoner was 14 at mother's death. Very poorly educated; only a short time at school. Sent to learn needlework, and continued at it until 22. Then married a miner. Had five children; all now dead. Husband drank and was sent to prison for wife assault. Prisoner began drinking at 28. Husband died four years ago. Prisoner got into bad company. Has been thirty-six times in prison for drunkenness.

47. Age 30. Female. Parents honest. Very poorly educated; left school at 14, having seldom attended. Then went as a nurse for a year, and to farm service at 15, in which she continued until 28. Then went home to attend mother during illness; after three months went to work in fields. Gradually got into bad company. A strong, active woman. Eight imprisonments for drunkenness and prostitution.

48. Age 37. Female. Parents honest; relations respectable. Poorly educated; at school until 14. Went to farm service until 20; then married. Husband died when prisoner was 27. She then went back to farm service; quarrelled with her master and father and left home. Cohabited with a man who pawns her clothing for drink, beats her, and has taught her to drink also. Three times in prison for drunkenness.

49. Age 33. Female. Father often in prison for drunkenness. Good education. Her father and mother separated. Prisoner was sent at 11 with two sisters to Industrial School; left it at 14. Went to domestic service for three years. Acted as bookkeeper in printing office for 18 months and then went back to service. Married at 19 to an engine-fitter; had four children; all now dead. Had happy married life. Husband died eight years ago. Prisoner then went into mills and began drinking. Attributes downfall to distress at loss of husband and children. Fifty-five imprisonments for drunkenness, theft, &c.

50. Age 60. Female. Parents honest. No education; never at school. Assisted mother in spinning and knitting until 20; then married a weaver. Came with husband to Scotland in 1861; hawking or working at farms. Husband drank and

taught prisoner to do so. Husband died in poorhouse six years ago. Since then prisoner's drinking habits have become worse; is now a frail old woman more like 80 than 60. One hundred and eighteen imprisonments for drunkenness.

51. Age 42. Male. Parents honest. Fairly educated; at school until 10. Went to farm work until 12; then went to ironworks, where he has continued to act as a labourer. Married at 28; wife respectable; has nine children. Prisoner about once a month goes to a public-house "for a dram and a song." Returning home drunk he struck his wife on the mouth, and daughter went for police. Admits being cantankerous when he has a dram. First time in prison.

52. Age 31. Male. Parents honest. Very poorly educated; nominally at school until 11, but played truant. Was sent to Industrial School until 13. Went to a foundry for about two years; then became a collier. Married at 18 a woman who was addicted to drinking. Marriage proved very unhappy and prisoner deserted his wife. Has heard that she is living with another man. Prisoner has taken to poaching. Blames his unfortunate marriage for his breakdown. Thirty-nine times in prison for drunkenness, poaching, &c.

53. Age 18. Male. Father drinks; mother respectable. Fairly educated; at school until 11. Met with accident and had to get leg amputated. At 14 went to learn tailoring; remained for two years and learned to take an interest in horse-racing. At 18 went to a steelwork. Recently stole £3 10s.; went to Newmarket to bet; lost all his money, and gave himself up to police to be brought home. Now in prison for having stolen a watch and pawned it to lay the money on a

horse. He can tell the names of the principal winners at racecourses for the last two years. Attributes his downfall to learning to bet on horses. Two imprisonments—both for theft with view of backing horses.

54. Age 39. Male. Parents honest. Education good; at school until 15. Went to labour in ironworks until 18, then joined the Army and learned to drink; was in five different regiments, from all of which he deserted; was ultimately discharged as an invalid. He is subject to epileptic fits. Through drink he was confined in an asylum six months. Has worked for two or three months without tasting drink. Eighteen imprisonments for drunkenness.

55. Age 43. Male. Parents honest. Fairly well educated. At school until 9; then in a mill until 16. Went to shipbuilding yard for four years; got one of his legs crushed and amputated. At 20 worked at sail making or repairing and took out a pedlar's licence. Married a pedlar at 26. Wife died three years after and prisoner took to drinking and going into bad company. Sometimes has to beg now. Three imprisonments for drunkenness.

56. Age 19. Male. Says parents honest. Very poorly educated; nominally at school until 14 but frequently played truant. Did odd farm work for two years; then went to mining and has continued at it. Married at 18 to mill girl. Drew money from colliery in name of another workman. Is weak-minded. Three imprisonments: theft, &c.

57. Age 49. Male. Parents honest. Prisoner was 2 years old at father's death. Mother married again. Poorly educated; at school until 10. Went to a coal mine for next ten years. Then got married and went to Australia. Remained for over

20 years acting chiefly as fireman on board ship. Had sunstroke. Was four times in lunatic asylum in Australia. After wife's death returned to this country and married again. Shortly after, in consequence of illness, started drinking to get temporary relief. Five imprisonments: theft and assault.

58. Age 65. Male. Says parents were honest. Very poorly educated; at school until 9. Accompanied father, who was a deep-sea fisherman, from 10 to 18. Married at 19; has ten children. After marriage continued for two or three years as fisherman; then started, and has continued, to work in a coal-mine. Drinks, and in bad company. Ten imprisonments: assault, &c.

59. Age 35. Male. Says parents were honest. Was 9 at mother's death. Very poorly educated; at school until 10; assisted father until 13. Was then apprenticed to a mechanical engineer, and has remained an engineer till the present time. Married at 25; wife acted as dress-maker, and a considerable sum of money was saved. They lived happily for six years; wife then fell into drinking habits and everything since has gone wrong; all savings spent and husband and wife now live apart. He is a good tradesman. First in prison in the middle of 1901. Three imprisonments for assault and breach of peace.

60. Age 36. Male. Says parents were honest. Received good education but would not attend day school. At 8 was sent to Industrial School for eight years. Was then three years a labourer in a nursery. Since 19 he has been doing odd jobs. A Militiaman. He learned to drink at 17, and for many years has rarely been sober for a fortnight. Has a bad stutter. Can work, but seems to prefer being drunk. Fifty-six imprisonments for drunkenness.

No. XXXVII.—Table showing the number of General Meetings of the Visiting Committees and visits paid by them to the Prisons during the year 1901.

Prisons.	Number of General Meetings.	Number of visits paid by one or more members.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	1	12
Ayr, . . . . .	3	11
Dumfries, . . . . .	4	22
Dundee, . . . . .	2	15
Edinburgh, . . . . .	12	38
Glasgow (Duke Street), . . . . .	2	25
Greenock, . . . . .	2	9
Inverness, . . . . .	1	15
Kirkwall, . . . . .	12	12
Lerwick, . . . . .	13	
Stornoway, . . . . .	13	13
Total, . . . . .	65	170

Inspections made by Visitors appointed by the Secretary for Scotland to Prisons at which there is no Statutory Visiting Committee.

Prisons.	Inspections.
Glasgow (Barrlinnie), . . . . .	2
Perth (General), . . . . .	13
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	5

No. XXXVIII.—Particulars regarding Fifty Prisoners in custody in Barlinnie General Prison, Glasgow, October 1901.

H.M. GENERAL PRISON,  
BARLINNIE, 4th November 1901.

GOVERNOR,—Herewith Reports on 50 Long-sentenced Prisoners, as called for by the Chairman of H. M. Prison Commissioners.

R. I. FORBES,  
Deputy Governor.

Number.	Age.	Education.	Drinking Habits.							Single, Married.	Trade or Occupation.
			Abstainer.	Non-Abstainer.	Drunkard.	At Time of Crime.			Drinking from Boyhood.		
						Sober.	Been drinking.	Drunk.			
1	21	Poor.	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	M.	Miner.
2	28	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	S.	Tailor.
3	27	"	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	S.	Labourer.
4	19	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	S.	Do.
5	26	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Hammerman.
6	28	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	M.	Ironfounder.
7	32	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	S.	Gasfitter.
8	29	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	S.	Fireman.
9	36	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	M.	Moulder.
10	26	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	S.	Labourer.
11	32	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	M.	Carter.
12	23	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	S.	Bottle Blower.
13	33	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	M.	Labourer.
14	40	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	M.	Carter.
15	38	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	S.	Labourer.
16	21	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	S.	Rivet Heater.
17	36	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Labourer.
18	20	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	S.	Millworker.
19	28	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Tailor.
20	42	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Labourer.
21	22	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Tailor.
22	31	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Labourer.
23	35	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	S.	Do.
24	35	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	M.	Shoemaker.
25	24	"	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	S.	Fireman.
26	39	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	S.	Carter.
27	48	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	M.	Tailor.
28	38	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	S.	Labourer.
29	52	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	M.	Bookbinder.
30	35	"	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	S.	Rivetter.
31	37	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	M.	Boot Finisher.
32	49	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	M.	Labourer.
33	38	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	M.	Hammerman.
34	29	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	M.	Tailor.
35	22	"	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	M.	Bricklayer.
36	33	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	S.	Labourer.
37	32	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	M.	Tailor.
38	22	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	S.	Labourer.
39	53	Very good.	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	M.	Traveller.
40	20	Poor.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	S.	Labourer.
41	21	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	S.	Miner.
42	35	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	S.	Labourer.
43	20	"	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	S.	Do.
44	44	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	S.	Do.
45	22	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	S.	Do.
46	24	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	S.	Tailor.
47	40	"	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	S.	Labourer.
48	22	"	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	M.	Shoemaker.
49	20	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	S.	Miner.
50	63	"	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	M.	Gardener.
Total,			3	11	36	17	17	16	24	18 M.	32 S.
Per cent.			6	22	72	34	34	32	48	36 M.	64 S.

Prominent points disclosed in investigations were:—

- That the great proportion drink to excess;
- That 34 per cent. of crimes were committed after the man had been drinking for some time, 32 per cent. when he was more or less in a state of intoxication, and 34 per cent. when sober. Only 6 per cent. of the total were abstainers. Some of the prisoners who admitted that they were drunkards, informed me that they carefully abstained from liquor for some time before committing some pre-arranged robbery, in order to ensure having their wits about them at the critical moment;
- That the number of crimes committed by men having an insatiable thirst for drink, simply in order to obtain the wherewithal to get more drink, is very great;
- That the number of those who began to drink as mere boys or youths is very notable: of those examined 48 per cent. had been drinking from boyhood;
- That, as far as can be believed, the unpremeditated crimes, or those committed on a sudden impulse, were under half of those deliberately planned or considered for any length of time. The smallness of the number of crimes committed by day only, as against those by night only, is a noticeable feature, as is also the number committed on Saturday nights after wages have been received and spent in drink. Love of the excitement of crime, and a hatred of honest work, are responsible for many of the crimes. Thirteen men said that they often steal when they are in no need of money at all.

R. I. FORBES,  
Deputy Governor.

BARLINNIE, 4th November 1901.

No. XXXIX.—Offences of prisoners received during Year (not including those transferred to other Prisons).

No.	CRIMES AND OFFENCES.	Total in 1901.			Average for 3 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	CLASS I. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
1	Murder, . . . . .	8	1	9	8	3	11
2	Attempts to Murder, &c., . . . . .	20	4	24	2	1	3
3	Culpable Homicide, . . . . .	32	11	43	27	8	35
4	Assaults, . . . . .	424	81	505	335	44	379
5	Assaults on, &c., Officers of Law, . . . . .	356	11	367	276	12	288
6	Assaults by Husbands on Wives, . . . . .	889	...	889	612	...	612
7	Culpable Neglect of Duty, . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	Intimidation and Molestation, . . . . .	8	1	9	5	1	6
9	Child Stealing, . . . . .	...	2	2	...	...	...
10	Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children, . . . . .	215	208	423	174	171	345
11	Procuring Abortion, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Concealment of Pregnancy, . . . . .	...	5	5	...	7	7
13	Incest, . . . . .	4	2	6	4	1	5
14	Unnatural Crimes, . . . . .	6	...	6	7	...	7
15	Attempts to Commit Unnatural Crimes, . . . . .	1	...	1	4	...	4
16	Rape, . . . . .	19	...	19	23	...	23
17	Assault with Intent to Ravish, . . . . .	51	...	51	46	...	46
18	Indecent Assault, . . . . .	75	...	75	79	...	79
19	Lewd and Libidinous Practices, . . . . .	50	...	50	58	...	58
20	Procuration, and other Criminal Law Amendment Act Offences, . . . . .	10	1	11	16	1	17
21	Bigamy, . . . . .	14	7	21	16	4	20
22	Other Crimes against the Person, . . . . .	6	...	6	6	...	6
	CLASS II. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
23	Theft by Housebreaking, . . . . .	492	29	521	456	24	480
24	Theft by Opening Lockfast Places, . . . . .	34	5	39	43	4	47
25	Housebreaking with Intent to Steal, . . . . .	176	3	179	95	2	97
26	Robbery, and Assaults with Intent, &c., . . . . .	262	37	299	206	18	224
27	Sending Menacing Letters, . . . . .	1	...	1	2	...	2
28	Other Crimes against Property with Violence, . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2
	CLASS III. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
29	Theft, . . . . .	3,942	1,250	5,192	3,413	1,109	4,522
30	Theft of Horses, Cattle, or Sheep, . . . . .	15	...	15	11	...	11
31	Reset, . . . . .	68	27	95	78	27	105
32	Breach of Trust and Embezzlement, . . . . .	116	2	118	102	2	104
33	Falsehood, Fraud, and Wilful Imposition, . . . . .	264	60	324	239	45	284
34	Offences in connection with Bankruptcy, . . . . .	3	...	3	5	...	5
35	Post Office Offences by Officials, . . . . .	2	...	2	7	...	7
	Other Crimes against Property without Violence—viz. :						
36	Intent to Steal, . . . . .	324	35	359	267	25	292
37	Found in Possession, . . . . .	7	5	12	8	9	17
38	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	...	...	...	8	1	9
	Carried forward, . . . . .	7,895	1,787	9,682	6,642	1,519	8,161

No. XXXIX.—Offences of prisoners received during Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	CRIMES AND OFFENCES.	Total in 1901.			Average for 3 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Brought forward, . . . . .	7,895	1,787	9,682	6,642	1,519	8,161
	CLASS IV. MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.						
39	Willful Fire-Raising, . . . . .	23	1	24	14	4	18
40	Culpable and Reckless Fire-Raising, . . . . .	5	1	6	5	...	5
41	Malicious Mischief, . . . . .	492	85	577	467	104	571
	CLASS V. FORGERY AND CRIMES AGAINST CURRENCY.						
42	Forgery and Uttering, . . . . .	17	1	18	13	4	17
43	Coining, . . . . .	1	...	1	2	...	2
44	Uttering or Possessing Counterfeit Coin, . . . . .		3	12	15	1	16
	CLASS VI. OTHER CRIMES NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.						
45	Crimes against the State and Public Order.	High Treason, . . . . .		...	...	...	...
46		Treason Felony, . . . . .		...	...	...	...
47		Mobbing and Rioting, . . . . .		2	6	...	6
48	Crimes against Public Justice.	Perjury and Subornation, . . . . .		5	35	9	44
49		Extortion by Officers, &c., . . . . .		...	...	...	...
50		Bribery of Voters, &c., . . . . .		...	...	...	...
51		Escape and Rescue, . . . . .		16	7	...	7
52		Other Crimes, &c., . . . . .		16	4	...	4
53	Poaching—by Night, . . . . .	10	...	10	15	...	15
54	Indecent Exposure, . . . . .	151	14	165	179	12	191
55	Habitual Drunkenness, . . . . .	6	16	22	...	...	...
56	Other Serious Crimes, . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
57	Other Minor Crimes, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS VII. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES.						
58	Adulteration of Food and Drugs Acts, . . . . .	...	1	1	1	...	1
59	Betting, Gaming, and Lotteries, . . . . .	35	...	35	26	...	26
60	Breach of the Peace, &c., . . . . .	15,949	6,586	22,535	15,672	7,563	23,235
61	Brokers (Licensed), Offences by, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1
62	Brothel Keeping, . . . . .	4	41	45	11	39	50
	Civil Imprisonment Act, 1882, Offences against:—						
63	Failure to Support Illegitimate Children, . . . . .	130	...	130	151	...	151
64	Failure to Support Wives, . . . . .	16	...	16	14	...	14
65	Failure to Support Parents, . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
66	Contempt of Court, . . . . .	14	8	22	14	9	23
67	Cruelty to Animals, . . . . .	51	1	52	43	...	43
68	Diseases of Animals Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
69	Dogs, Offences in Relation to, . . . . .	7	...	7	7	...	7
70	Drunkenness and Drunk and Incapable, not under Intoxicating Liquor Laws, . . . . .	10,848	7,181	17,529	8,502	6,798	15,300
71	Elementary Education Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	258	45	303	193	25	218
72	Explosives, Offences in Relation to, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishery Laws, Offences against:—						
73	Fresh-water Trout, . . . . .	4	...	4	3	...	3
74	Salmon, . . . . .	104	...	104	105	...	105
75	Sea-Fishery Offences, including Illegal Trawling, . . . . .	14	...	14	10	...	10
	Carried forward, . . . . .	35,585	15,777	51,362	32,157	16,088	48,245

No. XXXIX.—Offences of prisoners received during Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	CRIMES AND OFFENCES.	Total in 1901.			Average for 3 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.
	Brought forward, . . . . .	35,585	15,777	51,362	32,157	16,088	48,245
76	Furious and Reckless Driving, . . . . .	38	1	39	53	...	53
	Game Laws, Offences against:—						
77	Day Poaching, . . . . .	121	...	121	154	...	154
78	Illegal Buying and Selling of Game, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Poaching Prevention Act, and Unlawful Possession of Game, . . . . .	96	3	99	64	1	65
80	Night Poaching (first and second Offences), . . . . .	48	...	48	30	...	30
81	Ground Game Act, . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
82	Other Offences, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
83	Harbour Acts, Bye-Laws, and Regulations, Offences against, . . . . .	9	...	9	20	1	21
84	Housing of the Working Classes Act, Offences against, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Indecent Advertisements and Publications, . . . . .	9	...	9	6	1	7
86	Industrial Schools Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	4	1	5	1	1	2
	Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences against:—						
87	Drunkenness, and Drunk and Incapable, . . . . .	331	108	439	434	188	622
88	Drunk, or Drinking in a Shebeen, . . . . .	43	19	62	59	28	87
89	Disorderly Conduct in Licensed Houses, . . . . .	3	...	3	3	...	3
90	Refusing to quit Licensed Premises, . . . . .	7	1	8	16	2	18
91	Falsely Claiming to be Travellers, . . . . .	12	...	12	21	...	21
92	Breaches of Certificate, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	Trafficking without a Licence, . . . . .	414	61	475	126	56	182
94	Other Contraventions, . . . . .	3	1	4	1	...	1
	Labour Laws, Offences against, so far as not otherwise specially provided for:—						
95	Apprentice, Neglecting to Provide for, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Breaches of Contract, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Factory Acts, . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	1
98	Mines Acts, . . . . .	7	...	7	8	...	8
99	Offences under Truck Acts, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	Offences under Special Trade Acts, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	Shop Hours Act, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	Other Acts for Protection of Labour, . . . . .	1	...	1	1	...	1
103	Merchant Shipping Act, Offences against (other than those under Class I.), . . . . .	9	...	9	7	...	7
	Naval and Military Laws, Offences against:—						
	Army:—						
104	Deserters, . . . . .	801	...	801	858	...	858
105	False Attestation, Fraudulent Enlistment, &c., . . . . .	91	...	91	73	...	73
106	Other Offences, . . . . .	22	...	22	23	...	23
	Navy:—						
107	Deserters, . . . . .	28	...	28	30	...	30
108	Other Offences, . . . . .	44	...	44	31	...	31
109	Volunteers, . . . . .	3	...	3	...	...	...
110	Parks, Commons, and Open Spaces, Offences in Relation to, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9	9
	Carried forward, . . . . .	87,790	15,972	53,702	34,179	16,375	50,554



No. XXXIX.—Offences of prisoners received during Year, &c.—*continued.*

No.	CRIMES AND OFFENCES.	Total in 1901.			Average for 3 Previous Years.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Brought forward, . . . . .	37,730	15,972	53,702	34,179	16,375	50,554
	Pawnbrokers Acts, Offences against:—						
111	Offences by Pawnbrokers, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	1
112	Unlawful Pledging, . . . . .	2	1	3	1	...	1
113	Other Offences, . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
114	Pedlars Act, Offences against, . . . . .	62	24	86	46	15	61
	Penal Servitude and Prevention of Crimes Acts:—						
115	Offences by Licence-Holders, . . . . .	5	1	6	10	1	11
116	Offences by Supervisees, . . . . .	2	...	2	2	...	2
117	Special Offences by Twice Convicted Persons, . . . . .	33	1	34	31	2	33
	Police Acts, Bye-Laws and Regulations, Offences against (not provided for in separate headings)—viz.:						
118	Obscene Language, Indecent Conduct, &c. . . . .	3,794	3,016	6,810	1,733	1,460	3,193
119	Obstructing and Loitering, . . . . .	278	30	308	145	17	162
120	Committing a Nuisance, . . . . .	346	16	362	252	11	263
121	Miscellaneous, . . . . .	210	60	270	86	32	118
	Poor Law, Offences against:—						
122	Misbehaviour by Paupers, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	Neglecting to Maintain Family, &c., . . . . .	151	...	151	100	1	101
124	Stealing or Destroying Poorhouse Clothes, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Other Offences, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Prostitution (Prostitutes Loitering or Importuning), . . . . .	...	2,752	2,752	...	2,416	2,416
127	Railways, Offences in Relation to, and Breaches of Bye-Laws, . . . . .	23	...	23	41	1	42
128	Reformatory Schools Act, Offences against, . . . . .	2	...	2	...	4	4
129	Registration Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	3	4	7	5	1	6
130	Revenue and Excise Laws, Offences against, . . . . .	6	...	6	11	...	11
	Road Acts, &c., Offences against:—						
131	Bicycles, &c., . . . . .	3	...	3	2	...	2
132	Locomotives, . . . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...
133	Obstructions and Nuisances, . . . . .	4	...	4	15	2	17
134	Offences by Owners and Drivers of Carts, . . . . .	52	...	52	41	...	41
	Sanitary Law, Offences against:—						
135	Infectious Diseases, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	Public Health Act, . . . . .	...	7	7	46	10	56
137	Stage and Hackney Carriage Regulations, Offences against, . . . . .	4	1	5	9	...	9
138	Streets and Buildings, . . . . .	4	...	4	84	...	84
139	Tramway Act, Offences against, . . . . .	4	...	4	2	...	2
140	Vaccination Act, Offences against, . . . . .	15	...	15	17	...	17
	Vagrancy and Trespass Acts, Offences against:—						
141	Begging, &c., . . . . .	568	148	716	489	102	591
142	Lighting Fires without Consent of Owner, &c., . . . . .	40	19	59	22	6	28
143	Lodging without Consent of Owner, . . . . .	1,216	144	1,360	860	108	968
144	Other Offences, . . . . .	...	...	...	2	...	2
145	Weights and Measures Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	...	...	...	4	...	4
146	Wild Birds Protection Acts, Offences against, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	Other Offences, . . . . .	1	8	9	1	...	1
	Total, . . . . .	44,565	22,204	66,769	38,236	20,565	58,801

No. XL.—RETURN showing number of Prisoners who have taken advantage of the Act during the ended year 31st December 1901, together with the amount of fines paid.

PRISONS.	Number of Prisoners Released under this Act (including Prisoners portions of whose Fines were paid to Clerks of Court).		Whereof				Total Number of Days Remitted by Payment of Fines under Act.		Amount of Fines paid under Act.					
			Previously Convicted.		Not Previously Convicted.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Aberdeen, ... ..	167	82	79	59	88	23	1093	338	129	1	11	34	12	7
Ayr, ... ..	243	86	162	64	81	22	1889	493	167	0	2	33	13	1
Dumfries, ... ..	50	25	30	20	20	5	238	110	16	10	5	6	0	9
Dundee, ... ..	169	115	112	87	57	28	1451	489	121	19	5	36	3	3
Edinburgh, ... ..	415	145	282	120	133	25	2670	604	248	19	4	38	13	5
Glasgow (Barlinnie), ... ..	3532	...	2790	...	742	...	23567	...	1924	9	2	...	...	...
Do. (Duke Street), ... ..	225	1696	124	1341	101	355	2207	9214	183	10	1	648	5	10
Greenock, ... ..	341	155	213	132	128	23	1931	792	178	10	3	80	3	4
Inverness, ... ..	23	10	14	8	9	2	226	86	20	17	6	6	8	3
Perth (General), ... ..	154	112	181	107	23	5	1102	773	86	18	7	53	18	7
Stornoway, ... ..	10	1	...	...	10	1	385	4	81	0	2	0	5	8
Total, ... ..	5329	2427	3937	1938	1392	489	36759	12903	3158	17	0	938	4	9
Licensed Cells.														
Banff, ... ..	7	2	2	2	5	...	44	12	3	11	11	0	13	7
Campbeltown, ... ..	17	4	16	3	1	1	55	20	4	18	1	1	8	9
Dingwall, ... ..	1	4	...	2	1	2	6	13	0	18	0	0	16	6
Dunblane, ... ..	3	1	...	...	3	1	8	1	0	11	11	0	1	8
Dunfermline (County), ... ..	17	4	4	...	13	4	108	20	12	5	7	1	12	0
Do. (Burgh), ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	0	2	6
Dunoon, ... ..	10	1	1	...	9	1	68	1	5	18	4	0	1	6
Duns, ... ..	8	...	2	...	6	...	26	...	4	17	6	...	...	...
Elgin, ... ..	18	9	4	5	14	4	99	34	9	15	4	1	11	9
Falkirk, ... ..	31	11	3	5	28	6	194	69	15	2	6	4	16	8
Forfar, ... ..	22	2	15	2	7	...	164	5	41	12	0	0	6	3
Fort-William, ... ..	6	1	2	...	4	1	30	1	4	10	2	0	2	6
Haddington, ... ..	18	2	16	1	2	1	47	2	3	13	7	0	3	2
Hawick, ... ..	8	5	5	3	3	2	38	21	2	3	7	1	12	0
Inveraray, ... ..	4	1	1	...	3	1	8	12	2	13	2	0	2	10
Jedburgh, ... ..	5	2	3	2	2	...	16	10	2	0	0	0	13	9
Kirkcaldy, ... ..	41	21	19	12	22	9	156	71	13	18	9	18	3	...
Montrose, ... ..	13	3	7	1	6	2	134	26	10	18	5	1	5	4
Oban, ... ..	6	1	2	...	4	1	9	1	3	17	0	0	5	0
Stirling, ... ..	29	14	8	7	21	7	132	76	9	1	2	4	19	6
Stonehaven, ... ..	6	3	3	1	3	2	54	10	5	12	11	0	14	11
Edinburgh, ... ..	2	5	...	...	2	5	3	8	0	5	10	0	15	0
Huntly, ... ..	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	0	5	0	...	...	...
Lochgilthead, ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	0	18	6	...	...	...
Grand Total, ... ..	5604	2525	4051	1985	1553	540	38161	13318	3318	6	3	966	8	2
	8129		6036		2093		51479		4284 14 5					

No. XLI.—Report by Inspector for year ending 31st December 1901.

I beg to submit my Annual Report. In accordance with your instructions I have periodically visited and inspected the following prisons :—

Aberdeen,	Glasgow (Duke Street),
Ayr,	Greenock,
Dumfries,	Inverness,
Dundee,	Kirkwall,
Edinburgh,	Lerwick,
Glasgow (Barlinnie General),	Perth,
	Stornoway.

On my visits of inspection I have seen all the prisoners then in custody and so arranged that they had the opportunity of making any requests or complaints to me. Any such complaints I have carefully investigated, and if necessary brought to your notice. I have also investigated any other matters on which you have requested me to report, and have duly submitted the same to you, and called your attention to any other points I deemed desirable.

I have found the general cleanliness and orderly character of the prisons fully maintained, and in some cases improved. I think in this respect the cells and wards at Barlinnie show a considerable advance very creditable to the warders supervising the wards. The Male Division, Duke Street, is another case indicating distinct individual care. These I specially commend, but at all I can report I have found the cells tidy, neatly arranged, and proper care taken for the security, sanitation, and health of the prisoners.

In the first three months of the year an epidemic of smallpox at Glasgow, and latterly plague, caused considerable anxiety to the local prison staff. Every possible precaution was taken by the medical staff and the warders in general. No cases occurred in any of the prisons, or amongst the the prison officers.

I have frequently examined the diets and provisions, and have found the cooking carefully attended to.

The new scale of dietary is apparently satisfactory. It is certainly inducive to work being done by untried (untasked) prisoners. On the other hand it is probable that many of the short-sentence and often-committed prisoners no longer dread the short-commons of the former deterrent diet.

I am able to report the continued efficiency of the general staff at all the prisons and that the general conduct of the discipline and clerical staff has been fully maintained. All the prison duties have been carried out with zeal and ability, and the unprecedented influx of prisoners has been ably dealt with. In some instances leave has had to be postponed for a time, but all such incidents have been cheerfully met.

A few changes have occurred in the superior staff. The Governor of Perth General Prison, Lieut.-Col. Campbell, was transferred to Edinburgh Prison, the Governor of Dundee, Mr. Clarke, taking his place at Perth. Major Stewart, Deputy Governor, Barlinnie, was promoted to Dundee as Governor, and Major Forbes appointed Deputy Governor at Barlinnie in lieu. Mr. Cram, Governor at Aberdeen, was transferred to Greenock in lieu of Mr. Napier, retired; Mr. Grant, Head Warder at Peterhead, was promoted to Aberdeen as Governor, and Dr. Laurie was appointed Medical Officer of Greenock Prison in lieu of Dr. Black, deceased.

The changes in the warder staff have been as follows :—

	M.	F.
Promotions, . . . .	5	1
Reservist called out, . .	1	..
Transferred to Colonial Prison Service, . . . .	2	..
Retired on Pension, . .	5	1
„ to be married, . .	..	5
Probation not completed, .	16	5
Dismissed, . . . .	1	..
Resigned, . . . .	..	3
Total,	30	15

These changes and other arrangements involved the transfer to other prisons of 21 male and 11 female warders. The new appointments were 30 male and 18 female warders; of these there are still in the probation period 23 male and 15 female warders—9 male and 6 female being under three months' training. As probationers are not in excess of the fixed staff, a certain percentage form an inefficient portion thereof. With this exception I report the warder staff as efficient.

The clerical staff is also efficient, but is weak in one or two individual respects of which the Commissioners are aware.

The general health of the whole staff has been satisfactory throughout the year.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The number of deaths in prison was 17. Removals to hospitals for sick treatment, or liberated on account of sickness numbered 42; of these, 7 returned to prison to complete their period of sentence, 2 untried prisoners also returned, and 2 were still in hospital at the end of the year; 7 died (of whom 2 were untried), in hospital before expiry of sentences, making the total deaths of prisoners 24.

The Medical Officers have been most attentive to their duties in connection with the sick and complaining sick. The epidemic of smallpox and plague at Glasgow threw much extra anxiety and care on the staff as well as the strictest examination of all admissions.

As in former years Divine Service has been performed on Sundays at all, and daily prayers on week days (Saturdays excepted) at the larger prisons. These duties have been efficiently carried out by all prison Chaplains as well as by the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic visiting clergy, to whose special reports on each prison I beg to refer you.

Bible classes have been conducted for both male and female prisoners, and extended where possible. These classes have received general commendation from all the Governors, and have always been commended to me by all prison officers.

I think we should be again prepared to meet a considerable influx of prisoners during the summer months, and beg to refer you to my remarks in last year's Report on this matter.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, the percentage of punishments lower than last year. The most serious offences have been assaults on warders, wilful damage and destruction of prison property; resort to more or less severe punishment has, in such cases, been necessary.

Eight cases of attempted suicide have been reported.

The general industry of all the prisoners has been fully maintained, and, on the whole, suitable work has been obtainable without much trouble. To all prisoners whose sentences admitted, marks have been carefully awarded, according to their ability and industry, qualifying them for a gratuity on liberation.

The part-payment of fine system has considerably increased, and many more prisoners avail themselves of it. It is, I think, answerable for many more readmissions.

The Visiting Committees have held the usual statutory meetings, and members thereof have frequently visited the prisons.

I enclose separate reports on each prison.

I have also, in accordance with your instructions, visited the following police cells licensed for the detention of prisoners under Section 30 of the Prisons Act, 1877 :—

Banff,	Duns,
Campbeltown,	Elgin,
Dingwall,	Falkirk,
Dunblane,	Forfar,
Dunfermline (County),	Fort-William,
Do. (Burgh),	Galashiels,
Dunoon,	Haddington,

Hawick,  
Inveraray,  
Jedburgh,  
Kinross,  
Kirkcaldy,  
Lochmaddy,  
Montrose,

Oban,  
Port-Ellen,  
Portree,  
Stirling,  
Stonehaven,  
Thurso,  
Wigtown.

Also the police cells licensed for three days' detention under the Summary Procedure Act, 1864 :—

Fraserburgh,      Huntly,  
Lochgilthead.

I have found the above cells clean and orderly, the sanitary condition satisfactory, the stock of clothing and bedding (where provided) sufficient to meet all probable requirements.

The means of disinfecting clothing by fumigation is limited to a few and is not general.

I have found the official books and records carefully kept and posted to date.

The keepers in charge of the cells have reported to me that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, that punishment of any sort has been most exceptional, and that when resorted to full particulars have been duly noted in the Punishment Register, which I invariably inspect.

They also report to me that, whenever possible, all prisoners have been kept industriously employed.

Any cases of sickness have been duly attended by a local practitioner and recorded in the Register of Sickness.

The Keepers' Journals and Registers of Criminals have been carefully kept.

I have always seen all prisoners in custody on the date of my visits, and no complaints have been made to me.

Library books have been issued to all for the use of the prisoners.

Members of the local Visiting Committees have held the statutory meetings and visited the cells more or less frequently.

I have duly reported to you any special incidents connected with these cells.

stock in hand for prison use kept clean, and the supplies sufficient to meet all requirements.

I have found all the official books and records carefully kept. The Commissioners are aware of the weakness in the clerical department.

I have frequently examined the diets, found the provisions of good quality, and the cooking carefully attended to.

To prevent overcrowding, transfers were occasionally necessary throughout the year, and frequently so in May and June.

On recommendation of the Chaplain, with the sanction of the Commissioners, clauses (a) (b) Inst. 444 are suspended, and library books are now issued to prisoners within the first 14 days of sentence. I trust this privilege may be extended to all prisons.

Mr. James Grant (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties, physically and otherwise, and that they have zealously discharged them; that the prisoners generally have been industrious, and that there has been no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work. He states that there were no sudden fluctuations in numbers, but a considerable increase during the whole year, especially in the month of September.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Macdonald (Chaplain) states that the average time he spent in the prison was two hours and thirty-seven minutes on each of two week days, and fifty-six minutes on Sundays, his average number of visits to prisoners in their cells being 78 a week. Scripture is read in chapel at the week-day visitations, and on Sundays a short sermon is given in addition, encouraging to moral effort. At the visits to the prisoners in their cells, the Chaplain endeavours to rouse the better nature.

The Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman states that over an hour is usually spent weekly in the prison, when he sees and speaks to each Roman Catholic prisoner in his cell, instructing them according to their needs.

Dr. J. C. Ogilvie Will (Medical Officer) reports that the general health of the prisoners has been fairly good, and that the sanitary state of the prison has been excellent. The chief kinds of illness were influenza chronic alcoholism, venereal diseases, and dyspepsia. The Officers of the prison are in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

*Lady Visitors.*—The Governor reports that 49 visits were paid during the year by four Presbyterian Lady Visitors, and that these visits are most beneficial to the prisoners, a practical interest being taken in them while in prison, and also in promising cases on liberation.

*Bible Classes.*—The Presbyterian Sunday Bible Classes for males and females are carried on with good results; they appear to be appreciated by the prisoners, who consider it a privilege to be allowed to attend them. The average attendance at the classes has been—Males, 20; females, 14.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*—The number of cases dealt with during the year was 111—65 males and 46 females, assistance being given in the shape of gratuities, railway fares, work, food, clothing, &c. The Chaplain reports that of the cases dealt with regarding which he has information, 38 males and 20 females are doing well, and 22 males and 16 females returned to crime.

*Physical Drill.*—The Governor reports that this drill has been carried on daily for a short period, weather permitting, and has proved of great service in making the prisoners smarter in appearance and manners.

#### EXTRACTS from REPORTS on EACH PRISON.

##### ABERDEEN PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners, . . .	55	24	79

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

This prison has been kept in excellent order, clean and orderly in all departments, the cells tidy, neatly arranged with the regulation amount of bedding and other requirements. The prisoners have been properly clothed and industriously employed; suitable work for cell labour has been obtainable without difficulty, and the additions to the male division have given constant employment to others capable as masons, smiths, or carpenters, &c.

The Governor, Mr. James Cram, was transferred to Greenock Prison, 1st July, when Mr. James Grant (promoted from Head Warder, Peterhead) joined in lieu.

The stores have been kept neatly arranged, the

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardening.	1.5		1.5	29 6 10	
Knitting.		5.9	5.9	18 3 8	
Mat-Making and Fender-Making.	.2		.2		
Picking { Coir, Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla.	8.5	4.7	8.2	10 13 11	
Sack-Sewing.	26.6	3.3	29.9	129 11 4	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c.		.2	.2	1 2 9	
Sundry Manufactures.	.1		.1	1 15 1	
					190 13 7
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons.	1.2		1.2	37 11 2	
Carpenters and Joiners.	.1		.1	8 2 7	
Labourers.	7.9		7.9	164 16 11	
Painters and Glaziers.	.9		.9	21 2 7	
Plumbers and Gasfitters.	.01		.01	0 6 3	
Slaters and Plasterers.	.2		.2	6 5 2	
Smiths and Fitters.	.7		.7	21 18 2	
Stonebreaking.	.4		.4	8 6 11	
Whitewashers.	.6		.6	12 10 5	
					276 0 2
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work).	3.9	2.0	5.9	115 8 4	
Cooking.		1.8	1.8	35 4 3	
Repairing Clothing.	.7	1.3	2.0	39 2 6	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c.	.6		.6	11 14 9	
Repairing Shoes.	.2		.2	3 18 3	
Stoking, &c.	.5		.5	9 16 7	
Washing.		2.0	2.0	39 2 6	
					254 6 2
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment.	.2	.04	.24		
Disabled.	.1		.1		
Late Admissions.	5.2	2.3	8.0		
Untried—not working.	.1	.02	.13		
Sick.	.3	.2	.5		
Total.	55.71	24.56	80.27		720 19 11

One male prisoner attempted suicide on 29th October, 1901. He was found of unsound mind and sent to a lunatic asylum.

Mr. John Scott (Governor) reports that the officers are fully qualified for their duties, physically and otherwise, and have performed them zealously. The prisoners have been industrious, and there has been less difficulty than formerly in finding them suitable and remunerative work. 150 males and 131 females were transferred to other prisons owing to insufficient accommodation in Ayr Prison.

The Rev. William Walker (Chaplain) states that he spends more than twenty minutes daily in the prison, excluding Sundays.

The Rev. D. Collins (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he spends about two hours weekly in the prison, visiting the Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells. Besides public weekly instruction, prisoners are instructed in their cells. The temperance pledge is frequently administered, and special attention is given to juveniles and first offenders. Choir practice has been instituted and satisfactory progress made.

Dr. A. Rowand (interim Medical Officer) states that the general health of the prisoners and the sanitary state of the prison are satisfactory, the cases of illness having been mainly due to constitutional causes, exposure, and alcoholism. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health, and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

Lady Visitors.—The Governor reports that the prison is visited by Protestant and Roman Catholic ladies. Of the Protestant Visitors, there are two Presbyterians and one officer of the Salvation Army. There are two Roman Catholic Visitors. The numbers of visits made by these ladies during the year were :—

- |                                    |    |
|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Presbyterians,                  | 73 |
| 2. Lady officer of Salvation Army, | 40 |
| 3. Roman Catholics,                | 47 |

The Governor is of opinion that all the Lady Visitors take a real practical interest in their work, with, he hopes, beneficial results.

Bible Classes.—Presbyterian Bible Classes continue to be held in both departments, the average attendance being 46 males and 12 females. So interesting have these classes proved that there has not been on any day a single absentee Protestant prisoner. The Governor states that the prisoners enter with spirit into both the singing of hymns and reading of the Bible.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The number of prisoners dealt with who were liberated from this prison was 128—all by the Ayr Society.

Physical Drill.—This is given as regularly as possible to a selected number of male prisoners.

AYR PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners,	76	23	99

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—  
This prison has been kept in excellent order. Fixed hinged bedsteads have been fitted in all the cells, which have now been repainted, so that the general appearance of cleanliness, neatness, and order has been greatly improved.  
I have always found the cells orderly and properly furnished with the regulation amount of bedding, &c. ; the prisoners properly clothed and industriously employed, the stores neatly arranged and the supplies sufficient to meet all requirements. Work of a suitable character has been obtainable.  
The official records and books have been carefully kept and recorded to date.  
I have found the provisions of good quality, and the cooking carefully attended to.  
An isolated cell has been constructed in a convenient position suitable for either male or female prisoners who may persist in noisy and outrageous conduct.  
Occasional transfers were necessary to prevent overcrowding and association, on account of insufficient cell accommodation to meet the requirements of the district.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpet-Beating, . . . . .	2.9		2.9	65 2 6	
Knitting, . . . . .		1.5	1.5	1 13 6	
Mat-Making and Fender-Making, . . . . .	28.4		28.4	139 10 8	
Picking { Cotton, Wool, and Hair, . . . . .	1.3	7.5	8.8	26 8 9	
{ Colr, Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla, . . . . .	2.0		2.0	7 14 0	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	13.5	.3	13.8	39 18 10	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	4.5		4.5	30 19 3	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c., . . . . .		.5	.5	3 10 2	
Washing, . . . . .		1.0	1.0	12 4 0	
<b>In Buildings, &amp;c.:—</b>					326 1 8
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	.6		.6	18 14 5	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	.8		.8	24 19 2	
Labourers, . . . . .	1.4		1.4	29 2 5	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	.9		.9	21 1 2	
Slaters and Plasterers, . . . . .	.2		.2	6 4 10	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	.5		.5	15 12 0	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	.3		.3	6 4 10	
<b>Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—</b>					121 18 10
Attending Sick Prisoners, . . . . .	.2		.2	4 13 7	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	6.1	2.0	8.1	157 19 0	
Cooking, . . . . .		1.2	1.2	28 8 0	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	1.0	1.7	2.7	52 13 0	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	.3		.3	5 17 0	
Stocking, &c., . . . . .	.3		.3	5 17 0	
Washing, . . . . .		2.8	2.8	54 12 0	
<b>Non-Effective:—</b>					304 19 7
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	.2	.2	.4		
Disabled, . . . . .	1.7	1.0	2.7		
Late Admissions, . . . . .	6.2	2.7	8.9		
Untried—not working, . . . . .	2.7	.2	2.9		
Sick, . . . . .	.9	.1	1.0		
<b>Total,</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>99.6</b>		<b>753 0 1</b>

separate days. The prisoners are visited in their cells, about 20 being specially spoken to every week. The Sunday morning service is used for religious instruction, which is also given, along with secular advice, when visiting during the week.

The Rev. Daniel O'Brien (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that his average number, weekly, of visits to prisoners in their cells is five. He gives about one hour per week to instruction of prisoners in common, and at times a short instruction to prisoners in their cells. The Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Sisters of Charity assist men and women respectively on discharge from prison.

Dr. A. D. MacDonald (Medical Officer) states that the general health of the prisoners has been very good, and the sanitary state of the prison excellent. The chief kinds of illness were epilepsy, threatened abortion, urethral stricture, and alcoholism. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health, and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

*Lady Visitors.*—There are three Lady Visitors—two Presbyterians and one Roman Catholic. During the year the numbers of visits paid were as follows :—

Presbyterian, . . . . .	36
Roman Catholic, . . . . .	46

The Governor states with regard to the Presbyterian Visitors that prisoners are visited in their cells, and that the instruction given is chiefly religious. Prisoners requiring it are assisted with money and clothing, and the young and hopeful cases are visited at their homes after discharge, to assist, if possible, in preventing them from returning to crime. The Roman Catholic lady visits prisoners of her denomination in their cells, and does what she can to reform them. Assistance is also given after discharge to prisoners requiring it.

*Bible Classes.*—There are two classes for Protestant prisoners—one for males and one for females—with average attendances of 32 and 4 respectively. The Bible is read and explained, and prisoners are asked to repeat texts. Great readiness is shown to attend these classes, and the teachers are hopeful that much good is being done.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*—The Society at Dumfries was discontinued on 13th November 1901, for want of funds. Nine male prisoners were assisted before that date in the year 1901 by the Society, but, as work has been plentiful in the district, there has not been the same need to assist men to find employment. The members of the late Society will endeavour to collect a few pounds annually to assist destitute prisoners on liberation.

*Physical Drill.*—The Governor reports that all prisoners who are fit for this drill are exercised in it for about fifteen minutes daily, and that the results are satisfactory.

#### DUMFRIES PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . . . M. F. T.  
40 7 47

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

The cleanliness and good order at this prison have been fully maintained.

Hinged bedsteads and fixed tables have been fitted in all the cells.

I have always found the prisoners industriously employed, properly clothed, the cells neat and clean, and the stores in excellent order. The supplies have been sufficient to meet all requirements.

The official books and records have been carefully kept, and I have found them always posted up to date.

I have examined the diets, found the provisions of excellent quality and the cooking carefully attended to.

Mr. A. M'Ghee (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties and have performed them zealously, also that the prisoners have been industrious, and that there has been no difficulty in finding them suitable and remunerative work.

The Rev. D. M. Slesser (Chaplain) states that he spends three hours per week in the prison on three

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures :—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Picking Cotton, Wool, and Hair, . . . . .	1·3	.	1·3	8 9 7	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	8·9	1·8	10·7	73 5 0	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	16·6	.	16·6	156 18 9	
Sundry Manufactures, . . . . .	2·6	.	2·6	33 18 2	
					272 11 6
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	·1	.	·1	3 2 7	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	·3	.	·3	9 7 10	
Labourers, . . . . .	·4	.	·4	6 6 11	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	·2	.	·2	4 13 11	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	·3	.	·3	9 7 10	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	·2	.	·2	4 3 6	
					39 2 7
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	3·5	·6	4·1	80 4 2	
Cooking, . . . . .	.	1·1	1·1	21 10 5	
Gardening and Labouring, . . . . .	1·1	.	1·1	21 10 5	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	·3	1·3	1·6	31 6 0	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	·3	.	·3	6 17 4	
Stoking, &c., . . . . .	·5	.	·5	9 13 7	
Washing, . . . . .	.	1·5	1·5	29 6 10	
					199 10 9
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	·1	.	·1	.	
Disabled and Idle, . . . . .	·6	.	·6	.	
Late Admissions, . . . . .	1·7	·8	2·5	.	
Untried—not working, . . . . .	·7	.	·7	.	
Sick, . . . . .	·1	·1	·2	.	
Total, . . . . .	39·8	7·2	47	.	511 4 10

DUNDEE PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of prisoners, . . . . .	112	48	160

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—  
The Governor, Mr. Clarke, was transferred to Perth prison, 1st March, 1901. Major William Stewart, Deputy-Governor at Barlinnie, was promoted to take charge as Governor, 27th March, 1901.  
This prison has been kept clean and orderly in all departments. I have always found the prisoners properly clothed and industriously employed, the cells tidy and properly furnished.  
Overcrowding has been avoided.  
I have frequently examined the diets, found the cooking properly attended to and the provisions of good quality.  
The official books and records have been carefully kept and recorded to date.  
There was one attempted suicide, that of a male prisoner in May.  
In both the male and female divisions it would be very desirable to have the locks on the cell doors assimilated throughout each division.  
The storage accommodation has been increased, and will now meet the requirements. All the alterations are not quite complete.  
The addition of outside closets in the female exercise yard would be an improvement.  
During my visit to the prison, 26th December, 1901, the sudden death of a male prisoner took place. This was a practical illustration to me of the convenience and necessity of telephonic communication with the Medical Officer. It should also be specially considered that the nature of the chief industry (sack sewing), being obtained from various large firms, could, if the prison was on the telephone system, be more certainly and surely arranged for than by correspondence, which involves loss of time and sometimes loss of the opportunity, the work, and the money.

Major W. Stewart (Governor) reports that the staff is fully efficient, and that the duties have been zealously performed. The prisoners have been very industrious, and, as a rule, work is easy to get.  
The Rev. D. R. Robertson (Chaplain) states that the average time he spent in the prison was 2 hours 35 minutes weekly—his visits per week to prisoners in their cells numbering from 20 to 25. Divine service is conducted, and Bible classes for males and females are held on Sundays. He visits all prisoners who are not Episcopalians or Roman Catholics in their cells. He states that as a rule prisoners have acquired such knowledge of the essentials of religion as is necessary : he endeavours to stimulate them to do what they already know.  
The Rev. John Doherty (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he spends about two hours weekly in the prison. He visits and gives good advice to as many male prisoners as he can conveniently see during the time he spends in the prison on Saturdays. Divine service is held each Sunday morning, lasting for three-quarters of an hour, and consisting of Mass followed by a short instruction.  
The Rev. K. Mackenzie (Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman) states that one of the clergy of St. Paul's visits all Episcopalian prisoners in their cells each week, the duty usually occupying one or two hours. A service is held every Sunday at 2 p.m., with a sermon. Divine service is also held on special week days, such as Christmas Day and Good Friday.  
Dr. A. M. Stalker (Medical Officer) reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good, and the sanitary state of the prison all that could be desired. The chief kinds of illness were influenza, valvular heart disease, rheumatism, chronic and acute alcoholism, and tonsillitis, the principal causes being alcoholic habits with privation, irregular life, and insufficient and imprudent feeding. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.  
STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—  
*Lady Visitors.*—There are 10 Presbyterian Lady Visitors, who during the year paid 154 visits to the prison. Their report for the past year, is given below.  
*Report on Prison Visiting.*—The visiting of the female prisoners has been regularly carried through during the year, two visits being made each week, one by a member of the Visiting Committee, and one by Mrs. Smith, the matron of Ferry Road Home. These visits are eagerly anticipated by the majority of the prisoners. The kindly advice and word of encouragement, the useful gift of clothing, and the timely visit after discharge prove to many of these poor women the stepping-stones to better things. 35 women were met at the prison gate upon their discharge and taken to the Ferry Road Home. Work, lodgings, and new clothing are frequently found, and every encouragement is given to the inmates to reform.  
Four Sisters of Mercy visited the female Roman Catholic prisoners during the year 64 times, and report that in some cases they were successful in bringing them to lead better lives.  
*Bible Classes.*—Protestant Bible classes were held in both departments of the prison, the average attendances being 35 males and 20 females. Sixteen ladies conduct the class for females in rotation. Mr. Harris, who conducts the class for males, states that during the later months of the year the average attendance has risen to 60 ; three-quarters of an hour is occupied in reading, prayer, an evangelistic address, and praise. The sing-

ing is much appreciated, and is heartily taken up by the men. Unbroken attention prevails throughout.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.*—352 prisoners liberated from Dundee Prison were assisted by the local Aid Society in the year, and, in addition, 190 prisoners were on discharge assisted by the Salvation Army, receiving breakfast, lodging, or further help, and 30 were sent to the Ladies' Union Home.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul interests itself in looking after any prisoner who seeks its assistance.

The Sisters of Lawside Convent are ever ready to help any female prisoner who is anxious to better herself.

*Physical Drill.*—For six months of the year this drill was carried on regularly, but the Governor reports that, owing to the grounds being overlooked by workmen employed on the roof of the adjoining electric station, this form of exercise was suspended: it has now been resumed.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
<b>In Manufactures:—</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knitting, . . . . .		8	8	1 15 5	
Picking { Colr. Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla, . . . . .	22.7	1.6	24.8	68 15 0	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	60.2	25.4	85.6	442 5 4	
Shoemaking, . . . . .				0 15 0	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c., . . . . .		3	3	4 11 2	
Sundry Manufactures, . . . . .				0 4 8	
<b>In Buildings, &amp;c.:—</b>					518 6 7
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	2		2	6 4 10	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	8		6	18 14 5	
Labourers, . . . . .	3.1		3.1	64 9 7	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	2.1		2.1	49 2 10	
Slaters and Plasterers, . . . . .	1		1	3 2 5	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	3		3	9 7 2	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	1		1	2 1 7	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	5		5	10 8 0	
<b>Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—</b>					163 10 10
Attending Sick Prisoners, . . . . .	1		1	2 6 10	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	10.5	5.0	15.5	302 5 0	
Cooking, . . . . .		1.2	1.2	23 8 0	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	8	2.3	3.1	60 9 0	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	7		7	13 13 0	
Washing, . . . . .		5.0	5.0	97 10 0	
<b>Non-Effective:—</b>					499 11 10
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	6	6	1.2		
Disabled, . . . . .	6	1.2	1.8		
Late Admissions, . . . . .	6.4	4.0	10.4		
Untried—not working, . . . . .	2.1	8	2.9		
Sick, . . . . .	9	3	1.2		
<b>Total,</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>161.1</b>		<b>1181 9 3</b>

#### EDINBURGH PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . . . M. F. T. 253 94 347

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states:—

On 17th January Lieut.-Col. John Campbell joined as Governor on transfer from Perth Prison.

On my visits of inspection I have found the prisoners properly clothed and industriously employed, the cells furnished with the regulation bedding and other articles.

The washing industry, commenced in 1900, has developed in a very successful manner; additional drying accommodation is needed. The work gives constant and desirable employment to an increasing number of female prisoners, and its success is largely due to the careful supervision of the matron and other warders.

I have found the stores conveniently arranged, kept in an orderly manner, and the supplies sufficient to meet all requirements.

Unnecessary association has been avoided, though the numbers have at times been high.

Four attempts at suicide were reported.

All the official books and records have been carefully kept, and I have always found them posted to date.

I have frequently examined the diets, found the cooking and baking carefully attended to and the provisions of good quality.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties physically and otherwise, and have been zealous in the performance of them. The prisoners have, as a rule, been industrious.

The Rev. R. Blair, D.D. (Chaplain), states that he or his assistant spent from three to four hours daily at the prison, most of the time being devoted to visiting prisoners in their cells. The number of such visits varies from 180 to 200 per week. Every morning in the chapel a service is held consisting of prayers, with reading of Scripture, praise, and occasional exposition. A regular service is conducted every Sunday.

The Rev. Allan T. Cameron (Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman) states that, including the Sunday service, he spends about three hours weekly in the prison, and visits the Episcopalian prisoners in their cells once a week.

Instruction is given in Church Catechism, special stress being laid on the ten Commandments.

The Rev. Charles Mc'Ghee (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he spends five hours at the prison weekly. Each Roman Catholic prisoner is visited once a week, and instruction and advice are given. At the Sunday service a sermon is delivered.

Dr. Henry Hay (Medical Officer) reports that the general health of the prisoners has been good, although there has been a larger amount of sickness owing to the greater number of prisoners. The chief kinds of illness were alcoholism, debility, wounds and colds, due chiefly to irregular living or constitutional causes. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their full duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.:—

*Lady Visitors.*—The Presbyterian female prisoners were visited 187 times by six Lady Visitors. Three Lady Visitors paid 46 visits to the Episcopalian female prisoners. Two Sisters of Mercy have paid 46 visits to the Roman Catholic female prisoners.

The Lady Visitors to the Presbyterian prisoners state that they have put several young girls under the care of a minister or missionary, have induced some females to go into "Homes," and by occasional visits have encouraged them to stay there, have obtained situations for some servants, and know of several who are doing well. Several girls have been sent home to their parents. Little difficulty has been found in getting employment for single women on liberation if they are willing to work. These ladies believe that much good has been done, especially amongst first offenders, and that the women learn to look upon the Visitors as friends.

One of the Lady Visitors to the Episcopalian prisoners reports that it appears quite hopeless to attempt to get those who have been born to a raving life to settle down to any steady employment, especially where drink is added to the desire for freedom. Miss Dear, the matron of the Rescue Shelter, called at the prison once a week to instruct nursing mothers as to how their children should be kept and nursed, and to advise them to set their children a good example. She found the mothers always attentive and much interested. Twenty-two cases were received into the Shelter from the prison during the year, and some are doing well.



The Roman Catholic Lady Visitors report that all the prisoners they have had to deal with have been inebriates. These prisoners have been urged to amend their lives, and some of them have been put into rescue homes.

**Bible Classes.**—Sunday Bible classes for Protestant prisoners were held both in the male and female departments. On an average 35 males and about 30 females attended these classes. Mr. Robertson, late agent of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, who conducted the men's Bible class for the greater part of the year, states that at every meeting prisoners engaged heartily in the singing, each man in turn read a verse of scripture, and, as a rule, all listened to the gospel address which was delivered with marked attention, and, as Mr. Robertson believes, in many cases with the very best results. The lady who conducts the class for females reports that the interest and attention of the women who attend seem all that could be desired. Every effort is taken to make the time during which the class lasts pleasant and helpful.

**Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.**—The Edinburgh Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society assisted 314 prisoners liberated from Edinburgh prison during the year—221 males and 93 females. The Chaplain from his own private resources assisted a number of discharged prisoners. The Church Army Labour Home received a number of men on liberation, with satisfactory results. Many cases of Roman Catholics have been efficiently dealt with on discharge by the Visiting Sisters, and also by the Brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul.

**Physical Drill.**—This drill has been given to prisoners who are fit, and the Governor considers the exercise good.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpentry, Smithing, &c., . . . . .				1 17 9	
Knitting, . . . . .		5 0	5 0	12 10 8	
Mail-Bag Making, . . . . .	4	6 0	7 3	67 7 5	
Mat and Fender-Making, . . . . .	68 0		68 0	546 0 3	
Picking Cotton, Wool, Hair, . . . . .					
Coir, Rope, Flax, Hemp, . . . . .	53 5	4 0	57 5	86 19 4	
Manilla, and Oakum, . . . . .	42 3	23 3	67 6	353 4 2	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	1 4	4 0	5 4	41 17 7	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c., . . . . .		4 0	4 0	105 10 4	
Washing, . . . . .	11 7	1 0	12 7	62 0 10	
Sundry Manufactures, . . . . .					
In Buildings, &c. —					1967 8 4
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	5		5	15 13 0	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	9		9	28 3 5	
Labourers, . . . . .	3 3		3 3	68 17 2	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	1 3		1 3	30 10 4	
Plumbers and Gasfitters, . . . . .	3		3	9 7 10	
Slaters and Plasterers, . . . . .	4		4	12 10 5	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	1 3		1 3	56 6 10	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	3		3	16 13 10	
Tinmiths, . . . . .	1		1	3 2 7	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	4	3	7	14 12 2	
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					255 17 7
Attending Sick Prisoners, . . . . .	7	1	8	18 15 7	
Baking, . . . . .	1 0		1 0	27 7 9	
Bookbinding, . . . . .	1 0		1 0	19 11 3	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	16 7	9 3	26 0	508 12 6	
Cooking, . . . . .	6 6		6 6	128 2 3	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	1 8	10 6	12 4	242 11 6	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c., . . . . .	2		2	3 18 3	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	6		6	11 14 9	
Stoking, &c., . . . . .	2 6		2 6	50 17 3	
Washing, . . . . .		13 1	13 1	256 5 4	
Non-Effective:—					1268 16 5
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	1 2	1	1 3		
Disabled, . . . . .	7 3	1 4	8 7		
Late Admissions, . . . . .	18 7	8 4	27 1		
Untried—not working, . . . . .	9 4	5	9 9		
Sick, . . . . .	2 1	1 0	3 1		
Total, . . . . .	257 0	95 0	352 0		2792 2 4

GLASGOW (BARLINNIE GENERAL) PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . . . MALES. 898

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states:—

Major R. I. Forbes was appointed Deputy Governor, and joined on 10th April 1901, in lieu of Major W. Stewart, promoted to be Governor, Dundee Prison.

Several changes have occurred by transfers, resignations, and retirements in the warder staff. At the close of the year 12 warders had not completed the full probation period, of these three were still in the first three months of that period.

The general cleanliness and good order of the prison has progressed in a marked degree. This is apparent throughout the discipline department—in the cells, wards, bathrooms, wash-house, kitchen, workshops, &c.

I again have to specially commend the cleanliness and order maintained in the reception department, where increasing numbers have had to be dealt with, and this is most creditable to the warders in charge of the department.

The cleanliness and order maintained in the hospital wards is excellent.

I have at all times found the prisoners properly clothed and industriously employed. The exercise yards and closet accommodation connected therewith have been improved. Good work, very suitable as a prison labour, has been done in levelling the land outside, making it suitable for cropping, and in quarry work, improvements in the general surroundings and approaches to the prison.

On a few occasions the influx of prisoners was beyond the accommodation, and association of a few for a day or two was unavoidable. Considerable numbers of transfers were necessary, mostly to Perth Prison.

The official books and records have been carefully kept, and I have found them duly posted up to date.

The stores have been kept in good order, but a suitable outside store is needed for sacks, hemp, hair, &c., which now crowds the prison wards.

The supplies for prison use have been sufficient, and all extra requirement promptly obtained.

I have frequently examined the diets, found the provisions of excellent quality, the cooking and baking carefully attended to. Since the boilers have been removed the kitchen has improved in cleanliness and order.

No suicides, escapes, or attempts have occurred.

Mr. A. Thomson (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties and have been zealous in the performance of them. Suitable employment has been found for the prisoners without much difficulty, but work obtained from employers of labour is less remunerative, owing to the cost of carriage, &c., than it otherwise would be. There was the usual increase in the number of prisoners during New-Year and Fair Holidays, and a steady growth throughout the year in the numbers admitted—excessive drinking being the probable cause.

The Rev. John White (Chaplain) states that he or his assistant spent 25 hours per week, on an average, at the prison. Nearly 500 visits a week were paid to prisoners in their cells. Morning prayers are held in the halls. There is Divine service in the chapel on Sunday.

The Rev. J. F. Smith (Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman) states that, as a rule, he sees all newly admitted Episcopalian prisoners, and, after them, special cases amongst the longer-sentenced prisoners. An address is given at the service on Sundays, and instruction is given privately as opportunity offers.

The Rev. P. B. M'Mullen (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he spends about three and a half hours in the prison daily. His average number weekly of visits to prisoners in their cells is about 200.

Dr. J. Maxtone Thom (Resident Medical Officer) states that the health of the prisoners has been fairly good, but that there have been more than the usual number of severe cases of illness. The sanitary state of the prison has been satisfactory. The chief kinds of illness were influenza, phthisis, pneumonia, bronchitis, diseases of alimentary canal, delirium tremens, abscesses, &c., mostly caused by exposure and alcoholic excess. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with holding Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

**Bible Classes.**—During the year Bible classes for Protestants were conducted by five teachers, and the average total attendance of prisoners was 160. The teachers state that the work in connection with these classes during the year has been exceptionally interesting, and that the attentive interest of the prisoners has been maintained. Visitation by the teachers in the cells is much appreciated by the prisoners. The teachers have met many men at the prison gate, and helped them into new companionships: the results have been far beyond their expectations, especially amongst "habituals," a number of whom are now living the Christian life.

**Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.**—The Glasgow Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society assisted 2495 prisoners liberated from Barlinnie General Prison during the past year.

**Physical Drill.**—240 prisoners are, on an average, given physical drill every working day, weather permitting.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baking . . . . .	6.6	.	6.6	180 15 2	
Carpentry, Smithing, &c. . .	5.1	.	5.1	43 10 3	
Fender-Making . . . . .	12.2	.	12.2	135 18 7	
Gardening and Pig-feeding .	23.8	.	23.8	510 6 11	
Malt-Bag Making . . . . .	8.6	.	8.6	260 15 2	
Mat-Making . . . . .	188.0	.	188.0	847 2 3	
Cotton and Wool . . . .	3.4	.	3.4	4 3 4	
Hair . . . . .	72.2	.	72.2	216 18 0	
Picking . . . . .					
Cofr, Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla . . . . .	55.8	.	55.8	109 19 5	
Oakum . . . . .	31.9	.	31.9	30 0 9	
Sack Sewing and Repairing .	15.2	.	15.2	45 12 0	
Shoemaking . . . . .	6.7	.	6.7	142 6 5	
Stonebreaking and Masonry .	70.0	.	70.0	266 11 8	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c. .	7.5	.	7.5	220 7 4	
Sundry Manufactures . . . .	2.6	.	2.6	13 19 3	3028 6 6
<b>In Buildings, &amp;c. :—</b>					
Bricklayers and Masons . .	10.8	.	10.8	338 0 10	
Carpenters and Joiners . .	4.6	.	4.6	143 19 7	
Labourers . . . . .	110.9	.	110.9	2314 2 3	
Painters and Glaziers . . .	7.7	.	7.7	180 15 2	
Plumbers and Gasfitters . .	2.0	.	2.0	62 12 0	
Slaters and Plasterers . . .	1.2	.	1.2	37 11 2	
Smiths and Fitters . . . . .	2.3	.	2.3	71 19 10	
Stonebreaking . . . . .	28.8	.	28.8	600 19 2	
Tinsmiths . . . . .	.2	.	.2	6 5 2	
Whitewashers . . . . .	4.0	.	4.0	83 9 4	3839 14 6
<b>Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—</b>					
Bookbinding . . . . .	2.9	.	2.9	56 14 7	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work) . . . . .	110.7	.	110.7	2165 11 4	
Cooking . . . . .	15.0	.	15.0	298 8 9	
Repairing Clothing . . . . .	17.3	.	17.3	338 8 7	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c. . . . .	.9	.	.9	17 12 1	
Repairing Shoes . . . . .	3.3	.	3.3	64 11 1	
Stoking, &c. . . . .	3.4	.	3.4	66 10 3	
Washing . . . . .	30.5	.	30.5	596 13 1	3599 9 9
<b>Non-Effective :—</b>					
Awaiting or under Punishment . . . . .	3.5	.	3.5	.	
Disabled . . . . .	11.7	.	11.7	.	
Late Admissions . . . . .	66.7	.	66.7	.	
Sick . . . . .	7.1	.	7.1	.	
<b>Total,</b>	<b>905.1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>905.1</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>10467 10 9</b>

# GLASGOW (DUKE STREET) PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, M. F. T. 139 360 499

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

A few changes have occurred in the warder staff. Three female warders have not yet completed the first three months of their probation, and one male and four female warders were still in the probation period at the close of the year.

The general cleanliness and good order has been fully maintained; this is markedly apparent in the male division, where the cells, wards, and hospital wards have been repainted and renovated, and have been kept in excellent order—very creditable to the Head Warder and the warder staff in general.

In the female division an improved hospital ward with a suitable bath and closet attached has been formed. The enlargement of some of the cell windows in A Hall has been a great improvement to the ventilation and lighting of those cells. In C Hall the construction of outside gas-boxes, and fitting the cells with hinged bedsteads, tables, &c., has been taken in hand. Such alterations have necessitated a certain amount of dust, but I have always found the whole division kept in excellent order, and the utmost cleanliness possible observed.

The reception department has been kept in excellent order, very creditable to the warders in charge, as a considerable increase in the number of admissions had to be dealt with.

On my visits of inspection I have always found all prisoners, male and female, properly clothed and industriously employed, the cells clean and orderly, and properly furnished with the regulation bedding, &c.

I have found the stores clean and orderly, stock neatly arranged, and sufficient to meet all requirements.

The official records and books have been carefully kept and duly posted up to date.

I have frequently examined the diets, found the provisions of good quality, and the cooking carefully attended to. The kitchen has been more conveniently arranged.

Excellent results have been obtained by washing for outside customers. Custom is increasing, and, with the enlargement of the laundry (now in progress), can be easily dealt with.

One case of attempted suicide of a female prisoner on 5th October was reported.

An increasing number of prisoners were admitted, and several transfers were necessary to other prisons—mostly to Perth.

Colonel C. E. Macaulay (Governor) reports that, with the exception of eight probationers not fully qualified—one male and seven females—all the officers of the prison are fully qualified for their duties, and have been zealous in the performance of them. The prisoners have been fairly industrious. At times during the year there was some difficulty in finding suitable work, and, with the exception of washing for outside customers, very little of the work done yields much profit. Steps are being taken with a view to largely increase the washing industry. 1901 was a record year for commitments of females.

The Rev. John Alexander (Resident Chaplain) states that he visits prisoners in their cells once a week, the sick daily (and in serious cases oftener), and first offenders, the aged, and special cases more frequently than ordinary cases. Morning prayers are held and the Scriptures are expounded. There is Divine service on Sundays. The Chaplain and the Scripture Reader make a point of exhorting the prisoners, and they also read the Bible to them. He exchanged pulpits with various ministers; was assisted at different times by ministers, and found such to be of advantage to one

and all. Lectures on the effects of alcohol on the human body were given by the agent of a temperance association, and were much appreciated.

Progress has been made in the education of prisoners, although the short time many are under instruction does not admit of them passing from one standard to a higher.

The Very Rev. Dean Reid (Visiting Episcopal Clergyman) states that he spends four hours weekly at the prison. Divine service is held on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

The Rev. Cornelius M'Grath (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he visits in their cells all the Catholic prisoners at least once a week, and very often twice. He pays particular visits in special cases, such as the sick and those requiring relief on discharge. After Mass on Sunday morning a sermon is delivered. A lecture is given to the female prisoners on Sunday evening.

Dr. James Devon (Resident Medical Officer) reports that, in proportion to the number admitted, he has never seen so little sickness in prison; there was a remarkably small number of acute illnesses, and cases of casual sickness have been much fewer than in former years. Owing to outbreaks of smallpox, plague, and other infectious diseases in Glasgow, there has, however, been much more work in the way of enquiry, observation, and preventive measures. The chief kinds of illness were diseases due to drink and exposure, venereal diseases, wounds, contusions, and sores. He considers that the officers of the prison are in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

*Lady Visitors.*—During the past year twenty-one Presbyterian Lady Visitors made 468 visits to the prison, and three Roman Catholic Lady Visitors 165.

These ladies visit the prisoners in their cells, and speak hopefully of some of the cases they deal with.

An Episcopal Lady Visitor paid 10 visits during the year, but she was unfortunately ill for a considerable time during that period.

The Chaplain acknowledges the help he has received from the Lady Visitors.

*Bible Classes.*—There is one Sunday Bible class for male Presbyterian prisoners, conducted by two teachers, with an average attendance of 30, and there are two such classes for females, conducted by seven teachers, one with an average attendance of 90, and the other (for first offenders only) with an average attendance of 8.

Two Sunday Bible classes are also held for Roman Catholic female prisoners. The attendance at one averages 68, and at the other (for first offenders only) 8.

The Governor states that these classes are much appreciated by the prisoners, and the teachers evince interest in the work, and are hopeful of good results.

The Chaplain also expresses his acknowledgement of the help he has received from the teachers of the Bible classes.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.*—During the past year the certified Glasgow society assisted 67 males and 913 females on liberation from this prison

with clothing, goods for hawking, food and lodgings, &c., and sent some home to friends. One male prisoner liberated from this prison was assisted by the certified society at Greenock. Besides that rendered by the certified Glasgow society, assistance has been given to discharged prisoners by the Prison Gate Mission (Whitevale and Hill Street Shelters), Magdalene Institution, the Salvation Army, Lodging-House Gospel Mission, the Vincent de Paul Society, the Franciscan Sisters, and the new Roman Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society (not yet certified). The Roman Catholic Visiting Clergyman states that the Good Shepherd Nuns, Dalbeth, have kindly consented to give a home to any female prisoners recommended by the Aid Society. He also states that about fifty prisoners have been helped through him from private sources.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.		Total.
	M.	F.	T.	£	s. d.	
In Manufactures :—				£	s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpentry, Smithing, &c., .	1		1	3	2 7	
Knitting, . . . . .	47.0	47.0		95	5 6	
Mail-Bag Making, . . . .	3.7	4.2	7.9	53	19 0	
Picking { Cotton, Wool, and Hair, . . . . .	20.7	1.2	21.9	51	14 9	
{ Coir, Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla, . . . . .	8.2	36.0	44.2	26	6 9	
{ Oakum, . . . . .	31.7	79.6	111.3	56	2 3	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	2.3	2.0	4.3	11	4 8	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c.,	0.2	56.8	57.0	241	0 7	
Sundry Manufactures, . .	1.9	4.6	6.4	51	17 10	590 18 11
In Buildings, &c. :—						
Bricklayers and Masons, .	3.5		3.5	109	11 0	
Carpenters and Joiners, .	1.9		1.9	59	9 5	
Labourers, . . . . .	11.3		11.3	235	15 10	
Painters and Glaziers, . .	2.1		2.1	49	5 11	
Plumbers and Gasfitters, .	3		3	9	7 10	
Slaters and Plasterers, . .	5		5	15	18 0	
Smiths and Fitters, . . .	1.1		1.1	34	8 7	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	1		1	2	1 9	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	5	2.1	2.6	54	5 1	569 18 5
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—						
Attending Sick Prisoners, .	1	2	3	7	0 10	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	12.3	33.3	45.1	901	16 7	
Cooking, . . . . .		8.2	8.2	160	8 3	
Repairing Clothing, . . .	1.6	19.2	20.7	404	18 0	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c., . . . . .	3		3	5	17 4	
Stoking, &c., . . . . .	3.3		3.3	64	11 1	
Washing, . . . . .		20.8	20.8	406	18 0	1061 10 11
Non-Effective :—						
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	2	4	6			
Disabled, . . . . .	5	3.3	3.3			
Late Admissions, . . . .	20.2	41.6	61.9			
Untried—not working, . .	8.2	3.2	11.4			
Sick, . . . . .	5.1	5.3	10.4			
Total, . . . . .	141.9	369.4	511.3			8112 3 3

GREENOCK PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, M. F. T. 59 32 91

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

The Governor, Mr. William Napier, retired on 1st July, when Mr. James Cram joined in lieu on transfer from Aberdeen. Mr. Napier commenced his official career in connection with the prisons service early in 1868. As a governor he was an officer of ingenious constructive ability, tactful and zealous, and carries with him on retirement the good wishes of all with whom he has been associated.

The Medical Officer, Dr. J. Black, died in March, 1901. Dr. James Laurie was appointed in lieu 8th April, 1901.

On my visits of inspection I have always found the prison clean and orderly, the prisoners properly dressed and industriously employed, the cells clean and properly furnished.

The stores have been kept in good order, and the supplies sufficient to meet all requirements.

The cooking has been carefully attended to, the diets excellent, and the provisions of good quality.

The official records and books have been carefully kept and posted up to date.

The prison accommodation is not sufficient for the district. Many prisoners are taken direct from the courts to Glasgow, and transfers from the prison have been necessary to keep down overcrowding.

A male prisoner attempted suicide on 10th December 1901. As it was fortunately early in the forenoon a medical officer was quickly obtained, but the case was precarious and attended with complications, necessitating a prompt and serious operation.

As the Medical Officer is on the telephone, it would be desirable to have the prison on too.

Mr. James Cram (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties and have performed them zealously. The prisoners have been industrious, and no difficulty has been found in finding them suitable and remunerative work. Very frequently prisoners have to be taken by the police direct from Court to Glasgow (Duke Street) Prison, owing to want of accommodation at Greenock Prison.

The Rev. T. R. Thomson (Chaplain) states that he spends about 3½ hours weekly in the prison. He visits prisoners in their cells twice a week. Religious instruction is given at the Bible classes every Sunday, as well as at the chapel service.

The Rev. Canon Taylor (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that he visits Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells once a week. Mass is held on Sundays; religious instruction is then given to the prisoners, and also when visited in their cells.

Dr. James Laurie (Medical Officer) reports that the general health of the prisoners was good. The chief kinds of illness were delirium tremens, rheumatism, pleurisy, heart disease, and influenza. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

*Lady Visitors.*—Six Presbyterian Lady Visitors paid during the past year 40 visits to the prison, a Lady Officer of the Salvation Army 49 visits, an Episcopalian Lady Visitor 10 visits, and six Roman Catholic Lady Visitors 16 visits. The Lady Visitors of all denominations take a great interest in this work, and endeavour to assist prisoners on discharge to a better mode of life.

*Bible Classes.*—Sunday Bible classes for Presbyterian male and female prisoners have been carried on regularly, and are much appreciated by the prisoners. Five gentlemen and three ladies conduct the classes, and the average attendances are nine males and eleven females.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.*—The certified Discharged Male Prisoners' Aid Society assisted seven prisoners discharged from this prison during the year; three females were assisted by the independent society for females, six by the Salvation Army, and one by the House of Refuge.

*Physical Drill.*—The Governor reports that the exercise in this drill of prisoners who are found suitable is still continued, with beneficial results.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Knitting, { Cotton, Wool, and		8 6	8 6	30 1 4	
{ Hair, . . . . .	3 8		3 8	13 6 0	
Picking { Colr. Rope, Flax,					
{ Hemp, and Man-	2 6		2 6	4 11 0	
{ ills, . . . . .	1 0		1 0	2 17 6	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	31 3	8 2	39 5	126 8 0	177 3 10
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Carpenters and Joiners, .	3		3	9 7 10	
Labourers, . . . . .	1 8		1 8	37 11 2	
Painters and Glaziers, .	3		3	7 0 10	
Smiths and Fitters, . . .	1		1	3 2 7	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	5	1	6	12 10 5	69 12 10
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Attending Sick Prisoners, .	1		1	2 6 11	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	4 0	3 0	7 0	136 18 9	
Cooking, . . . . .		1 2	1 2	23 9 6	
Repairing Clothing, . . .	1 1	1 5	2 6	50 17 3	
Repairing Furniture, Uten-					
sils, &c., . . . . .	3		3	5 17 4	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .		3	3	5 17 4	
Stoking, &c., . . . . .	1 2		1 2	23 9 6	
Washing, . . . . .		3 0	3 0	58 13 9	307 10 4
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or under Punish-					
ment, . . . . .	4	1	5		
Disabled, . . . . .	9	2 2	3 1		
Late Admissions, . . . .	6 2	3 4	9 6		
Untried—not working, . .	3 0	1 0	4 0		
Sick, . . . . .	3	2	5		
Total, . . . . .	59 5	32 5	92 0		554 7 0

INVERNESS PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . . M. F. T. 28 4 32

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

On my visits of inspection I have found this prison clean and orderly, the prisoners properly clothed and industriously employed, the cells properly furnished with the regulation amount of bedding.

The stores have been sufficient to meet all requirements.

As during last year, the number of male prisoners has occasionally necessitated transfer to avoid overcrowding, but the number of female prisoners has kept low.

The construction of the new prison has steadily continued under the same conditions as last year. The prisoners have been well behaved, working well, and giving no trouble. I have frequently visited the prisoners while at work, often at their dinner hour, and no complaints have been made.

At the prison the cooking has been carefully attended to. I have inspected the diets and provisions, and found all of good quality.

The official books and records have been carefully kept and recorded to date.

Mr. Alexander Y. Will (Governor) reports that the officers of the prison are fully qualified for their duties, and have been zealous in the performance of them. The prisoners have been fairly industrious, but suitable

remunerative work is not available in this district as in trade centres. A number have, however, been usefully employed at the new prison buildings, and have done good work.

The Rev. Gavin Lang (Chaplain) states that he spends upwards of two hours weekly at the prison. Exhortation is given to each prisoner on week days, and Divine service is held on Sunday morning.

Dr. James Murray (Medical Officer) states that the general health of the prisoners has been good, and that the sanitary state of the prison is satisfactory. The chief kinds of illness were gastritis, alcoholism, heart disease, rheumatism, peritonitis, bronchitis, and eczema. The Medical Officer states that all the officers of the prison are in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

STATEMENTS as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c. :—

**Lady Visitors.**—There is only one Lady Visitor at this prison—Mrs. Werner. This lady paid 42 visits to the prison during the year. She sees all the Protestant female prisoners, gives them good moral advice, and engages in Scriptural instruction and prayer. She takes a deep interest in the work, and visits many of the female prisoners after their liberation.

**Bible Classes.**—Sunday Bible classes are conducted in both departments of the prison, the average attendances being 20 males and 3 females. The teachers engage in Bible reading and meditation thereon, as also in prayer and praise. These classes are much appreciated by a large majority of the prisoners.

**Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.**—Five cases have been dealt with by the Inverness society; one case was dealt with by the Salvation Army.

**Physical Drill.**—The Governor reports that this drill is given daily to all prisoners who are fit for it, with satisfactory results.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Mat-Making and Fender-Making.	2.0	.	2.0	81 4 0	
Picking { Cotton, Wool, and Hair.	2.7	.04	2.74	7 12 1	
Oakum.	5.5	.8	6.1	11 14 4	
Sundry Manufactures.	.09	.	.09	5 7 4	55 17 9
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Bricklayers and Masons.	.7	.	.7	21 18 2	
Carpenters and Joiners.	1.3	.	1.3	40 18 10	
Labourers.	9.1	.	9.1	189 17 9	
Painters and Glaziers.	.2	.	.2	4 18 11	
Plumbers and Gasfitters.	.01	.	.01	0 6 8	
Slaters and Plasterers.	.2	.	.2	6 5 2	
Smiths and Fitters.	.9	.	.9	28 8 5	
Stonebreaking.	.1	.	.1	2 1 9	
Whitewashers.	.2	.	.2	4 8 6	208 3 4
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work).	1.2	.9	2.1	41 1 7	
Cooking.	1.1	.	1.1	21 10 4	
Repairing Clothing.	.4	.6	1.0	19 11 2	
Repairing Shoes.	.07	.	.07	1 7 5	
Stoking, &c..	.1	.	.1	1 19 1	
Washing.	.2	.6	.8	15 13 0	101 2 8
Non-Effective :—					
Awaiting or Under Punishment.	.09	.01	.1	.	
Disabled.	.02	.01	.03	.	
Late Admissions.	1.2	.2	1.4	.	
Untried—not working.	.2	.3	.5	.	
.	.05	.1	.15	.	
Total.	27.83	3.36	30.99	.	455 4 2

K

KIRKWALL PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, M. F. T. 3 0 3

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

On my visits to this prison I have found it clean and orderly, the stores properly kept, and supplies sufficient.

I have found the prisoners properly dressed, cells tidy, clean, and furnished according to regulation, with the requisite amount of bedding.

I have carefully examined all the official books and records, checked the store ledgers and account books—found all neatly kept and duly recorded to date.

By direction of the Medical Officer all water used for drinking purposes is boiled.

A more effective way of fumigating and disinfecting prisoners' clothing than the rough and primitive method that has been in use is desirable.

Mr. Peter M'Gregor (First Class Warder-in-Charge) reports that the prisoners have been industrious, and that there has been no difficulty in finding suitable and remunerative work.

The Rev. James Walker (Chaplain) states that he visits each prisoner in confinement once a week. Service is held on Sunday when there is a sufficient number of prisoners. Religious instruction is given at every visit—the Bible is read, an exhortation is given, and prayer is offered.

Dr. Benjamin D. Bell (Medical Officer) states that there was a good deal of illness during the year, but none of a very serious type. A very large proportion of the admissions were chronic alcoholics. The chief kinds of illness were alcoholism, asthma, psoriasis, conjunctivitis, &c. The Local Authority are inquiring into the state of the water supplied to the prison; meantime the water used for drinking and cooking purposes is boiled. The Medical Officer considers the officers of the prison physically fit to perform the full duties of their offices.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures :—					
Mat-Making and Fender-Making.	2	.	2	1 11 4	
Picking { Cotton, Wool, and Hair.	2	.05	2.05	1 12 2	
Oakum.	.8	.	.8	0 12 8	
Sack-Sewing.	.7	.07	.77	5 5 9	9 1 11
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Painters and Glaziers.	.08	.	.08	1 17 7	
Whitewashers.	.02	.	.02	0 8 4	2 5 11
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work).	.1	.02	.12	2 6 11	
Gardening.	.01	.	.01	0 3 11	
Repairing Clothing.	.06	.08	.09	1 15 2	
Stoking, &c..	.03	.	.03	0 11 9	
Washing.	.1	.03	.13	2 10 10	7 8 7
Non-Effective :—					
Late Admissions.	.06	.006	.056	.	
Untried—not working.	.3	.1	.4	.	
Sick.	.9	.	.9	.	
Total.	3.06	.306	3.366	.	18 16 5

## LERWICK PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . M. F. T.  
1 0 1

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

On my visits to this prison I have found it clean and orderly, the prisoners properly clothed, the cells tidy, properly furnished with the requisite amount of bedding—the store neatly arranged and all the articles therein clean.

Under the First-Class Warder-in-Charge the general appearance of the prison has improved. Any little repairs or renovations he has taken in hand and executed in a satisfactory manner. He is a very capable and useful officer for the position.

The official records have been carefully kept, and duly recorded to date. I examined the store ledgers and account books, and found all properly kept.

The provisions appear of good quality, and the cooking properly attended to.

Mr. W. C. Allan (First Class Warder-in-Charge) reports that the prisoners have been industrious, and that there has been no difficulty in finding them suitable and remunerative work. There were no prison punishments.

The Chaplain visits each prisoner in his cell weekly, and conducts Divine service on Sundays when there are any prisoners. Opportunity is taken at each visit to exhort the prisoners, and occasionally to pray with them

Dr. Andrew A. Maclellan (Medical Officer) states that the general health of the prisoners was satisfactory, and the sanitary condition of the prison good. The chief kinds of illness were alcoholism, epilepsy, hernia, &c. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

*Lady Visitor.*—This prison had been without a Lady Visitor for two years, but Mrs. Linklater kindly undertook to begin the duties just at the close of the year 1901.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
<b>In Manufactures :—</b>				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpet-Beating, . . .	.009	.	.009	0 3 3	
Gardening, . . .	.2	.	.2	1 11 4	
Picking { Cotton, Wool, and	.03	.	.03	0 4 8	
{ Hair, . . .	.3	.	.3	0 15 8	
{ Oakum, . . .	.5	.	.5	3 18 3	6 18 2
Stonebreaking, . . .					
<b>Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—</b>					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . .	.02	.	.02	0 7 10	
Gardening, . . .	.04	.	.04	0 15 8	
Repairing Clothing, . . .	.02	.02	.04	0 15 8	
Washing, . . .	.01	.02	.03	0 11 9	2 10 11
<b>Non-Effective :—</b>					
Late Admissions, . . .	.03	.01	.04	.	
Untried—not working, . . .	.06	.	.06	.	
Sick, . . .	.03	.01	.04	.	
<b>Total,</b>	1.249	.06	1.309	.	9 4 1

## PERTH GENERAL PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners, . . . M. F. T.  
216 63 279

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states :—

In January the Governor was transferred to Edinburgh Prison. Mr William Clarke, the Governor of Dundee Prison, was appointed in lieu, and took charge as Governor 1st March 1901.

At the close of the year six male and two female warders had not completed three months of their probation, and, in addition, one male and two female warders had not completed the full probation period.

The separation of the staff required for the Penal department from that required for the Lunatic and State Inebriate Reformatory departments, now on the eve of being carried out, has necessitated an increase in the warder staff.

The year commenced with a rather unexpected increase in the numbers of male prisoners transferred from Glasgow and Edinburgh. In a few items the stores were not sufficient to meet the requirements, and supplies had to be sent from other prisons until the demands on contractors were received. As the year advanced further transfers of considerable numbers were received, so that both male and female divisions were full beyond the usual number and continued high until late in the autumn. The warder staff, working with zeal and ability, met all the requirements for the higher numbers, but the clerical staff could not keep pace without assistance, and a clerk was sent from Peterhead Convict Prison for temporary duty, so that the extra office work was fully met.

The Prison Chaplain, for a few Sundays, held two services, so that overcrowding in the chapel was avoided.

On my visits of inspection I have found the prison clean and orderly, the prisoners properly clothed, cells tidy, neatly arranged, with the regulation amount of bedding, &c. I have found the prisoners industriously employed; suitable work was at first not readily available for the sudden increase in numbers, but was eventually obtained.

I have found the stores neatly arranged, and the stock on hand taken care of.

I have frequently inspected the diets, found the provisions of good quality, and the cooking and baking carefully attended to.

The construction of closets in the female exercise yard would be beneficial as a sanitary improvement.

Escapes or suicides or attempts—none.

Mr. W. Clarke (Governor) reports that the staff is efficient, and that all duties have been carried out with zeal. The prisoners have been industrious, but, owing to the increased numbers, some difficulty was experienced in finding suitable remunerative work. The increase in numbers, which was very large, was caused by transfers from several prisons where the accommodation was temporarily insufficient.

The Rev. William Main (Chaplain) states that as far as possible he visits prisoners in their cells once a week, and gives them advice and instruction. Divine service is conducted every Sunday morning.

The Very Rev. Dean Turner (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) reports that he visits Roman Catholic prisoners three times a week as a rule. He instructs male prisoners in Christian doctrine and

prepares them for the sacraments. On Sundays portions of Scripture are read and commented on, and practical lessons are applied. The female Roman Catholic prisoners are instructed by the Sisterhood of St. Joseph's Convent.

The Very Rev. Dean Rorison, D.D. (Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman), reports that he visits each of the Episcopalian prisoners in his cell once a week, and also holds a service.

Dr. John McNaughtan (Resident Medical Officer) reports that, with the exception of an unusually large proportion of prisoners transferred from other prisons who have been sick, the general health of the prisoners has been good throughout, and there have been no epidemic diseases. The chief kinds of illness were gastric and pulmonary complaints, the gastric affections being chiefly the result of alcoholic excess. He considers the sanitary state of the prison excellent. He states that with the exception of one officer (who has since resigned) all the officers are apparently in good health and physically fit for their duties.

STATEMENT as to work done in connection with visits by ladies, holding of Bible classes, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, &c.:—

*Lady Visitors.*—The Governor reports that the prison is visited by Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic ladies, and by a lady officer of the Salvation Army. The numbers of visits made by these ladies during the year were:—

3 Presbyterians made . . . . .	252 visits.
1 Episcopalian made . . . . .	31 „
2 Roman Catholics made . . . . .	148 „
1 lady officer of Salvation Army made	29 „

These ladies at their visits endeavour to get the prisoners to amend their lives. Material help in various forms is also given in suitable cases, and the young and first offenders are specially looked after. The work, though discouraging, is not without good results.

*Bible Classes.*—The Sunday Bible Class for female Presbyterian prisoners has now been conducted for over a year, and a similar class for men was commenced on 10th November 1901. The class for males is conducted by eight teachers, and that for females by five teachers. The average attendances are 50 at the class for males, and 20 at that for females. The attention and behaviour of the prisoners have been most exemplary, and they seem to benefit by the instruction.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent have for many years conducted a Bible Class for female Roman Catholic prisoners with very satisfactory results.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*—The Perth society dealt with 216 cases during the year. It assists prisoners by giving them, according to their cases, food, lodging, clothing, goods to sell, hawkers' licences, or railway fares. The Society also endeavours to get employment for those who are willing and able, and arranges for the reception of female prisoners into Homes if they desire to go. In addition, 188 prisoners from Perth were assisted by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies in other parts of the country.

*Physical Drill.*—Male prisoners are exercised in "extension motions" daily.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baking, . . . . .	1.5	.	1.5	41 1 7	
Gardening, . . . . .	.3	.	.3	5 17 4	
Knitting, . . . . .	.	1.7	.	3 6 8	
Mat-Making, . . . . .	4.8	.	4.8	6 4 9	
Net-Making, . . . . .	4.0	.	4.0	16 6 3	
Picking { Oak, Rope, Flax, Hemp, and Manilla, . . . . .	61.0	12.7	73.7	50 6 6	
Oakum, . . . . .	43.6	7.2	50.8	1 11 6	
Sack-Sewing, . . . . .	47.	13.8	60.8	153 4 2	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c., . . . . .	.8	2.2	3.0	11 5 11	289 4 7
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	1.3	.	1.3	40 13 9	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	1.4	.	1.4	43 16 5	
Labourers, . . . . .	7.2	.	7.2	150 4 9	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	2.1	.	2.1	49 5 11	
Plumbers and Gasfitters, . . . . .	.1	.	.1	3 2 7	
Slaters and Plasterers, . . . . .	.2	.	.2	6 5 2	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	1.2	.	1.2	37 11 2	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	1.	.	1.	20 17 4	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1.2	.	1.2	25 0 9	376 17 10.
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Attending Sick Prisoners, . . . . .	1.3	.2	1.5	35 4 3	
Bookbinding, . . . . .	.1	.	.1	1 19 1	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	16.1	4.8	20.9	408 17 1	
Cooking, . . . . .	4.7	.	4.7	91 18 10	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	1.3	3.7	5.0	97 16 3	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c., . . . . .	1.2	.	1.2	23 9 6	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	.8	.	.8	15 13 0	
Stoking, &c., . . . . .	2.	.	2.	39 2 6	
Washing, . . . . .	.	11.	11.	215 3 9	929 4 3
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	.7	.	.7	.	
Disabled, . . . . .	1.1	.4	1.5	.	
Late Admissions, . . . . .	4.	3.8	7.8	.	
Untried—not working, . . . . .	.9	.1	1.0	.	
Sick, . . . . .	4.4	1.8	6.2	.	
Total, . . . . .	217.3	63.4	280.7	.	1595 6 8.

DEPARTMENT FOR CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Average daily number of inmates . . . . .	M. F. T.
	38 7 45

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states:—

On my visits of inspection to the General Prison I have always visited this department and seen all the inmates, both male and female.

First-Class Warder J. Robertson took charge on 14th March, 1901, of the male department under the Medical Superintendent, and is apparently carrying out the duties with the tact and patience that many of the cases need.

In like manner the female inmates are looked after and supervised by First-Class Warder Miss Dakers.

The majority of the cases require the constant personal care and attention of the staff—and all have to be watchful.

I have frequently inspected the day-rooms and dormitories; found all clean and orderly.

I have found the inmates properly clothed, and some industriously employed in the garden, or shoe repairing. The females do some of the cooking and washing, small repairs, &c., some take to Ping-Pong and reading, but many are too excitable and ignorant to take to any work or amusement.



RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures:—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gardening, . . . . .	9	5	5	176 1 8	184 9 1
Sundry Manufactures, . . . . .				8 7 10	
In Buildings, &c.:—					7 0 10
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	3		3	7 0 10	
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	11 0	3 5	14 5	283 13 2	338 8 6
Cooking, . . . . .		1	1	19 11 2	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .		5	5	9 15 7	
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c., . . . . .	3		3	5 17 4	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	5		5	9 15 7	
Washing, . . . . .		5	5	9 15 7	
Non-Effective:—					
Not working, . . . . .	19 5	1 9	21 4		529 18 5
Sick, . . . . .	3		3		
Total, . . . . .	40 9	7 9	48 8		

PETERHEAD GENERAL CONVICT PRISON.

	M.	F.	T.
Average daily number of convicts, . . . . .	267	-	267

Major S. A. Dodd (Governor) reports that all the officers are fully qualified for their duties and have zealously performed them. The convicts generally have been industrious, and suitable work has been available.

The convicts employed on the Admiralty works have been engaged in quarrying, breaking-up, and loading granite, wheeling and washing stones, turning dry cement, filling hand-waggons with stones, &c.

Every endeavour is made in the prison itself to teach trades to convicts and assist them to earn a livelihood on discharge. During the year 4 convicts were instructed in baking, 4 in bookbinding, 4 in blacksmithing, 3 in carpentry, 2 in masonry, 2 in shoemaking, and 14 in tailoring. The greater number are reported to have made good progress.

The Rev. David Sutherland (Resident Chaplain) states that he spends about three and a half hours daily in the prison, and makes from 40 to 50 visits weekly to convicts in their cells, exclusive of the daily visits to infirmary and punishment cells. Divine service is conducted every forenoon. At the visits to prisoners in their cells, they are spoken to in a kindly manner and encouraged to lead a different life. These visits seem to be very acceptable to the prisoners. The Chaplain reports that the marked improvement in the conduct of Presbyterian prisoners since he took duty at the prison has afforded him the most lively satisfaction.

The Rev. A. F. Thomson (Visiting Roman Catholic Clergyman) states that on an average he visits the prison at least four times per week, including Divine service on Sundays. After visiting the sick, and prisoners undergoing punishment, he sees the other Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells. He states that most of these prisoners are fairly well instructed in their religion; 55 went to their Communion at Easter, and 33 at Christmas. Ten were confirmed by the Bishop in the prison chapel.

The Rev. G. B. Walker (Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman) reports that he spends about five hours weekly in the prison. He tries to see every Episcopalian prisoner every few weeks, but, when specially requested, or in case of sickness, he sees them much oftener.

Dr. W. J. H. Sinclair (Resident Medical Officer) reports that the health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year. The chief kinds of diseases were those of the respiratory organs due to cold and damp, dissolute habits, &c., disease of the heart due to rheumatism, gastro-intestinal catarrh due to cold, &c., wounds and injuries due to nature of prisoners' labour, influenza, &c. The sanitary state of the prison is excellent. All the officers of the prison are in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

*Bible Classes.*—A Bible class for Protestants is held every Sunday afternoon in the chapel, and the teacher is also allowed to visit members of his class in their cells. The average attendance in the class is 25; the attendance is purely voluntary, and the Chaplain states that the efforts of the gentleman who conducts the class are very much appreciated by the prisoners who attend.

*Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.*—During the year 69 convicts were assisted on liberation by prison aid societies in Scotland and England—the Glasgow society, as usual, dealing with a great majority of the cases.

*Physical Drill.*—This drill is practised as far as practicable; it takes place nearly every evening. Those employed at indoor labour who are pronounced medically fit are exercised.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Manufactures:—					
Baking, . . . . .	2		2	54 15 6	6126 18 7
Carpentry, Smithing, &c., . . . . .	2 6		2 6	96 18 0	
Labouring, . . . . .	147		147	5554 4 7	
Picking Oakum, . . . . .	29 2		29 2	36 14 1	
Shoemaking, . . . . .	1 9		1 9	28 12 2	
Stonebreaking, . . . . .	4 4		4 4	148 1 6	
Tailoring, Needlework, &c. . . . .	11 3		11 3	199 5 8	
Sundry Manufactures, . . . . .	1		1	18 7 1	
In Buildings, &c.:—					
Bricklayers and Masons, . . . . .	1 7		1 7	72 5 1	
Carpenters and Joiners, . . . . .	3 4		3 4	140 15 7	519 2 8
Labourers, . . . . .	3 1		3 1	69 1 0	
Painters and Glaziers, . . . . .	1 7		1 7	78 16 9	
Smiths and Fitters, . . . . .	2 7		2 7	118 19 5	
Whitewashers, . . . . .	1 5		1 5	44 4 10	
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison:—					
Bookbinding, . . . . .	2 8		2 8	54 15 6	
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	12 4		12 4	242 11 6	
Cooking, . . . . .	6		6	117 7 6	
Gardening, . . . . .	4		4	7 16 6	
Repairing Clothing, . . . . .	11 3		11 3	231 1 1	827 9 9
Repairing Furniture, Utensils, &c., . . . . .	7		7	18 13 10	
Repairing Shoes, . . . . .	2 7		2 7	52 18 4	
Washing, . . . . .	6		6	117 7 6	
Non-Effective:—					
Awaiting or under Punishment, . . . . .	8		8		7473 11 0
Late Admissions, . . . . .	3		3		
Not working, . . . . .	3 5		3 5		
Sick, . . . . .	7 9		7 9		
Total, . . . . .	268 3		268 3		



STORNOWAY PRISON.

Average daily number of prisoners . . . M. F. T.  
1 0 1

Major Willis (Inspector of Prisons) states —

On my visiting this prison I have found it clean and orderly ; the prisoners properly dressed, industriously employed, the cells tidy, with the regulation amount of bedding ; the stores properly cared for, and the supplies sufficient to meet all requirements.

I examined all the official records, journals, store ledgers, and account books, checked the cash and accounts, and found all correctly kept and posted.

Mr. George Macleod (Governor) reports that the prisoners have been industrious, and that no difficulty has been found in finding suitable and remunerative work for them. There have been no prison punishments. Help is occasionally given by the Governor and the Chaplain to deserving prisoners on liberation.

The Rev. Donald Mackinnon (Chaplain) states that he spends on an average one hour at the prison weekly, and expounds the Scriptures to the prisoners.

Dr. Murdo Mackenzie (Medical Officer) reports that the general health of the prisoners and the sanitary

state of the prison were most satisfactory ; indeed no prisoner required medical treatment during the year. He considers the officers of the prison to be in good health and physically fit to perform their duties.

RETURN showing the Employment of the Prisoners, and Value of their Earnings, during the Year ended 31st December 1901.

Description of Employment.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners on Working Days.			Value of Prisoners' Labour.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.		
In Manufactures :—				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat-Making and Coir					
Plaiting . . . . .	23		23	1 8 0	
Picking Oakum, . . .	14		14	0 4 8	
					1 12 8
In Buildings, &c. :—					
Whitewashers, . . . .	06		06	1 13 4	
					1 13 4
Employments in the Ordinary Services of the Prison :—					
Cleaning and Jobbing Work (exclusive of Building Work), . . . . .	13		13	2 11 3	
Gardening, . . . . .	20		20	4 11 8	
Washing, . . . . .		14	14	2 16 3	
					9 18 9
Total,	81	14	95		13 4 9

No. XLII.—REPORT ON WORKS EXECUTED OR IN PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1901.

*Aberdeen Prison.*—An extension of the men's prison by 24 cell spaces was commenced on 11th April 1901, and the foundations, heating chamber, and first flat were built by prison labour before the winter put a stop to the work. The opportunity has been taken to reconstruct the men's infirmary, with bath and lavatory accommodation, in the new part of the building, using the spaces formerly so allocated for cells.

*Ayr Prison.*—The provision of a "separate" cell in the prison yard for noisy prisoners has been undertaken by prison labour, and is now nearly ready for occupation, serving either for men or women, by separate doors, as occasion may require. Some improvements in the drainage system of this prison have also been made.

*Glasgow: Barlinnie General Prison.* — A new approach road to the prison from the Cumbernauld turnpike has been formed by the prisoners. This will enable the prison vans and heavy traffic to reach the prison gate by a uniform incline of 1 in 36 over a length of 900 feet. The construction of this road was only rendered possible when the lands purchased in 1897 came into the occupation of the Commissioners. An extension of the warders' recreation hall, to provide additional accommodation at their various entertainments, has also been begun by prison labour.

*Dundee Prison.* — The alterations to the house newly purchased for the Governor were completed and it was occupied in March 1901. A portion of the former house, within the prison, has been used for extending the store accommodation, and the remainder has been rearranged as a warders' house, in a convenient and accessible position. The erection of a new workshop has been commenced in the prison yard by prison labour.

*Glasgow: Duke Street Prison.*—The enlargement of the cell windows on 2, 3, and 4 floors of A Block (women's prison), on the north side, has effected a great improvement in the light and ventilation of this part of the prison. The women's infirmary has been enlarged and fitted with new bath-room and lavatory accommodation, and the floor of the men's infirmary has been relaid in wood. An extension of the laundry has been commenced in order to permit of outside washing being taken in for the employment of the women prisoners. This work has been entirely carried out by prison labour.

*Inverness New Prison.*—The men's prison was roofed in and completed early in the year, and is now ready for occupation. The women's prison, the kitchen and laundry, females' reception, and female warders' quarters have also been built, and are being fitted up for occupation during the summer ; while the men's reception has been begun and the foundations laid for the store, offices, and chapel. Hired tradesmen, greatly assisted by the prisoners, have been engaged at this work, which has been considerably retarded by the severity of the winter.

*Perth General Prison.*—Two strong-rooms have been built for the use of female lunatics, and two others are under construction for the men. Alterations of the warders' quarters to provide additional houses for married men have been made. The reconstruction, on modern lines, of the sanitary accommodation for B Block has been begun, and a new staircase is being constructed in that corridor. This has been done by contract, the prisoners assisting as far as possible.

*Peterhead Convict Prison.*—A new smiths' shop has been commenced by convict labour, taking the place of a temporary erection previously used. The convicts are also preparing iron fencing for the cultivated land outside the prison walls.

No. XLIII.—RULES, &c., ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1877, AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACTS, 1885 TO 1889.

- (1). RULE MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND APPOINTING THE POLICE CELLS AT HADDINGTON TO BE A LEGAL PRISON FOR THE DETENTION OF UNTRIED PRISONERS FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING FOURTEEN DAYS BEFORE OR DURING TRIAL, AND OF CONVICTED PRISONERS FOR A PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING SEVEN DAYS FROM THE DATE OF CONVICTION.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, and the Secretary for Scotland Acts, 1885 to 1889, I do hereby direct that the Police Cells at Haddington, in the Town and County of Haddington, belonging to the Police Authority of the said County of Haddington, shall, after this Rule becomes operative, be a Legal Prison for the detention of prisoners before or during trial, for any period not exceeding 14 days, and of convicted prisoners for a period not exceeding seven days from the date of conviction; and I also direct that every untried prisoner, whose detention may exceed 14 days, shall, before the expiration of the 14th day thereof, and every convicted prisoner whose detention after conviction may exceed seven days, shall before the expiration of the seventh day thereof be removed by the said Police Authority to one of His Majesty's Prisons; and I further direct that the Rule legalising the said Police Cells settled and approved by the Secretary for Scotland on the 5th April, 1887, shall be repealed at the same time.

Settled and approved this 22nd day of February, 1901.

(Signed) *Balfour of Burleigh,*  
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.

- (2). RULES MADE BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1877, AND THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACTS, 1885 TO 1889, ESTABLISHING NEW RATES OF DIETARIES FOR THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF PRISONERS.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in me by the Prisons (Scotland) Act, 1877, and the Secretary for Scotland Acts, 1885 to 1889, I do hereby make the Rules hereto appended, and direct that the Section of Rule 395, headed "Rate III.," Sections (e), (f), and (g) of Rule 404, the Rules Nos. 405 and 412, and Section (b) of Rule 420, settled and approved by me on the 12th June 1900, and also Rules Nos. 470, 474, 475, and 477, settled and approved by me on the 18th June 1896, shall, upon the Rules hereby made by me coming into force, be repealed, and the said Rules now made by me shall be substituted therefor; and I further direct that Rule No. 471, settled and approved by me on the 18th June 1896, shall be repealed at the same time.

395.		RATE III.			
Breakfast	-	Daily	-	Porridge	6 oz. Meal Ration.
				Milk	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
Dinner	-	Sunday	-	Broth	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Monday	-	Pea Soup	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Tuesday	-	Broth	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Wednesday	-	Pea Soup	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Thursday	-	Broth	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Friday	-	Potato	$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
				Milk	$\frac{3}{4}$ pint.
				Bread	4 ozs.
				(or Fish Dinner)	
Supper	-	Saturday	-	Pea Soup	2 pints.
				Bread	8 ozs.
		Daily	-	Porridge	5 oz. Meal Ration.
				Milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

404. (e) When at work in the laundry, at the baths, in the reception rooms, or in the kitchen, female prisoners shall receive  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint tea and 2 oz. bread between breakfast and dinner, and the same in the afternoon when so employed between dinner and supper.

(f) Male prisoners employed for two hours or more before breakfast in the open air or in the kitchen shall receive 6 oz. bread and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint tea before beginning work.

(g) The prison medical officers shall have power, should occasion arise, to increase or alter the diets of individual prisoners, and to reduce the diets of individual prisoners, should they be satisfied that those prisoners are receiving more food than they require.

405. Each pint of broth or soup must contain (1) 1 oz. marrow bones or oxhead, and (2) be seasoned with pepper in a proportion not exceeding 1 oz. to 100 pints and with salt 1 lb. to 100 pints. Hough, neck of beef, or other meat may be used either partly or entirely in place of marrow bones or oxhead,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of the former being taken as the equivalent of 1 oz. of the latter. The first of these directions does not apply to soup or broth served with the meat dinners of Rates VI., VII., and VIII.

412. Each pint of tea to be made from  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. of tea, 1 oz. of sugar, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  gill of skimmed milk, except with Rate X., when sweet milk shall be used.

420. (b) Potato.—Substitute 2 oz. rice and 8 oz. fresh vegetable for 1 lb. potato, or failing fresh vegetable, 4 oz. rice. With Rates II., III., and IV., when potatoes are not readily obtainable, a dinner similar to that of Thursday or a fish dinner may be given on Friday.

470. The Medical Superintendent shall have, under the Commissioners, entire charge of both the male and female divisions of the Criminal Lunatic Department.

474. The Superintendent shall report all cases of death or accident to the Commissioners.

475. No restraint shall be used without an order in writing signed by the Medical Superintendent. No such restraint shall be continued beyond 24 hours without a new order.

477. On the reception of any insane person into the Lunatic Department the Medical Superintendent shall report the same to the Commissioners, and also to the Commissioners in Lunacy; and in like manner, on the discharge or death of any inmate of the Lunatic Department, a similar report shall be sent to the Commissioners, and to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Settled and approved this 25th day of February 1901.

(Signed) *Balfour of Burleigh*,  
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

Scottish Office, Whitehall.

No. XLIV.—State of the Accounts of the Department of Prisons and Judicial Statistics for the year from 1st January to 31st December 1901.

**Receipts—being Charge.**

BALANCE ON 1ST JANUARY 1901, . . . £1407 5 0

**I. PARLIAMENTARY GRANT, &c. :—**

Amount received from King's and Lord  
Treasurer's Remembrancer during the  
year, . . . . . 89,466 17 7

**II. MANUFACTORY :—**

Amount received, . . . . . 14,189 19 6

**III. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS :—**

Amount received, . . . . . 206 8 11

**IV. PENSIONS COMMUTATION :—**

Amount received for Commutation of  
Pensions, . . . . . 962 7 11

**V. PRISONERS' PRIVATE CASH :—**

Amount received from Prisoners, . . . 3,777 18 6

**VI. PRISONERS' FINES AND COSTS :—**

Amount received, . . . . . 5,820 5 1

**AMOUNT OF CHARGE, £115,831 2 6**

**Payments—being Discharge.**

**I. PARLIAMENTARY GRANT :—**

1. Management Expenses, . . . . £7,796 15 7

**Viz :—**

Salaries, . . . . . £7,047 9 1  
Travelling Expenses, . . . . . 626 8 9  
Incidental Expenses, . . . . . 122 17 9  
£7,796 15 7

2. Expenses of H.M. Prisons, &c., . . . 86,448 19 1

**Viz :—**

\*Pay and Allowances of Officers,  
including Uniform, . . . £39,763 17 3  
Victualling, . . . . . 12,664 19 6  
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c., . 3,723 7 4  
\*Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., 404 11 9  
Gratuities to Prisoners, . . . . 1,297 15 0  
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning  
Articles, &c., . . . . . 6,901 16 1  
Rents and Feu-Duties, . . . . . 559 7 10  
Escort and Conveyance, . . . . . 10,756 13 6  
New Buildings and Alterations, . . 4,469 18 2  
Ordinary Repairs of Buildings, . . 2,099 7 7  
Maintenance of Insane Prisoners  
Boarded out, . . . . . 38 15 4  
Incidental Expenses, . . . . . 821 4 10  
Grants to Discharged Prisoners'  
Aid Societies, . . . . . 457 1 6  
Maintenance of Prisoners in Police  
Cells, . . . . . 998 15 11  
Purchase and Adaptation of  
Property, . . . . . 1,491 7 6  
£86,448 19 1

**II. MANUFACTORY :—**

Amount paid for Material, . . . . . 8,666 16 7

**III. COMMUTATIONS OF PENSIONS :—**

Amount paid to National Debt Com-  
missioners in terms of 45 & 46 Vict.  
cap. 72, sec. 22, . . . . . 968 15 11

**IV. PRISONERS' PRIVATE CASH :—**

Amount paid to Prisoners, . . . . . 3,819 6 9

**V. PRISONERS' FINES AND COSTS :—**

Amount paid, . . . . . 5,803 15 2

BALANCE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1901, . . . 2,326 13 5

**Whereof—**

In hands of Governors of Prisons, £2,320 5 7  
In hands of Accounting Officer, . . . 6 7 10  
£2,326 13 5

**AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE, £115,831 2 6**

\* These amounts include payments made to Police and other Authorities which are not chargeable against Prisons.

MANUFACTORY.

XLV.—Cash received from purchasers of work, and Expenditure connected with the same, for the year ended 31st December 1901, exclusive of Stocks in hand and outstanding Accounts.

PRISONS.	1. Receipts.	2. Expenditure for Material, Imple- ments, &c.	3. Balance of Receipts over Expenditure.	4. Balance of Expenditure over Receipts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen, . . . . .	183 9 2	35 15 6	147 13 8	...
Ayr, . . . . .	425 4 4	155 3 7	270 0 9	...
Dumfries, . . . . .	152 8 5	18 1 10	134 6 7	...
Dundee, . . . . .	550 16 4	48 8 0	502 8 4	...
Edinburgh, . . . . .	2,300 18 11	1,025 11 9	1,275 7 2	...
Glasgow (Barlinnie), . . . . .	6,563 5 6	4,109 14 5	2,453 11 1	...
Do. (Duke Street), . . . . .	1,587 10 11	1,187 13 0	399 17 11	...
Greenock, . . . . .	163 15 4	46 1 11	117 13 5	...
Inverness, . . . . .	63 10 6	29 8 11	34 1 7	...
Kirkwall, . . . . .	10 11 6	...	10 11 6	...
Lerwick, . . . . .	8 0 9	1 14 2	6 6 7	...
Perth (General), . . . . .	746 5 2	556 8 6	189 16 8	...
Peterhead (General Convict), . . . . .	1,431 7 10	1,452 3 4	...	20 15 6
Stornoway, . . . . .	2 14 10	0 11 8	2 3 2	...
Total, . . . . .	14,189 19 6	8,666 16 7	5,543 18 5	20 15 6
Deduct Balance of Expenditure over Receipts, . . . . .			20 15 6	
Net Balance of Receipts over Expenditure, . . . . .			5,523 2 11	

No. XLVI.—Classification of the Expenditure, exclusive of Escort of Prisoners, Outlay for Materials and Expenses of the Labour Department, and other general charges, in each of H.M. Prisons in Scotland, for year ended 31st December 1901.

PRISONS.	1. Pay and Allow- ances of Officers, including Uniform.	2 Victualling.	3. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	4. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c.	5. Gratuities to Prisoners.	6. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, &c.	7. Rents and Fen-duities.	8. Ordinary Repairs.	9. Incidental Expenses.	10. Gross Expenditure.	PRISONS.
Aberdeen.	£ s. d. 1,147 17 9	£ s. d. 368 14 7	£ s. d. 51 5 3	£ s. d. 11 15 5	£ s. d. 27 11 8	£ s. d. 193 6 2	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 53 3 10	£ s. d. 53 19 10	£ s. d. 1,902 14 6	Aberdeen.
Ayr.	£ s. d. 1,477 12 1	£ s. d. 431 15 1	£ s. d. 87 17 11	£ s. d. 24 15 4	£ s. d. 28 18 0	£ s. d. 241 7 9	£ s. d. 6 16 11	£ s. d. 127 0 2	£ s. d. 19 14 1	£ s. d. 2,445 17 4	Ayr.
Dumfries.	£ s. d. 864 8 5	£ s. d. 233 10 9	£ s. d. 71 19 6	£ s. d. 8 4 10	£ s. d. 26 2 10	£ s. d. 111 2 4	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 30 12 4	£ s. d. 25 10 10	£ s. d. 1,371 11 10	Dumfries.
Dundee.	£ s. d. 1,969 3 3	£ s. d. 676 1 9	£ s. d. 153 11 8	£ s. d. 25 7 4	£ s. d. 70 9 8	£ s. d. 354 9 11	£ s. d. 1 2 0	£ s. d. 181 11 5	£ s. d. 69 0 5	£ s. d. 3,500 17 10	Dundee.
Edinburgh.	£ s. d. 4,740 7 5	£ s. d. 1,898 5 10	£ s. d. 249 3 4	£ s. d. 47 19 7	£ s. d. 132 15 5	£ s. d. 764 7 6	£ s. d. 1 7 6	£ s. d. 570 14 1	£ s. d. 189 17 10	£ s. d. 8,089 18 6	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie).	£ s. d. 8,377 2 11	£ s. d. 3,691 3 0	£ s. d. 1,044 8 11	£ s. d. 80 7 11	£ s. d. 469 4 10	£ s. d. 1,841 16 1	£ s. d. 3 12 0	£ s. d. 454 16 9	£ s. d. 114 7 3	£ s. d. 16,076 19 8	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street).	£ s. d. 5,441 15 6	£ s. d. 1,720 0 7	£ s. d. 472 4 5	£ s. d. 57 19 5	£ s. d. 151 16 9	£ s. d. 1,106 7 9	£ s. d. 75 12 3	£ s. d. 259 6 1	£ s. d. 118 10 10	£ s. d. 9,403 13 7	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock.	£ s. d. 1,428 16 3	£ s. d. 379 3 3	£ s. d. 99 0 5	£ s. d. 29 10 11	£ s. d. 16 18 2	£ s. d. 283 2 10	£ s. d. 13 11 6	£ s. d. 73 13 8	£ s. d. 42 2 1	£ s. d. 2,321 19 1	Greenock.
Inverness.	£ s. d. 1,096 9 9	£ s. d. 242 5 10	£ s. d. 63 8 8	£ s. d. 12 4 7	£ s. d. 16 3 4	£ s. d. 126 3 3	£ s. d. 37 17 6	£ s. d. 3 3 11	£ s. d. 9 3 10	£ s. d. 1,607 0 8	Inverness.
Kirkwall.	£ s. d. 163 1 10	£ s. d. 21 1 3	£ s. d. 2 6 7	£ s. d. 4 8 7	£ s. d. 0 16 5	£ s. d. 25 14 5	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 5 1 1	£ s. d. 2 8 3	£ s. d. 224 18 5	Kirkwall.
Lerwick.	£ s. d. 153 14 4	£ s. d. 8 19 1	£ s. d. 2 15 2	£ s. d. 1 9 11	£ s. d. 0 8 5	£ s. d. 15 11 9	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 24 8 6	£ s. d. 25 2 7	£ s. d. 232 9 9	Lerwick.
Stornoway.	£ s. d. 160 8 0	£ s. d. 6 9 4	£ s. d. 0 7 4	£ s. d. 5 3 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 9 15 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 6 2 2	£ s. d. 2 1 9	£ s. d. 190 6 10	Stornoway.
Total Cost in Local Prisons.	£ s. d. 27,021 17 11	£ s. d. 9,167 10 4	£ s. d. 2,238 9 2	£ s. d. 309 6 10	£ s. d. 941 5 6	£ s. d. 5,023 5 0	£ s. d. 139 19 8	£ s. d. 1,794 14 0	£ s. d. 621 19 7	£ s. d. 47,318 8 0	Total.
Perth (Gl.) & Lunatic Dept., and State Inebriate Re- formatory.	£ s. d. 4,710 10 5	£ s. d. 1,430 9 0	£ s. d. 719 10 4	£ s. d. 36 8 5	£ s. d. 144 5 8	£ s. d. 984 5 11	£ s. d. 405 2 0	£ s. d. 178 1 9	£ s. d. 116 5 1	£ s. d. 8,674 18 7	Perth (General).
Peterhead (General Convict).	£ s. d. 7,687 18 5	£ s. d. 2,067 0 2	£ s. d. 705 7 10	£ s. d. 58 15 6	£ s. d. 212 3 10	£ s. d. 944 5 2	£ s. d. 14 6 2	£ s. d. 126 11 10	£ s. d. 83 0 2	£ s. d. 11,899 9 1	Peterhead (General Convict).
GRAND TOTAL.	£ s. d. 39,420 6 9	£ s. d. 12,664 19 6	£ s. d. 3,723 7 4	£ s. d. 404 10 9	£ s. d. 1,297 15 0	£ s. d. 6,901 16 1	£ s. d. 559 7 10	£ s. d. 2,099 7 7	£ s. d. 821 4 10	£ s. d. 67,892 15 8	GRAND TOTAL.

No. XLVII.—Statement under the following Branches of Expenditure of the AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PRISONER.

PRISONS.	1. Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform.	2. Vrctuallng.	3. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, &c.	4. Medicines, Surgical Instru-ments, &c.	5. Gratuities to Prisoners.	6. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, &c.	7. Rents and Fen-Duties.	8. Ordinary Repairs.	9. Incidental Expenses.	10. Gross Cost per Prisoner.	11. Average Daily Number of Pri-soners.	PRISONS.
Aberdeen.	£ s. d. 14 10 7	£ s. d. 4 12 1	£ s. d. 0 12 10	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 7 0	£ s. d. 2 9 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 0 13 6	£ s. d. 0 13 8	£ s. d. 24 1 8	79	Aberdeen.
Ayr.	14 18 6	4 7 3	0 17 9	0 5 0	0 5 10	2 8 9	0 1 4	1 5 8	0 4 0	24 14 1	99	Ayr.
Dunfries.	18 7 10	4 19 5	1 10 8	0 3 6	0 11 2	2 7 3	...	0 13 0	0 10 10	29 3 8	47	Dunfries.
Dundee.	12 6 2	4 4 6	0 19 2	0 3 2	0 8 10	2 4 4	0 0 2	1 2 8	0 8 7	21 17 7	160	Dundee.
Edinburgh.	13 13 2	4 0 4	0 14 4	0 2 9	0 7 8	2 4 1	0 0 1	1 12 11	0 8 1	23 3 5	347	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie).	9 6 7	4 2 3	1 3 3	0 1 9	0 10 5	2 1 0	0 0 1	0 10 2	0 2 7	17 18 1	898	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street).	10 18 1	3 8 11	0 18 11	0 2 4	0 6 1	2 4 4	0 3 1	0 10 5	0 4 9	18 16 11	499	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock.	15 14 3	4 3 4	1 1 9	0 6 6	0 3 9	2 11 3	0 3 0	0 17 3	0 9 3	25 10 4	91	Greenock.
Inverness.	84 5 4	7 11 5	1 19 8	0 7 8	0 10 1	3 18 10	1 3 8	0 2 0	0 5 9	50 4 5	32	Inverness.
Kirkwall.	54 7 4	7 0 5	0 15 6	1 9 6	0 5 6	8 11 6	...	1 13 8	0 16 1	74 19 6	3	Kirkwall.
Lerwick.	153 14 4	8 19 1	2 15 2	1 9 11	0 8 5	15 11 9	...	24 8 6	25 2 7	232 9 9	1	Lerwick.
Stornoway.	160 8 0	6 9 4	0 7 4	5 3 0	...	9 15 3	...	6 2 2	2 1 9	190 6 10	1	Stornoway.
Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.	11 19 5	4 1 3	1 0 5	0 2 9	0 8 4	2 4 6	0 1 3	0 15 11	0 5 6	20 19 4	2,257	Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.
Perth (Gl.) & Lunatic Dept.	14 10 9	4 8 4	2 4 5	0 2 3	0 8 11	2 17 8	1 5 0	0 11 0	0 7 2	26 15 6	324	Perth (General).
Peterhead (General Convict).	28 15 10	7 14 10	2 12 10	0 4 5	0 15 11	3 10 9	0 1 1	0 9 6	0 6 2	44 11 4	267	Peterhead (General Convict).

No. XLVIII.—Comparison of Average Annual Cost per Prisoner for the Three Years ended 31st December 1901.

PRISONS.	1. Triennial Average. Daily Number in Custody.	2. Pay and Allowances of Officers, including Uniform.	3. Vittualling.	4. Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc.	5. Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.	6. Gratuities to Prisoners.	7. Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc.	8. Rents and Fen-Duties.	9. Ordinary Repairs of Buildings.	10. Incidental Expenses.	11. Gross Cost per Prisoner.	PRISONS.
Aberdeen.	75	£ s. d. 16 1 0	£ s. d. 4 3 8	£ s. d. 0 17 10	£ s. d. 0 3 1	£ s. d. 0 7 3	£ s. d. 2 4 9	£ s. d. ..	£ s. d. 3 0 11	£ s. d. 0 12 0	£ s. d. 27 10 6	Aberdeen.
Ayr.	97	14 17 11	3 17 7	1 1 7	0 5 10	0 5 3	2 6 2	0 1 5	1 5 7	0 7 5	24 8 9	Ayr.
Dumfries.	44	19 8 3	4 9 3	1 4 1	0 3 3	0 10 0	2 8 10	..	0 14 8	0 7 10	29 6 2	Dumfries.
Dundee.	150	13 6 5	3 14 0	0 17 6	0 3 2	0 7 8	2 1 11	0 0 2	1 3 8	0 5 2	21 19 8	Dundee.
Edinburgh.	325	15 3 3	3 15 5	0 15 7	0 2 10	0 7 11	1 17 11	0 0 1	0 19 5	0 6 0	23 8 5	Edinburgh.
Glasgow (Barlinnie).	912	8 16 3	3 12 2	1 2 4	0 1 9	0 9 10	1 14 0	0 0 1	0 11 9	0 2 8	16 10 10	Glasgow (Barlinnie).
Do. (Duke Street).	494	10 17 2	3 2 4	1 0 0	0 2 2	0 6 5	1 18 3	0 3 1	0 10 5	0 5 3	18 5 1	Do. (Duke Street).
Greenock.	92	15 0 10	3 11 7	1 2 6	0 5 8	0 3 10	2 4 9	0 3 10	0 19 10	0 7 0	23 19 10	Greenock.
Inverness.	29	33 19 8	6 11 6	1 16 6	0 8 1	0 7 8	3 13 9	1 5 3	0 5 0	0 11 3	48 18 8	Inverness.
Kirkwall.	3	56 4 5	6 1 3	0 10 9	1 4 4	0 5 7	9 2 3	..	1 17 10	1 1 7	76 8 0	Kirkwall.
Lerwick.	2	80 10 0	5 11 9	1 3 3	0 12 4	0 6 11	7 14 0	..	5 17 7	4 14 6	106 10 4	Lerwick.
Stornoway.	...	160 8 10	4 6 3	0 2 8	2 7 1	0 1 0	21 8 10	..	3 1 0	1 15 10	193 11 6	Stornoway.
Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.	2,223	12 0 2	3 12 5	1 0 6	0 2 8	0 8 1	1 18 9	0 1 3	0 16 1	0 4 11	20 4 10	Average Cost per Prisoner in Local Prisons.
Perth (Genl.) & Lunatic Dept.,	226	19 18 9	4 17 8	2 5 6	0 2 11	0 9 2	3 4 11	1 15 10	0 13 2	0 9 1	33 17 0	Perth (General).
Peterhead (General Convict).	281	27 5 10	7 7 11	2 2 5	0 4 6	0 15 3	3 2 4	0 0 6	0 7 11	0 8 6	41 15 2	Peterhead (General Convict).



No. XLIX.—A Comparative Table of the Expenditure for Prisons in Scotland, and of the Average Annual Cost per Prisoner, and Quinquennial Average, for the Five Years ended 1901.

I.—ORDINARY PRISONS.

HEAD OF SERVICE.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS					Quinquennial Yearly Average, ended 1901.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PRISONER.					Quinquennial Yearly Average, ended 1901.
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.		1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	
Pay and Allowances, including Uniform, Victualling, . . . . .	\$25,464 9 8	\$25,699 15 5	\$26,438 8 9	\$26,611 2 7	\$27,021 17 11	\$26,247 2 11	\$13 4 3	\$12 4 2	\$11 18 1	\$12 2 10	\$11 19 5	\$12 5 9
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc., . . . . .	5,744 1 8	6,761 9 7	7,423 18 5	7,569 13 6	9,167 10 4	7,331 6 8	2 19 7	3 4 3	3 6 10	3 9 0	4 1 3	3 8 2
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc., . . . . .	1,875 13 11	1,504 10 9	2,071 18 8	2,474 12 11	2,298 9 2	2,045 1 1	0 19 6	0 14 3	0 18 8	1 2 7	1 0 5	0 19 1
Gratuities, . . . . .	269 6 7	278 2 3	285 0 0	290 7 7	309 6 10	286 8 8	0 2 10	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 2 9	0 2 8
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc., . . . . .	731 17 8	798 9 2	865 8 2	898 11 2	941 5 6	845 2 4	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 7 9	0 8 2	0 8 4	0 7 11
Rent and Feu-Duties, . . . . .	3,211 13 8	3,162 17 10	3,697 8 0	4,184 7 5	5,023 5 0	3,855 18 5	1 13 4	1 10 0	1 13 4	1 18 2	2 4 6	1 15 10
Ordinary Repairs, . . . . .	118 7 5	112 2 1	148 6 8	139 19 8	139 19 8	131 15 1	0 1 8	0 1 1	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 8
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	1,212 3 3	1,316 2 5	2,244 19 10	1,925 13 11	1,794 14 0	1,578 14 8	0 12 7	0 12 6	1 0 3	0 12 1	0 15 11	0 14 8
TOTAL,	\$39,052 9 4	\$40,294 10 6	\$43,740 0 9	\$43,938 17 7	\$47,318 8 0	\$42,866 17 3	\$20 5 4	\$19 2 3	\$19 13 11	\$20 0 11	\$20 19 4	\$20 0 4

II.—PERTH GENERAL PRISON (including Lunatic Department).

Pay and Allowances, including Uniform, Victualling, . . . . .	£4,957 2 2	£4,525 4 2	£4,370 16 4	£4,435 9 5	£4,710 10 5	£4,599 16 6	£29 17 3	£28 2 2	£24 0 4	£25 18 9	£14 10 9	£24 9 10
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc., . . . . .	977 2 9	938 9 3	983 7 10	898 2 0	1,430 9 0	1,048 10 2	5 17 9	5 18 5	5 8 1	5 5 1	4 8 4	5 7 7
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc., . . . . .	185 12 9	116 15 2	476 11 7	347 5 6	719 10 4	369 3 1	1 2 4	0 14 6	2 12 4	2 0 7	2 4 5	1 14 10
Gratuities, . . . . .	29 11 4	28 7 1	32 1 4	29 10 11	36 8 5	31 3 11	0 3 7	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 2 3	0 3 3
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc., . . . . .	70 14 6	68 10 1	88 10 11	76 11 2	144 5 8	89 14 6	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 9 9	0 8 11	0 8 11	0 8 11
Rent and Feu-Duties, . . . . .	685 15 8	586 12 7	611 4 9	655 3 9	994 5 11	694 8 6	4 2 8	3 12 9	3 7 2	3 16 8	2 17 8	3 11 5
Ordinary Repairs, . . . . .	405 2 0	405 2 0	405 2 0	405 2 0	405 2 0	405 2 0	2 8 10	2 10 4	2 4 6	2 7 5	1 5 0	2 3 3
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	191 5 1	64 13 4	100 4 6	167 15 11	178 1 9	140 8 1	1 3 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 19 8	0 11 0	0 14 6
TOTAL,	£7,600 10 11	£6,861 9 5	£7,169 0 1	£7,104 19 1	£8,674 18 7	£7,432 3 7	£45 15 9	£42 12 4	£39 7 9	£41 11 0	£26 15 6	£39 4 6

III.—PETERHEAD GENERAL CONVICT PRISON.

Pay and Allowances, including Uniform, Victualling, . . . . .	£7,920 6 6	£7,932 17 4	£7,712 17 9	£7,605 14 7	£7,687 18 5	£7,771 18 11	£23 17 1	£24 17 4	£26 2 11	£26 19 5	£28 15 10	£26 2 6
Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, etc., . . . . .	2,269 7 1	2,319 6 10	2,082 8 5	2,134 3 10	2,067 0 2	2,162 9 3	6 16 1	7 6 5	6 17 9	7 11 4	7 14 10	7 5 1
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc., . . . . .	649 7 1	578 12 9	566 19 5	516 14 4	705 7 10	603 8 3	1 19 1	1 16 3	1 18 5	1 16 8	2 12 10	2 0 8
Gratuities, . . . . .	71 9 7	58 8 6	61 0 3	69 4 9	58 15 6	63 15 9	0 4 4	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 4
Fuel, Light, Water, Cleaning Articles, etc., . . . . .	244 5 8	228 16 0	226 3 9	204 15 7	212 3 10	223 5 0	0 14 8	0 14 4	0 15 4	0 14 6	0 15 11	0 14 11
Rent and Feu-Duties, . . . . .	839 8 6	768 3 5	829 5 1	853 12 10	944 5 2	846 19 0	2 10 7	2 8 2	2 16 3	3 0 7	3 10 9	2 17 3
Ordinary Repairs, . . . . .	2 12 11	2 16 8	2 18 9	2 14 1	14 6 2	5 1 8	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 1 1	0 0 4
Incidental Expenses, . . . . .	46 9 6	105 6 5	101 18 9	104 15 10	126 11 10	97 0 6	0 2 10	0 6 7	0 6 11	0 7 5	0 9 6	0 6 8
TOTAL,	£12,158 15 5	£12,129 4 9	£11,671 4 0	£11,631 1 11	£11,899 9 1	£11,897 19 0	£36 12 5	£38 0 5	£39 11 3	£41 4 11	£44 11 4	£40 0 1

No. L.—Report by SUPERINTENDENT of the STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY for the period from 26th September to 31st December 1901.

State Inebriate Reformatory,  
Perth, 10th February 1902.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSIONERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit a Report on the State Inebriate Reformatory from the admission of the first inmate until the end of the year.

The first inebriate, a male from Kirkwall, arrived on the 26th September.

The next, a female, was admitted on the 10th October, and, five days later, two other females were sent from Ayr Sheriff Court.

The first female had been an inmate of Girgenti Inebriate Home, but had proved so unruly and unmanageable that the authorities were forced to apply to the Sheriff for a warrant for her removal. An insubordinate from another reformatory was not a good case to open our establishment, as it necessitated a stricter form of discipline than I had contemplated.

The other two females are of a different and more hopeful type. They regret their past, and earnestly desire to lead better lives, which encourages the hope that efforts to reclaim them may meet with a certain measure of success. The eradication of the alcohol habit is, at best, a slow process. Body and brain must be strengthened and reinvigorated by wholesome dieting, work, and the judicious use of nerve tonics. At the same time instruction and amusement must not be overlooked, as they supply a healthy stimulus to the nervous system.

The time, since the opening, has been short, but already, on the female side, the work of the Reformatory is taking shape.

Morning prayers are regularly conducted, either by the Rev. Wm. Main or myself, and every evening an hour is set apart for instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Six ladies, belonging to Perth, visit the Reformatory, and their almost daily presence does much to brighten and encourage the inmates.

My first Report is necessarily a short one ; there is little to tell except that a start has been made, but by another year I hope to be in a position to enter more fully into the work of the Reformatory and the condition of the inmates.

The Returns applicable to the Reformatory are forwarded herewith.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN M'NAUGHTAN, M.D., *Superintendent*.

#### NOTE BY MEDICAL ADVISER.

Dr. M'Naughtan's Report is satisfactory in so far as it indicates admirable arrangements for the treatment of the inmates, including efforts to improve their mental and moral state. With one exception improvement may reasonably be looked for, but the time of residence in the Reformatory—since September 1901—has been too brief for any decided evidence of amelioration.

I note that punishment has been required on only a few occasions.

T. R. FRASER.

No. LI.—Return of number of Persons admitted to the State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth during the period from 26th September to 31st December 1901.

	M.	F.	Total.
In custody at beginning of year, . . . . .	-	-	-
Committed during year, . . . . .	1	3	4
Discharged during year, . . . . .	-	-	-
In custody at end of year, . . . . .	1	3	4
Daily average number during year, . . . . .	-	1	1

No. LII.—Return of Persons who have been Admitted to the State Inebriate Reformatory during the period from 26th September to 31st December 1901.

No.	Initials.	Age on Admission.		Single, Married, or Widowed.	Profession or Trade.	Court.	Date.	Sentence.	PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORD.						Date of Admission.	Remarks.	
		M.	F.						No. of Commitments.			No. of Sentences.					
									Crime.	Drunkenness.	Prostitution.	Other Offences.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.			Fine or Imprisonment.
1	P.B.	35		Single.	Hawker and seaman.	Sheriff Court, Kirkwall.	20th September 1901.	3 years.	5	17	-	36	-	18	35	26th September 1901.	31st March 1877.—Ordered to receive ten lashes for theft.
2	I.T.	-	27	Married.	Bookfolder.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	16th July 1901.	3 years.	-	3	1	19	-	-	23	10th October 1901.	10th October 1901.—Transferred from Girgenti Inebriate Home on Sheriff's warrant.
3	M.D. or T.	-	49	Widow.	Outdoor worker.	Sheriff Court, Ayr.	15th October 1901.	2½ years.	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	15th October 1901.	
4	G.T. or Y.	-	47	Widow.	Shopkeeper.	Sheriff Court, Ayr.	15th October 1901.	2 years.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	15th October 1901.	







**R E P O R T**  
**ON THE**  
**DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT**  
**OF THE**  
**MILITARY PRISONS,**  
**1900.**

**By** **LIEUT.-COLONEL M. CLARE GARSIA, C.B.,**

*Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c.*

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*

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REPORT  
ON  
THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF  
MILITARY PRISONS,  
1900.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL M. CLARE GARSIA, C.B.,  
*Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR WAR, &c.

SIR,  
I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report on the  
Military Prisons for 1900.

Home Office, Whitehall,  
June, 1901.

2. The prisons for military offenders in the United Kingdom during the Year 1900 were as follows:—

	ACCOMMODATION.*		TOTAL.
	Separation.	Association.	
Aldershot .. .. .	161	—	161
Colchester .. .. .	47	—	47
Cork .. .. .	103	—	103
Dublin .. .. .	111	—	111
Gosport .. .. .	166	—	166
Kendal .. .. .	71	—	71
Stirling .. .. .	48	—	48
York .. .. .	47	—	} 202
York Castle .. .. .	155	—	
Total accommodation in the United Kingdom ..	909	—	909

\* Hospital accommodation excluded.

3. There were also military prisons in the Colonies and abroad\* as follows :—

	ACCOMMODATION.†		TOTAL.
	Separation.	Association.	
Barbados .. .. .	58	—	58
Bermuda .. .. .	15	36	51
Cairo .. .. .	65	—	65
Gibraltar .. .. .	101	—	101
Halifax (N.S.) .. .. .	34	5	39
Kandy (Ceylon) .. .. .	20	—	20
Malta .. .. .	116	3	119
Pietermaritzburg, Natal .. .. .	61	—	61
Wynberg, South Africa .. .. .	32	—	32
Total accommodation in the Colonies and abroad, except India .. .. .	502	44	546

\* The military prisons in India, being under the jurisdiction of the Indian Government, are not within the scope of this Report.

† Hospital accommodation excluded.

4. The accommodation in military prisons in England has during the year been seriously strained. The actual number of committals in England during 1900, was 7,357, as compared with 4,583 in 1899. Not only was every military prison kept full, but some were overcrowded, notwithstanding the occupation of every provost and barrack cell in the country, and notwithstanding the transfer or committal direct to criminal prisons in England and Wales of no less than 2,696 military offenders. In the month of October there were nearly 600 soldiers (since increased to 700), who were to return to the Colours, undergoing hard labour imprisonment in civil prisons for purely military offences. This number was exclusive of 400 soldiers under sentences of discharge from the army in addition to imprisonment, all being subjected to the same *régime* as offenders against the criminal law.

5. I have repeatedly called attention to the necessity for providing more accommodation for military offenders, and in my report for 1899 I put forward certain proposals for immediately increasing the existing accommodation without the great expense and delay of erecting new buildings. On my recommendation the civil prison in York Castle was, accordingly, discontinued for the reception of criminal prisoners, and was declared a military prison on the 22nd August, 1900, but, owing to some necessary alterations, it could not be occupied until the 19th November, when the prisoners confined in Kendal military prison were transferred, and that establishment was closed and returned to the Prison Commissioners. The gain by this arrangement is increased accommodation for 84 prisoners, and the cost of a governor and the subordinate staff of one prison is saved.

6. In my last report I stated that I had also recommended the taking over of the disused convict prison at Dover and its conversion into a military prison. The Secretary of State was accordingly pleased to declare it a military prison under Section 133 of the Army Act, and it is now partially occupied. Some alterations and improvements are being made, and it will then provide accommodation for 384 military offenders.

7. The necessity for increased military prison accommodation being at length fully recognised, I submitted proposals for providing in each military district or group of districts a central military prison, and for utilising the existing provost buildings as branch military prisons. The scheme, which is referred to in paragraphs 61 to 67 of this Report, having received your approval, was notified in Army Order 125 of 1901. It also includes the provision of additional military prison accommodation at various existing prisons, which with York Castle and Dover, and including the new prison authorised to be built on Salisbury Plain, will make up a total accommodation in military prisons in the United Kingdom for 1,953 military offenders.

8. Considerable pressure was also experienced in the military prisons in Ireland, where the accommodation had previously been found sufficient, and arrangements for the reception of soldiers into the criminal prisons of that country also had to be made.

9. My proposals will, it is believed, provide sufficient accommodation in military penal establishments for all soldiers sentenced at home stations to imprisonment for breaches of discipline, and thus obviate the necessity for committing such offenders to criminal prisons.

10. At stations abroad, with the exception of Malta and South Africa, no deficiency of accommodation has been reported.

11. The building of the 39 additional cells sanctioned for Malta military prison is proceeding, but it is now probable that these, when completed, will be found to be insufficient in view of the growth of the garrison and fleet.

12. At Wynberg prison the 12 additional cells sanctioned, and referred to in paragraph 9 of my last report, have not yet been commenced. The prison has been fully occupied during the year, the ordinary Cape garrison requiring, even in peace time, more than the existing accommodation of 32 cells. The very large influx of troops into the colony, owing to the war, has of course largely added to the normal number of prisoners for whom accommodation is required. The chief warden in charge says in

his report:—"Treble the number of cells would not have been sufficient to accommodate all the prisoners sent to the base. As many as possible were kept to undergo their sentences at the Cape, the remainder transferred to the United Kingdom. Temporary cells have been erected at Green Point and Maitland camps, and the Wynberg camp cells placed in charge of a provost sergeant. The old cells at the Castle were re-opened, and accommodation for about 30 prisoners was obtained at the civil gaol in Cape Town; a large storeroom in the Castle ditch was thoroughly cleaned and equipped with every requisite to accommodate all those prisoners sent to the base to await transfer to the United Kingdom. This temporary prison is known and recognised as the Castle 'Birdcage.' All these additional arrangements are under the supervision of the assistant provost marshal." The pressure has become so great that it has recently been found necessary to provide 30 temporary additional cells at Wynberg military prison.

13. In July last 61 cells in the gaol at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, were taken over from the Colonial authorities for the exclusive use of the troops. These cells form a separate and distinct establishment, which was duly declared a military prison under the Army Act in October, 1900. To start this new military prison an experienced chief warden was sent out from Gibraltar in January last. He took over charge on the 11th February. Owing to there being no trained military prison officer in charge until after the expiration of the year 1900, the usual statistical information for that year is not available.

14. The question of adding to the accommodation of the military prison at Kandy, in preference to building a new provost prison at Colombo, *vide* paragraph 10 of my last report, is held in abeyance, as it is uncertain whether it will be necessary to replace the accommodation to be given up at Colombo. Prior to the arrival of two British battalions and 5,000 Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon, the military prison at Kandy had been found sufficient for all the prisoners in the island sentenced to over 72 hours imprisonment, and it is proposed to defer the question of adding to the accommodation until the garrison resumes its normal strength, and actual experience shows whether more accommodation is really needed. Referring to the prisoners of war, the chief warden in charge says in his annual report:—"The Boer prisoners of war who commit themselves in camp at Ragama and Diyatalawa, and are sentenced to undergo imprisonment, are sent to this prison for the sentence to be carried out. I have had 12 admissions of this class of prisoners up to the end of the year."

15. The ordinary accommodation of Cairo military prison has been reduced by the conversion of four cells into two special ones. I recently inspected this prison, and took exception to the method

of lighting, and the insecure condition of some of the cells. These are lit by small oil lamps, which are a source of danger, the cell partitions being of lath and plaster.

16. I also inspected the Provost prison at Alexandria. I found the position and arrangements bad, and the prison unfit for its purpose. The necessity for a trained staff was very apparent. The prison was in charge of a totally inexperienced young non-commissioned officer. I was glad to hear from the General Officer Commanding at Cairo that it was probable that a new prison would be built near the barracks, and the present prison given up. I cannot too strongly urge that no time be lost in carrying out this much-needed improvement.

17. On the representation of the General Officer Commanding the troops in Jamaica, the establishment of a small military prison there and the appointment of a trained staff has been recommended.

18. The Roman Catholic Chaplain of Dublin military prison again brings to notice the great want of a proper chapel for the Roman Catholic Divine Service. The accommodation for this purpose has been very unsatisfactory for many years past, and I hope that proper provision will be made at an early date. Want of a R.C. Chapel at Dublin military prison.

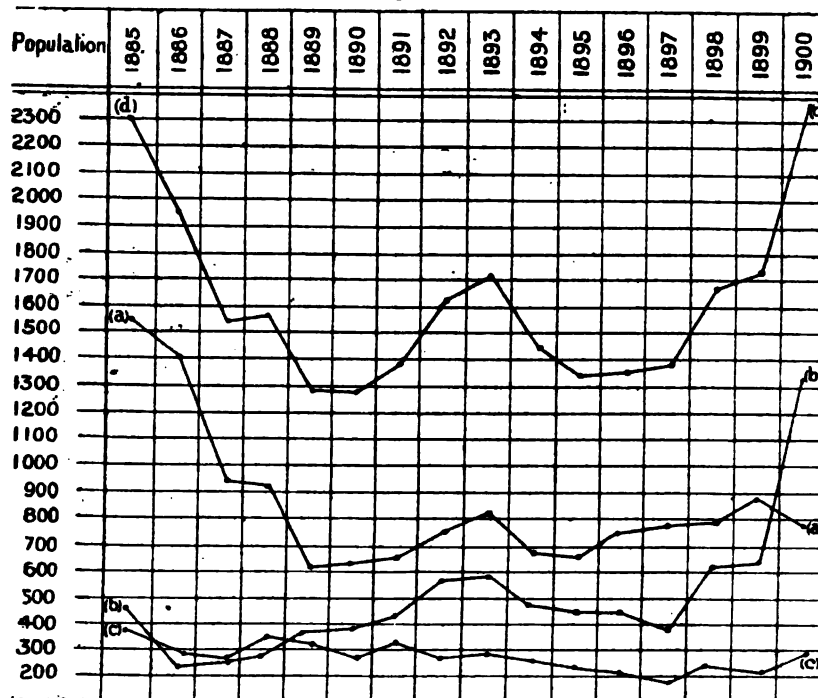
19. The following Table shows the distribution in prisons of various kinds of the soldiers sentenced by military courts or civil power:— Distribution of soldiers in prison.

On 31st December.																
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
In military prisons at home..	1,176	1,136	778	704	378	370	433	535	586	502	480	442	522	521	612	475
„ Bodmin Naval Prison ..	—	—	—	—	7	14	26	25	23	25	15	15	26	33	—	—
„ Lewes Naval Prison ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—
„ Provost prisons and cells at home	369	299	287	316	313	274	306	291	282	254	219	207	197	235	210	297
„ Military prisons abroad ..	338	267	180	255	232	251	208	200	228	180	206	270	243	271	260	301
„ Local prisons in England and Wales .. ..	153	121	124	147	223	261	281	370	410	321	328	311	268	433	442	1,042
„ Prisons in Scotland ..	4	3	10	8	20	15	21	26	20	23	17	9	13	27	21	30
„ Prisons in Ireland ..	115	40	32	39	59	59	71	126	114	94	84	99	88	111	111	192
„ Penal servitude prisons in England and Wales .. ..	145	110	102	81	65	43	44	43	41	38	33	25	18	39	55	54
Totals .. ..	2,300	1,966	1,513	1,550	1,292	1,287	1,369	1,616	1,704	1,437	1,362	1,378	1,388	1,673	1,711	2,391



20. These yearly fluctuations are shown at a glance in the following diagram :—

(a) Military prisons at home and abroad. (b) Civil prisons at home. (c) Provost prisons and cells at home. (d) The above prisons combined.



NOTE.—In June, 1887, the Jubilee amnesty caused a large number of releases.

21. A considerable rise above the figures for the preceding year is shown, the greater part of the increase being in the number of prisoners confined in the local prisons of England and Wales. This rise is, of course, due to the very great augmentation of the army owing to the war in South Africa.

22. The daily average population of the military prisons at home (including the soldier population in Bodmin and Lewes naval prisons during 1889–1899) and abroad in each of the years 1884–1900 was as follows :—

Daily average population of military prisons, 1884–1900.

Year.	At Home.	Abroad.	Year.	At Home.	Abroad.
1884 .. ..	1,159	328	1893 .. ..	689	230
1885 .. ..	1,207	332	1894 .. ..	608	251
1886 .. ..	1,184	321	1895 .. ..	559	212
1887 .. ..	865	228	1896 .. ..	515	253
1888 .. ..	807	226	1897 .. ..	552	242
1889 .. ..	548	236	1898 .. ..	624	273
1890 .. ..	436	255	1899 .. ..	616	275
1891 .. ..	447	230	1900 .. ..	639	269
1892 .. ..	535	238			

Soldiers in  
convict  
prisons.

23. The number of soldiers in convict prisons in England and Wales under sentence of penal servitude by courts-martial has increased from 23 in 1899 to 38 on 31st December, 1900, and the number at the beginning of the present month was 47.

Soldiers  
discharged  
from Army  
for bad  
conduct.

24. The number of men discharged from the Army for bad conduct in each year since 1869 is as under :—

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
In 1869 .. .	2,470	In 1885 .. ..	1,008
1870 .. .	1,616	1886 .. ..	1,332
1871 .. ..	1,032	1887 .. ..	1,854
1872 .. ..	1,694	1888 .. ..	2,020
1873 .. ..	2,065	1889 .. ..	1,624
1874 .. ..	1,648	1890 .. ..	1,608
1875 .. ..	1,667	1891 .. ..	1,590
1876 .. ..	1,682	1892 .. ..	1,902
1877 .. ..	2,003	1893 .. ..	2,018
1878 .. ..	1,811	1894 .. ..	1,792
1879 .. ..	2,091	1895 .. ..	1,758
1880 .. ..	1,826	1896 .. ..	1,737
1881 .. ..	1,518	1897 .. ..	1,654
1882 .. ..	1,294	1898 .. ..	1,945
1883 .. ..	1,059	1899 .. ..	1,956
1884 .. ..	940	1900 .. ..	1,901

25. The number discharged for bad conduct during the year is 55 less than in 1899, but this decrease is discounted by the comparatively small number of such discharges from the force in South Africa, where, of necessity, only the most grave offences were so punished, and only by sentence of court-martial.

26. This waste of nearly 2,000 soldiers every year is not the result of disgraceful or even of very serious military crime, for to those causes it is believed that only a little over one-fifth of the total number can be attributed, viz., those sentenced by courts-martial to be discharged with ignominy, and it follows that the great mass of such dismissals consisted of soldiers classed as "undesirables." As all such cases are usually discharged from military prisons after serving sentences of imprisonment, the governors of those establishments have the best opportunities of knowing the characters and dispositions of these men, and their observations thereupon are not without interest.

27. The Governor of Kendal military prison, says :—"Seventeen men passed through the prison who were discharged on application of Commanding Officer; all well-behaved and good workers, many mere lads. It is regrettable they should be lost to the service, and that something cannot be done to try them in other regiments and surroundings, or in a 'discipline battalion.'"

28. The Governor of Colchester military prison says :—"Fourteen prisoners were discharged from the army after expiration of sentence. Some of these were, no doubt, worthless characters, but I think many would have made good soldiers under somewhat altered circumstances. There is a man here now, with only eight months' service, who is to be discharged at the expiration of his sentence. He is the smartest, cleanest, and best set-up man I have had here, and it seems a pity that he should be lost to the army. He was anxious to continue soldiering, but deserted under the influence of a woman to whom he was married without leave."

29. The Governor of Gosport military prison, in his report for the year 1899, observed :—

"It is somewhat to be regretted that a number of men are discharged the service who in former days would have rejoined their corps on release. A considerable proportion of these would, I am fully convinced, have done well on active service. During the year under report 138 men were discharged whilst in this prison, of whom there were 20 at least who, I believe, could have been made use of on service." "Several visiting officers on going round that portion of the prison in which the discharged men are located, have remarked that they were of a much better stamp than those not discharged."

30. It seems to be open to question whether the extreme measure of discharging men from the army for bad conduct is not too frequently resorted to, and it is a matter for serious consideration whether it would not be to the advantage of the State to retain in the service the great majority of these men who, in most cases, I am satisfied, are capable of being made into good soldiers.

31. I would here observe that I am in complete sympathy with the military authorities in their desire and their earnest efforts to raise the standard of respectability of the soldier. My suggestion in the foregoing paragraph in no way refers to offenders against the criminal law, but to the young soldier who has not been readily amenable to military discipline, who has become troublesome, disobedient, insubordinate, and who has come to be looked upon as undesirable as a soldier, the result too often of neglect and impatience in his training. It is this class, I submit (which furnishes the bulk of the discharges for bad conduct), that may be preserved for the army, may be brought into habits of order and discipline, may be made into good soldiers, for doing which the reformed military penal system provides the means. To this end I suggest that no discharge, other than by sentence of court-martial or consequent on conviction in a court of law of a criminal offence, should be ordered until the military offender has been under the discipline of a military prison for a period sufficiently long to enable the Governor to form an opinion and make a recommendation as to his retention or discharge.

32. Even the men sentenced by courts-martial to hard labour imprisonment and discharge from the army for serious or repeated military offences, it would seem only reasonable to class differently to the habitual offender against the criminal law, and I believe that it would be in the best interests of the army to confine all such men in one penal establishment distinct from the ordinary criminal prisons, to instruct them in trades, and employ them on work for the army, and, by arrangement with philanthropic societies, to provide for their help on discharge, for their being given a start in civil life, and saved from falling into dishonest ways. I would here observe that the court-martial prisoner discharged the army from a criminal prison is not usually helped by the Local Aid Society unless such prisoner belongs to the locality. He is thus at a disadvantage as compared with the criminal.

33. It is unfortunately the fact that of the soldiers discharged the army for bad conduct, nearly one-fifth are for disgraceful crime, for offences against the criminal law, and there can be no question that the great majority of these offenders were criminals before joining the army. It appears to me that the first step necessary to raise the standard of respectability of the soldier, is to make it impossible for the convicted thief, or the habitual criminal, to enter the ranks of the King's army, or, at any rate, to ensure his detection and immediate removal therefrom. I submit that the army is the only employment to which there is admission without proof of character, and, although under the necessities of our system of recruiting the same precautions which are taken by employers of labour to secure honest and respectable servants cannot be adopted, I suggest that it should be required of every recruit, on joining his depôt or corps, to satisfy the Commanding Officer as to his character, and in doubtful cases that reference should be made to the police of the district from which the recruit states himself to have come. The labour involved by such a simple reference (on a printed form) would be trifling. The result would be to save the army from being disgraced by such people; it would also check desertion and fraudulent enlistment, for I venture to think that the mere knowledge of the fact of such procedure being followed, would deter deserters and other undesirable persons from attempting to enlist.

Number of  
prisoners  
committed  
to military  
prisons,  
1886-1900.

34. The number of prisoners received under sentence of courts-martial exceeded the number for the year 1899 by 1,100, as is shown by the following figures:—

	Average Strength of Army.		Number of Prisoners committed to Military Prisons at Home and Abroad (excluding India) by				
	At Home.	Abroad (excluding India).	Com-manding Officers.	Court-martial.			Total.
				Over 84 Days.	84 Days and under.	Total.	
1886 ..	94,060	35,574	2,950	2,395	3,836	6,231	9,181
1887 ..	102,560	30,098	2,701	1,906	2,520	4,426	7,127
1888 ..	102,688	31,013	2,632	1,617	2,417	4,034	6,656
1889 ..	101,498	31,005	2,940	1,052	2,268	3,320	6,260
1890 ..	101,211	30,855	3,104	940	2,509	3,449	6,553
1891 ..	100,417	32,551	2,841	1,037	2,443	3,480	6,321
1892 ..	101,655	32,890	3,179	1,122	2,918	4,040	7,219
1893 ..	101,641	35,095	3,806	1,481	3,033	4,514	8,320
1894 ..	101,241	35,843	3,369	1,392	2,652	4,044	7,413
1895 ..	103,093	35,702	3,320	1,233	2,243	3,476	6,796
1896 ..	101,865	37,440	3,163	1,183	2,309	3,492	6,655
1897 ..	97,675	41,351	3,704	1,155	2,703	3,858	7,562
1898 ..	97,863	48,107	4,331	1,124	3,216	4,340	8,671
1899 ..	102,948	56,547	4,011	1,227	3,544	4,771	8,782
1900 ..	114,069	195,328	5,937	1,323	4,548	5,871	11,808

35. No useful deduction can be drawn from these figures, in view of the peculiar circumstances existent in the year 1900. The number of court-martial prisoners received into military prisons (5,871) is, doubtless, only a portion (probably not much more than one-half) of the actual number sentenced, seeing that the average strength of the army was nearly double that of the year before, and that many sentences must have been carried out, especially on active service in South Africa, in establishments other than the military prisons under my supervision.

36. The reports from the different prisons show that the conduct of the prisoners has been generally good, and that discipline has been well maintained. The number of cases of corporal punishment was four, the offence in each case being gross personal violence to prison officers. Although the total number of prisoners during the year 1900, was 3,240 more than in 1899, the total number of prison offences was only 117 more than in the previous year. Conduct of prisoners.

37. The Church of England Chaplain of Kendal military prison says in his report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1900:—

“The improvement in the tone of the prison mentioned in my last report has become more marked during the past six months. In most cases the discipline seems to have a wholesome moral effect upon the prisoners.”

Released  
prisoners  
assisted by  
aid societies.

38. Out of 288 soldiers in military prisons in the United Kingdom who, during the year 1900, were, on the expiration of their sentences, discharged the army, only six have taken advantage of the facilities for providing employment offered by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. All of these sought the help of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.

Industrial  
employment  
of prisoners.

39. The employment of military prisoners on industrial work has been carried on with the following results:—

Articles Made, 1900.									
Prison.	Bed, Bolster, Pillow, and Paillassae Cases.	Beds and Bolsters.	Canvas Working Suits.		Sacks and Bags.	Coir Fibre Mats.	Coir Fibre Kneelers.	Scrubbers.	Halters.
			Frocka.	Trousers (pairs).					
Aldershot .. ..	2,847	2,616	404	404	24,236	—	—	—	—
Colchester .. ..	4,100	—	123	123	—	—	—	—	—
Gosport .. ..	16,055	3,726	445	445	—	—	—	—	—
Kendal .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,476*	2,964†	18,832	6,324
York .. ..	971	—	70	70	—	1,287†	96§	850	480
Cork .. ..	—	1,404	212	212	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin.. ..	—	1,781	157	279	—	—	—	—	—
Stirling .. ..	268	344	102	102	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	24,241	9,851	1,513	1,635	24,236	2,763	3,080	19,702	6,804

\* Total weight 13,181 lbs.      † Total weight 6,543 lbs.      ‡ Total weight 6,133 lbs.      § Total weight 195 lbs.

40. The quantity of bedding manufactured for the War Department is much less than that made in 1899, a good deal of delay having occurred in the supply of material. The industrial work was also much interfered with by reason of one prison (Gosport) being used as a dépôt for the reception of prisoners from South Africa and other stations abroad, and the constant removal from military prisons to civil prisons of prisoners under long sentences who had been carefully trained in the various descriptions of industrial work, their places being taken by soldiers under very short sentences who were discharged before they could be taught the work. In view of these drawbacks, the output, which is greater than in 1898, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. The making of canvas working suits was carried on with satisfactory results. This is very suitable work for the prisoners, and I should be glad if more of it could be furnished. A good increase is shown in the quantity of sacks, bags, mats, kneelers, scrubbers, and hatters made. The trial orders from the Ordnance Department for the manufacture of sacks, bags, and gymnasium mats referred to in my last report, have been very much delayed by the non-receipt of materials, tools, and appliances.

41. The preparation of coir fibre from cocoanut husks has been continued as an industry at Barbados military prison, and the work has now been introduced at Kandy military prison.

42. A commencement has recently been made in the work of chopping and bundling kindling wood for the use of the troops. The work has been started in Aldershot, Colchester, York Castle, Cork, and Dublin military prisons as an experiment, and I have no doubt that, after a reasonable time, the industry will be satisfactorily carried on at those prisons, and will, I hope, be firmly established there and extended gradually to the other prisons. This work is most suitable for prisoners, being useful and profitable, capable of being carried on in strict separation, and being heavily tasked, and so made really hard labour. Its general introduction would go a long way towards enabling me to entirely abolish all forms of labour which can be described as useless, unprofitable and degrading, such as picking oakum and turning the crank.

43. A proposal is now under consideration for building a laundry at Colchester military prison, to enable the washing for the garrison at that station to be done by the prisoners, as is the case at several other military prisons where this work is carried on with very satisfactory results.

44. For the reason stated in paragraph 33 of my last report, viz., the want of proper instructors, due principally to the departure of the bulk of the regular forces to South Africa, the proposed introduction of the trades of tailoring, shoemaking, and book-binding has had to be still held in abeyance. I am anxious



that these trades shall be started at the earliest possible date, and advantage will be taken of the first opportunity for introducing them.

45. The appointment of a commissioned officer of the status of governor to the charge of the military prison at Gibraltar in place of a chief warden has recently been made, and provision has been made for similar appointments to the central or district prisons at Dover, Stirling, Devonport, the Curragh, and Cairo. I can only repeat what I said in my last report, viz., "that the necessity for having a commissioned officer at the head of a military prison is greater now than ever, in view of the changed character of those establishments. For their effective working the head officer should be accustomed to command and train soldiers, and be capable of exercising a moral influence over the prisoners as well as over the subordinate officers in charge of them."

Appoint-  
ment of  
governors.

46. The appointment of commissioned officers as governors has been more than justified. The officers selected for these posts have taken up the work with an amount of zeal and earnestness beyond my expectations, and they are carrying out the new system with a keen appreciation of its importance. Their reports, which will be found in the appendix, testify to the interest they are taking in their responsible duties, in converting the ill-instructed and ill-behaved into good soldiers. Nor can I omit to record here my appreciation of the good work and efficient service of the chief warders in charge of some of the smaller prisons.

47. The subordinate staff, which was depleted by the calling out of the reserves, has been further reduced by ordinary retirements, whilst there have been no new appointments. The number of vacancies is now very large, and the strain on the reduced staff is very great.

Subordinate  
staff.

48. In my last report I stated how impossible it had become to find properly qualified and suitable persons for service as subordinate officers in military prisons, and I represented the great difficulty experienced in carrying on the duties of those institutions with a staff of subordinates who had received no previous military training, who had no military status or authority, and who were unaccustomed to deal with soldiers. I therefore recommended that the military prison subordinate staff should no longer consist of civilians selected and appointed under civil service rules, but should be composed of warrant and non-commissioned officers serving on their army engagements, men selected not only for good moral character, but for proved efficiency as drill and disciplinary instructors, and for good temper, tact, and intelligence. I am gratified to note that my recommendation has received your approval, for I feel confident that the usefulness of these prisons as schools of discipline and military training will be vastly increased by the employment of a qualified military staff, and I am

satisfied that when the new conditions of service are known to the non-commissioned officers of the army, we shall have no lack of good candidates. I believe that a large number of good non-commissioned officers who are not fit to return to South Africa or India, but who are perfectly fit for home service, could now be obtained.

**Employment  
of N.C.O.'s  
abroad as  
temporary  
prison sub-  
ordinates.**

49. The system of substituting in military prisons abroad selected non-commissioned officers as temporary military prison subordinates for half the former permanent staff has continued to work well. There are now 13 of these non-commissioned officers employed, and the system is extended as vacancies occur.

**Appoint-  
ment of  
visitors.**

50. The practice of appointing young and inexperienced military officers to be visitors of military prisons having been found to work unsatisfactorily, I felt it necessary to call attention to the disadvantage of the arrangement, to the importance of the duty of a visitor, and to the desirability of selecting only officers of experience and authority to fill these positions. Military prison visitors are endowed with judicial functions similar to those exercised by county or borough justices in civil prisons. They are, moreover, charged with supervising the management of these establishments, with seeing that the statutory rules and the military prison regulations are properly carried out, for which responsible duty it is obvious that they should be superior in military rank and authority to the governors.

51. I have ventured to recommend that this duty shall be placed on officers commanding units, or at least on officers second in command. I desire to secure the interest of these officers in the young soldiers temporarily withdrawn from their immediate control, that they shall watch over their training, progress, and behaviour under the stricter military discipline of prison, and thus be the better able to help and encourage them when they rejoin their units. I am glad to note that my recommendation has met with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, for I am satisfied that it may be the means of saving many a young man for the army.

**School  
instruction.**

52. School instruction has been regularly carried on during the year, and, so far as the scope of the teaching permits, the results have been satisfactory, but I would bring to your notice the fact that education is at present limited in military prisons to the nearly illiterate, that this great agency for their improvement is not applied to the mass of military prisoners, for the sole reason that properly qualified instructors are not available for the work. Mental training is a potent factor in our reformed military prison system, and there is, in my opinion, no over-rating the importance of the work of the schoolmaster in the training of the young soldier and in developing his intelligence. I therefore most earnestly

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trust that no mere question of economy may be allowed to stand in the way, but that provision may soon be made for the appointment of an army schoolmaster at each of the large central or district military prisons, so that I may be able to extend to all military offenders confined therein the great advantages of education.

53. As the result of another year's experience, I unhesitatingly record my opinion that the introduction of physical drill and military training as part of the daily routine of the soldier in prison has not lessened the deterrence of a sentence of imprisonment. It has, on the contrary, proved to be a great aid to discipline and good order, while its influence on the health and development of the young soldier cannot be over-rated. The change for the better in the appearance, in the bearing, and in the conduct of the military offender in a military prison is very marked. The spirit engendered by these exercises is distinctly military, which is shown by the desire frequently evinced to return to the colours and serve His Majesty. As stated in previous reports, I am anxious to extend the scope of physical and military training in military prisons, and I note with satisfaction your approval of my recommendation that every central or district military prison shall be furnished with suitable sheds and simple gymnastic equipment. I have also recently recommended that provision should be made for instructing and exercising military offenders in the use and care of modern artillery. This could be done if each of the central or district military prisons could be supplied with a field gun or gun of position, and a machine gun, which guns need be only sufficiently serviceable for teaching purposes. This matter is now under the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, and I hope it may be approved, as the proposed instruction, besides being of great value from a military point of view, will be of use in developing the prisoner's intelligence and in rousing his interest in his profession. I propose also to arrange for the instruction of every military offender in digging shelter trenches, also in first aid and ambulance drill.

**Physical  
drill and  
military  
training.**

54. The following references in reports received from governors and medical officers of military prisons are unanimous as regards the good effect of these exercises on the physique, health, and conduct of the prisoners :—

“Only those conversant with the old military prison system, can properly appreciate the vast importance of recent changes. Formerly the prisoners were pale and anæmic, with haggard, drawn countenances, and depressed look. Now, thanks to the drill and other occupations performed in the open air, these have disappeared, replaced by a proper military spirit. Mentally and physically the prisoners are fit to pass into the fighting line. If the ordinary barrack life could be conducted on a modified condition of the present military prison, it would be a great benefit

" to the service. Here good military discipline is maintained with  
 " a high standard of health : marked contrast to that outside, where  
 " 50 per 1,000 require hospital treatment, here 3 per 1,000."  
 (Medical Officer, Aldershot.)

" It appears to me that the present system of drill and  
 " discipline has an upward tendency to improve the physique of  
 " the prisoners as soldiers, a marked improvement being noticeable  
 " on their leaving the prison." (Acting Governor, Gibraltar.)

" Physical and squad drill and inspection parades have been  
 " carried out as usual with excellent results."

" The three assistant warders, who have all been appointed to  
 " the military prison service since the introduction of military  
 " exercises, are thoroughly competent instructors, not merely able to  
 " give the words of command, but capable of instructing and  
 " correcting in a practical manner. A number of the prisoners  
 " received into the prison since the 18th of April last have possessed  
 " but little knowledge of drill, and were quite unable to go through  
 " the exercises from the bare word of command. Every prisoner  
 " has been most minutely inspected by me before being released  
 " from prison, and I can safely say that many of them have  
 " exhibited a more soldierly appearance on release than on  
 " admission." (Chief warder in charge, Halifax, Nova Scotia.)

" Of the good effects of the new system of drill in prisons, much  
 " pleasing testimony comes from former inmates, several sending  
 " thanks to the drill instructor for his work, and stating how fit they  
 " felt on release ; many of these letters coming from South Africa.  
 " Another man writes from the front to say he is now doing well as  
 " provost corporal, all of which is gratifying." (Governor,  
 Kendal.)

55. The Medical Officer of Dublin military prison, after  
 reporting that 62·8 per cent. of the prisoners confined in that  
 prison during the year gained in weight, remarks :—

" These figures represent practically a continuance of the satis-  
 " factory health records which commenced last year as a result of  
 " the altered conditions of prison life."

Good effect  
 of the  
 abolition of  
 the prison  
 dress.

56. The abolition of the prison dress has also had, as was  
 anticipated, an excellent effect on the bearing and behaviour of the  
 prisoners, and meets with the approval of those most competent to  
 judge of the value of the change, as the following extracts from  
 official reports of visitors, governors, chaplains, and medical officers  
 of military prisons show :—

" Fortunately the conduct of the prisoners has been, on the  
 " whole, very good, and serious offences have been few. I think an  
 " appreciable improvement in the prisoners' conduct is due to the  
 " discarding of the old humiliating prison dress ; a prisoner dressed

" in uniform can realise that he is still a soldier, and generally behaves, looks, and bears himself as such ; one now sees little of the sullen, slouching, hang-dog demeanour that many men used to assume when dressed in prison garb." (Governor, Dublin.)

" The general tone of the prison has been raised by the introduction of uniform in place of the degrading prison dress, which made smartness impossible. In fact, the men now understand they are soldiers, not criminals." (Governor, Cork.)

" So far as I can judge in the short time, the object which the Inspector General of military prisons has had before him in doing away with the ' unsightly prison dress ' is being, at least, to some extent, attained. To a visitor, at any rate, there is no longer the appearance of slovenliness and degradation, and the men show a more military bearing." (Acting Church of England Chaplain, Kandy.)

" We consider that the change from prison dress to uniform is excellent." (Visitors, Kendal.)

" The doing away with prison clothes and the efforts to dissociate the character of the military prison from that of the ordinary gaol, are matters for thankful acknowledgement." (Church of England Chaplain, Bermuda.)

" The general tendency to treat military prisoners as soldiers, in spite of their military offences, is an excellent one, the whole *morale* of the prison has been raised, and instead of slinking, depressed inmates with no self respect, we now have smart, active men who respect the uniform they wear, and vie with each other in their personal appearance and good behaviour. The felon seems to have disappeared." (Medical Officer, Kendal.)

" The last year of the century is, however, chiefly noteworthy for the introduction of the new order of things, by which prisoners in confinement now wear their own uniform, instead of being clothed in unsightly prison dress, which, with no good results, made the smartest look repellent, and in all cases diminished self-respect. It is impossible to speak too highly of this innovation, which has raised the tone and *morale* of the prison. This carried with it sensible marching order parades and inspections, and marked improvement in drill." (Governor, Kendal.)

57. The military prisons in the United Kingdom were inspected once during the year by an Inspector of Prisons. I also personally inspected the most important of them, as well as the military prisons at Malta and Cairo, and the provost establishments at Alexandria and in Malta. Inspections.

58. These inspections are very necessary and important, and I desire to acknowledge the assistance given to me quite voluntarily by the inspectors, who are primarily inspectors of civil prisons, and, as such, have their time fully employed in the performance of their civil duties. It is therefore to their credit that they thus help in this work. I would here observe that for the efficient inspection of a military prison, as shown by the memorandum of instructions for the guidance of Inspectors, issued by me (See Appendix No. 11), it is essential that the Inspector should be an expert not only in prison management, but also in the military training of soldiers, that he should have military knowledge and experience, and be thus qualified to judge whether the new system is being properly carried out.

59. With the number of separate military prisons increased from 16 to 72, viz., 47 in the United Kingdom and 25 in the colonies, it becomes necessary to make better and permanent provision for this most important duty. Every civil prison is officially inspected by an expert inspector at least once in six weeks, quite apart from the inspections by commissioners and other officials and by official visitors, and it cannot be less necessary that these military institutions, as well as 2,000 barrack cells in which military imprisonment is still carried out, should be well supervised. I submit that the inspectors of civil prisons cannot give the time necessary for doing this work efficiently.

The office of  
Inspector-  
General of  
military  
prisons.

60. If it is necessary to make better and more permanent provision for the inspection of military prisons, it would seem to be still more necessary to make definite and permanent provision for their administration, to insure that that important work shall be vigilantly and effectively continued by a competent military officer, and that it shall not be dependent on mere accident whether a member of the Civil Prison Board may have the necessary qualification of military experience, coupled with expert knowledge of prison management, to enable him to carry on the duties with efficiency, and that he may consent to undertake, in addition to his civil duties, the labour and great responsibility of controlling the 72 separate military penal establishments in the United Kingdom and the Colonies without remuneration. I submit that the time has arrived, consequent on the changed condition of military prisons, to reconsider the position of the Inspector-General, to put an end to the extraordinary anomaly of that office not being recognised as in any sense a military appointment, or even as being under the War Office, whilst it is admittedly in no sense a civil office under the Home Department.

Conversion  
of provost  
prisons into  
military  
prisons.

61. In my report for 1899, I represented most strongly the serious defects of the provost prison system. I pointed out the grave disadvantage of having a multiplicity of small penal establishments scattered over the country, not governed by statu-

tory rules, and subject to no central control or expert inspection that each small establishment was administered by the local military authority very much according to individual fancy, that the staff was untrained, and the executive without experience in the management of prisons or prisoners, and that consequently there existed diversities in the discipline, labour, and general treatment which worked unfairly, subjecting the soldier to variations in prison treatment from which the criminal was free.

62. The Departmental Committee of 1899 on the military penal system, after very full inquiry, also condemned the provost system. The committee were unable to see any way of improving it, and therefore recommended that provost prisons should be abolished.

63. To have carried out that recommendation in its entirety would, it is obvious, have necessitated the erection of several new prison buildings, and would have involved a greatly increased annual charge for staff, escorts, etc., whereas, in my opinion, the object in view, viz., to secure just, proper, and uniform treatment for all military offenders, was capable of being attained without any serious expenditure, or the delay which would have been unavoidable whilst new buildings were being erected to take the places of the 55 provosts.

64. I therefore last October submitted for your consideration a scheme for reorganising the military penal establishments in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and providing additional military prison accommodation. The scheme, which utilises all existing prison buildings, you have been pleased to adopt, as notified in Army Order 125 of the present year. Under its provisions there will be in every military district or group of districts a central military prison, and in garrisons very distant from a central or district prison branch military prisons. In the former all sentences of hard labour imprisonment for any period over 14 days will be served, sentences for any shorter time being sent to a branch prison, unless the district prison be nearer to the garrison or camp from which the offender is committed. The scheme also provides that central or district prisons in the United Kingdom shall each be under the control of a commissioned officer as governor, whose authority and responsibility will extend to the branch prisons in the district, and thus will be ensured efficient management for every military penal establishment.

65. To give effect to my proposals, you have declared all provost prison buildings to be military prisons under Section 133 of the Army Act, thereby placing those 55 separate establishments, in addition to the previously existing 17 military

prisons, under the administration of the Inspector General of Military Prisons. Provision has been made for additions to several of the existing military prisons, and so soon as this additional accommodation is provided, it will probably be possible for many of the smaller branch prisons to be closed.

66. In Appendix No. 12 is shown the grouping of the central, district, and branch prisons.

67. The scheme, when fully carried out, will ensure:—

(a.) That all military penal establishments are under the control of one central authority, responsible to the Secretary of State for War for their administration and inspection.

(b.) That all such establishments are subject to the Statutory Military Prison Rules.

(c.) That all military offenders shall be subjected to the same rules as to discipline, employment, and general treatment.

(d.) That the executive and staff of every military penal establishment are trained and efficient prison officers.

(e.) That the sentence of hard labour passed by a military offender in a military penal establishment, is utilised for his physical and mental development and the carrying on of his military training.

General  
observa-  
tions.

68. The very important reform of the military penal system described in the foregoing paragraphs being coincident with the commencement of a new century, it is interesting, and I venture to think it may not be out of place in this report, to review the changes which have been made in the treatment of the military offender during the last seventy years.

69. Previous to 1830, the ordinary punishment for almost all military offences was the lash. There was, in fact, no other authorised form of punishment except that of death, and it is to public opinion, to the public sentiment, which was opposed to the indiscriminate infliction of corporal punishment, that we owe the first important change in the treatment of military crime.

70. Thus, in 1830, some of the lesser military offences came to be punished by imprisonment in the common gaol, or in absolutely dark cells, called "black holes," which were then provided in the various barracks, the lash being reserved for the more serious military crimes. These methods of punishment continued till 1845, when special prisons were established for soldiers sentenced to imprisonment by courts-martial, irrespective of the crime of which convicted.



71. The system of treatment in these special prisons, which was framed in 1842 by a Committee of Military Officers, provided that the discipline should be military, the labour shot exercise, *i.e.*, lifting, carrying, and piling heavy shot, and picking oakum, the prisoners in association night and day, and to wear a prison dress. There was no military drill, no education, no industrial work.

72. This system, which was carried on until 1872, was condemned by the Royal Commission 'on Courts-Martial' (1869), which recommended that the Prison Act, 1865, should be applied to military prisons, and in 1872 the military prison rules and system were made identical with the rules and system in force in criminal prisons, military prisons becoming in every respect like civil prisons, and the treatment of the military offender being in no way different from that of the criminal.

73. In 1879, purely on grounds of economy, garrison provost prisons were established, under local military control, for sentences under three months, and barrack cells for sentences up to seven days. The treatment provided was entirely penal, *viz.*, shot drill, marching to and fro in a confined space, carrying the kit, oakum picking, &c.

74. In 1881 the criminal element was eliminated from military prisons, which were reserved for military offenders committed for breaches of military discipline.

75. In 1884, industrial work was introduced by the then Inspector-General of Military Prisons, Major-General Sir E. Du Cane.

76. In 1889 the Army Act was amended to give power to commit to criminal prisons all soldiers sentenced for military offences by courts-martial to be discharged the army, the effect being to classify and treat offenders against military discipline with offenders against the criminal law.

77. In 1896 some changes, to make the treatment more military and less penal, were made on the recommendation of a committee of which Lord Monkswell was chairman.

78. Since 1898 the military offender has been treated as a soldier. He no longer wears a degrading prison dress, but his military uniform. The crank and the useless and exhausting shot exercise have given place to physical drill, ambulance drill, gymnastics, parades, and drills in marching order, profitable industrial work, and school teaching. The punishment of a sentence of imprisonment is, in fact, the being subjected to a stricter military discipline, with enforced hard work accompanied by loss of liberty. The aim of the treatment is to develop the young soldier mentally and physically, and make him a useful self-respecting man and a better soldier.

79. There have thus been four different systems of treatment, viz. :—

From 1830 to 1845—the common gaol, the black hole and the lash.

From 1845 to 1872—lax military discipline, the convict dress, demoralising association night and day, no real hard work ; no military instruction.

From 1872 to 1897—convict discipline—strict separation, the convict garb, the crank, shot drill, oakum picking: a penal system recommended by the Royal Commission on Courts-Martial.

Since 1898—strict military discipline, strict separation; careful and patient instruction in military duties, industrial training, physical and mental development.

80. This reformed system is, I submit, from an economical point of view distinctly advantageous to the State. The soldier in a military prison is now kept in military efficiency, he is clothed and equipped as a soldier, kept ready to rejoin his unit at any moment and take his place in the ranks, whereas he formerly lost all his military training and military spirit. The soldier in a military prison may now, in fact, be practically classed as an efficient, and is not lost to the army.

81. The present system of military punishment, is, I understand, in accordance with the views of the most enlightened officers of the army, from many of whom I have received gratifying expressions of approval and encouragement. I am, however, aware that there is a small minority who regard these changes with disfavour, who contend that prisons should be places of punishment pure and simple ; that prison treatment should be entirely penal, degrading and unprofitable, the labour uninteresting, and so hard as to break down the prisoner, the one object being to frighten and so deter others from offending against discipline and order.

82. These objectors, I am satisfied, can have given no serious thought to the subject. They have not realised that such a system cannot improve but is calculated to brutalise. They have not realised the fact that most of the young soldiers in prison for purely military offences, to say nothing of those who desert or are discharged for bad conduct (amounting in the year under review to over 8,000) are brought to prison or lost to the army in a great measure through the fault of their instructors ; that they might be made into good and loyal soldiers by patient

teaching, by encouragement, by a little interest in, and sympathy with them. I do not suggest that the reformed military prison is "a nursery of virtue," but I would hope that these institutions may become real aids to commanding officers, be the means of preserving much good fighting material for the army, and thus save the replacing of thousands of soldiers each year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. CLARE GARSIA,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

Accommodation in and Occupation of Military Prisons at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1900.

	PRISONS AT HOME							Total in Prisons at Home.
	Aldershot	Colchester.	Gosport.	Kendal.	York Castle.	Stirling.	Cork.	Dublin.
Accommodation { Separation { Association	161	47	106	71	165	47	103	111
Greatest number and date	161 29 Jan. and 23 other days	49 19 and 14 July	109 4 Dec.	74 31 Mar.	165 6 Dec. and 2 other days	48 20 to 24 July	102 28 April and 4 other days	114 10 Jan.
Smallest number and date	136 22 Mar.	32 19 and 14 Jan.	77 31 Dec.	16 29 Nov.	38 2 and 3 Jan.	6 22 to 21 Dec.	43 12 Nov.	45 21 Dec.
Daily average number	156	44	141	67	60	29	67	85
Aggregate number received	2,609	617	2,061	425	625	222	843	265
Number in Prison on 1st January, 1900	145	47	132	71	46	12	61	96
Number disposed of—								
Expiration of sentence	2,946	548	1,631	411	556	128	797	645
Remissions	101	39	52	62	11	91	47	52
Removed to other prisons, &c.	543	23	453	33	22	9	9	2
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	3,590	620	2,136	496	589	228	853	809
Number on 31st December, 1900	161	44	77	—‡	82	6	51	54

NOTE.—2,698 soldiers were received during 1900 into Local Prisons in England and Wales under sentence of Military Courts.  
\* Opened as a Military Prison on the 1st November, 1900, and thenceforward worked in conjunction with the already existing Military Prison at York Cavalry Barracks, as one establishment, under the designation of "York Castle" Military Prison.  
† Hospital accommodation excluded.  
‡ Closed 29th November, 1900.

No. 1—continued.  
Accommodation in and Occupation of Military Prisons at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1900.

	Prisons Abroad.							Total in Prisons at Home and Abroad.	
	Barbados,	Bermuda.	Cairo.	Gibraltar.	Halifax, N.S.	Kandy (Ceylon).	Malta.		Wynberg (Cape Colony).
Accommodations* { Separation ... { Association ...	58 — 30	15 36 20	65 — 28	101 — 98	34 6 23	20 — 20	116 3 118	32 — 34	441 44 —
Greatest number and date	10 Dec.	26, 27, and 29 Mar.	12 July.	4 Dec.	14 July and 6 other days.	29 and 30 Dec.	18 Aug.	8th Mar. and 4 other days	—
Smallest number and date	4 1 Mar. and 6 other days	2 16 July.	12 16 Mar. and 7 other days	48 20 and 21 Oct.	3 29 and 30 Mar.	—	79 1 and 4 Feb.	23 2 Jan.	—
Daily average number	13	9	25	64	13	7	107	31	269
Aggregate number received	321	142	314	774	283‡	75‡	890	223	2,992
Number in Prison on 1st January, 1900	13	11	28	61	9	16	94	28	390
Number disposed of—									
Expiration of sentence	303	137	301	705	263	50	738	136	2,633
Remissions ...	3	6	14	57	14	6	32	57	188
Removed to other prisons, &c.	—	—	3	—	8	21	72	26	130
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	306	142	318	762	285	77	842	219	2,994
Number on 31st December, 1900	28	11	24	73	7	14	112	32	301

\* Hospital accommodation excluded.  
† Prison empty from 15 Feb. to 16 May.  
‡ Including 164 men from the Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment.  
§ Including 12 Boer prisoners of war.

## No. 2.

## RETURN of PUNISHMENTS in the ARMY at HOME from 1868 to 1900 inclusive.

YEAR.	Average Strength of the Army at Home.	Number of Sentences by Courts-Martial.	Percentages.	Minor Punishments by Commanding Officers.	Percentages.
1868 ..	84,979	12,492	14·7	150,771	177·4
1869 ..	81,542	8,448	10·3	130,455	159·6
1870 ..	84,848	6,905	8·1	130,989	154·3
1871 ..	100,877	9,310	9·2	179,754	178·2
1872 ..	99,306	9,163	9·2	156,979	158·1
1873 ..	95,768	8,285	8·7	148,022	154·6
1874 ..	93,114	9,114	9·7	162,484	174·5
1875 ..	92,802	9,018	9·7	164,108	176·8
1876 ..	92,781	8,920	9·6	163,538	176·2
1877 ..	97,610	10,724	10·9	180,706	185·1
1878 ..	106,006	11,474	10·9	183,257	174·5
1879 ..	84,380	*9,591	11·3	*145,950	172·9
1880 ..	87,843	†8,952	10·2	†127,546	145·2
1881 ..	87,992	9,251	10·5	127,585	144·9
1882 ..	90,075	8,332	9·2	142,617	158·3
1883 ..	85,960	7,407	8·6	140,131	163·
1884 ..	86,013	7,022	8·1	148,900	173·1
1885 ..	87,927	7,694	8·7	153,986	175·
1886 ..	94,060	7,743	8·2	145,075	154·2
1887 ..	102,560	6,466	6·3	130,816	127·5
1888 ..	102,688	6,266	6·1	120,168	117·
1889 ..	101,498	5,647	5·5	114,529	112·8
1890 ..	101,211	5,680	5·6	107,284	105·9
1891 ..	100,417	5,782	5·7	110,077	109·6
1892 ..	101,655	6,689	6·5	113,919	112·
1893 ..	101,641	6,695	6·5	117,094	115·2
1894 ..	101,241	5,799	5·7	108,205	106·8
1895 ..	103,093	5,135	5·0	105,581	102·4
1896 ..	101,865	5,093	5·0	102,597	100·7
1897 ..	97,675	5,140	5·3	106,139	108·7
1898 ..	97,863	5,170	5·3	112,985	115·5
1899 ..	102,948	§	§	§	§
1900 ..	114,069	6,328	5·5	135,392	118·7

\* Return not received from one regiment of Cavalry which embarked for foreign service in February, 1879.

† Return not received from one Battery Royal Artillery.

‡ Returns not received from two Batteries Royal Artillery.

§ This information could not be given owing to the number of units on active service that did not render Annual Returns.

No 3.

CRIMES and SENTENCES of Prisoners Committed to MILITARY PRISONS.  
in 1900.

SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.													
CRIMES.	By Commanding Officers.				By Courts-Martial.								
	90 days and over 21 days.	21 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Over 2 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 1 year.	1 year and over 168 days.	168 days and over 84 days.	84 days and over 42 days.	42 days and over 28 days.	28 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days. 7 days and under.
1. Offences in relation to the Enemy	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
2. Offences in relation to Mutiny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Offences in relation to Desertion	17	4	8	5	—	4	5	166	142	597	203	342	22
4. Offences in relation to fraudulent Enlistment	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	37	33	98	21	43	1
5. Offences in relation to Enlistment	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	24	12	34	15	29	14
6. Violence and disobedience to Superiors	205	5	45	110	2	13	25	291	192	423	104	130	22
7. Minor insubordination and Neglect of Orders	65	12	282	645	—	—	—	20	31	109	99	109	12
8. Quitting or sleeping on post	3	3	25	42	6	7	1	39	1	10	11	21	2
9. Drunk on Duty	3	4	49	165	—	1	2	39	7	28	42	55	26
10. Drunkenness	16	8	284	646	—	—	1	24	10	49	65	126	15
11. Disgraceful Conduct	21	5	4	3	—	4	1	29	28	53	3	4	—
12. Absence without Leave	241	112	698	1,125	—	—	—	22	26	180	219	494	71
13. Making away with Necessaries	—	3	13	17	—	—	—	6	5	16	16	14	6
14. Miscellaneous	59	12	270	716	—	3	1	37	28	142	150	215	47
Total	630	168	1,985	3,474	8	33	38	729	515	1,734	948	1,682	238

\* There were also committed during the year, for temporary detention only, 240 prisoners to Gosport Military Prison, 20 to Cork Military Prison, and 1 to Wynberg Military Prison.

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No. 4.—Crimes and Previous Convictions of Prisoners committed to Military Prisons in 1900.\*

Crimes.	Number of times previously tried (a) for any other Crime, (b) for this Crime.								Total previously tried for any other crime.	Total not previously tried.
	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times and over.		
1. Offences in relation to the Enemy...	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	6
2. Offences in relation to Mutiny ...	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	—
3. Offences in relation to Desertion ...	(a) 109	(a) 20	(a) 8	(a) 2	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 139	(a) 147	1,217
4. Offences in relation to fraudulent Enlistment ...	(a) 128	(a) 17	(a) 2	(a) 6	(a) —	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) 37	(a) 12	181
5. Offences in relation to Enlistment ...	(a) 12	(a) 10	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) 2	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 28	(a) 9	92
6. Violence and disobedience to Superiors ...	(a) 182	(a) 39	(a) 24	(a) 2	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 248	(a) 90	1,180
7. Minor Insubordination and Neglect of Orders ...	(a) 76	(a) 12	(a) 7	(a) 3	(a) 1	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) 114	(a) 33	806
8. Quitting or sleeping on post ...	(a) 25	(a) 3	(a) 1	(a) 2	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 13	(a) 2	133
9. Drunk on Duty ...	(a) 2	(a) 4	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 28	(a) 21	238
10. Drunkenness ...	(a) 19	(a) 31	(a) 11	(a) 6	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 114	(a) 61	684
11. Disgraceful Conduct ...	(a) 4	(a) 6	(a) 2	(a) —	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 27	(a) 4	113
12. Absence without Leave ...	(a) 166	(a) 43	(a) 20	(a) 7	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 237	(a) 102	2,008
13. Making away with Necessaries ...	(a) 87	(a) 9	(a) 4	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 21	(a) 3	99
14. Miscellaneous ...	(a) 148	(a) 32	(a) 7	(a) 4	(a) 1	(a) —	(a) —	(a) 192	(a) 56	1,069
Total ...	(a) 849	(a) 228	(a) 91	(a) 26	(a) 7	(a) 1	(a) 1	(a) 1,188	(a) 639	7,826
	(b) 457	(b) 66	(b) 11	(b) 2	(b) 1	(b) 3	(b) —	(b) —	(b) —	—

\* The particulars of 1,880 prisoners received into Aldershot Military Prison, of 240 received into Gosport Military Prison, of 20 received into Cork Military Prison, of 121 received into Wynberg Military Prison, and of 235 received into Halifax Military Prison, are not given in this return, as the required information could not be obtained.



No. 5.—CRIMES, SERVICES, AGES, COUNTRY, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of Prisoners committed to MILITARY PRISONS in 1900.\*

CRIMES.	SERVICES.					AGES.			COUNTRY.			RELIGION.				Could Read.	Could not Read.	Could Write.	Could not Write.
	Under 2 years.	2 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 14 years.	14 years and under 21 years.	21 years and over.	Under 20 years.	20 years and under 30 years.	30 years and under 40 years.	40 years and over.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Colonial & Foreign.	Church of England.	Other Protestant.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Others.	
	Under 2 years.	2 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 14 years.	14 years and under 21 years.	21 years and over.	Under 20 years.	20 years and under 30 years.	30 years and under 40 years.	40 years and over.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Colonial & Foreign.	Church of England.	Other Protestant.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Others.	
1. Offences in relation to the Enemy	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
2. Offences in relation to Mutiny	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Offences in relation to Desertion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Offences in relation to Fraudulent Enlistment	86	19	4	—	—	96	128	4	2	166	21	42	1	127	30	73	—	—	228
5. Offences in relation to Enlistment	10	116	13	3	—	27	101	7	—	95	7	30	3	80	8	47	—	—	133
6. Violence and disobedience to Superiors	54	583	171	12	1	386	1,032	134	18	1,017	166	223	60	812	188	965	1	4	1,522
7. Minor Insubordination and Neglect of Orders	21	374	123	12	2	465	797	107	17	928	82	316	60	743	145	494	4	—	1,323
8. Quitting or sleeping on post	2	64	86	20	2	29	130	12	—	108	20	34	9	98	20	51	—	—	163
9. Drunkenness	2	186	142	105	11	27	252	115	31	216	55	125	29	183	74	168	—	—	413
10. Disgraceful Conduct	11	31	420	232	44	150	817	244	30	555	123	495	53	869	152	710	—	—	1,150
11. Disgraceful Conduct	3	19	63	21	2	39	106	11	—	96	16	29	16	89	23	43	—	—	149
12. Absence without Leave	18	77	966	606	66	862	1,848	430	57	2,331	192	633	41	1,836	275	1,065	1	—	3,093
13. Making away with Possessions	3	6	21	6	—	42	53	1	—	54	11	30	1	42	11	43	—	—	94
14. Miscellaneous	14	437	189	17	4	547	966	179	15	1,098	164	368	87	1,030	220	696	—	—	1,624
Totals	6,989	3,471	1,632	176	17	3,142	7,152	1,338	177	7,821	968	2,646	374	6,369	1,277	4,397	9	7	11,369
																			440
																			11,809
																			11,809

\* The particulars of certain prisoners received into Cork, Gosport, and Kandy Military Prisons are not given in this return. In regard to 20 prisoners received into Cork Military Prison for temporary detention the required information could not be obtained, and of 240 prisoners so received into Gosport Military Prison only the religion could be ascertained. The 12 Boer prisoners of war received into Kandy Military Prison do not, of course, appear in the columns headed "Services."

No. 6.  
RETURN OF SICKNESS IN MILITARY PRISONS DURING 1900.

	PRISONS AT HOME.								PRISONS ABROAD.							
	Aldershot.	Colchester.	Goosport.	Kendal.	York Castle.	Stirling.	Cork.	Dublin.	Barbadoes.	Bermuda.	Cairo.	Gibraltar.	Haiti, N.S.	Kandy (Ceylon).	Malta.	Wynberg, South Africa.
Average daily sick .. ..	1.8	.9	3.7	1.6	.2	.4	.8	2.5	.2	.02	.2	.08	.5	.2	3.7	.2
Average daily number of prisoners ..	156	44	141	67	50	29	67	85	13	9	25	64	13	7	107	31

No. 7.—RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the MILITARY PRISONS and of MILITARY PRISONERS in the LOCAL PRISONS in ENGLAND and WALES at the beginning of each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1900.

Names of Prison.		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Military Prisons.</i>													
Aldershot	...	137	161	158	141	161	155	158	161	161	150	159	154
Colchester	...	47	46	48	45	44	48	47	46	36	42	41	38
Gosport	...	131	157	153	160	168	138	160	110	134	126	94	155
Kendal	...	60	69	71	73	71	69	71	69	70	67	67	—
York Castle	...	38	47	47	47	44	46	47	49	47	47	47	77
Total in England	...	413	480	477	466	488	454	483	435	448	432	408	422
<i>Local Prisons.</i>													
Stirling	...	12	23	22	26	40	45	33	40	40	30	24	12
Cork	...	62	60	52	50	70	68	83	94	86	60	61	49
Dublin	...	104	94	110	105	105	96	85	68	80	88	61	53
Total in Ireland	...	166	154	162	155	175	164	148	163	166	148	112	102
<i>Abroad.</i>													
Barbados	...	12	10	8	4	11	7	14	11	13	9	28	20
Bermuda	...	12	11	13	14	13	8	4	8	6	7	7	11
Cairo	...	23	22	18	13	21	27	25	28	32	25	35	29
Gibraltar	...	65	67	59	53	63	78	73	62	52	52	80	83
Haiti, N.S.	...	9	15	14	5	9	13	20	20	17	8	11	13
Kandy (Ceylon)	...	16	15	—	—	—	1	1	20	9	10	13	14
Malta	...	96	90	87	90	110	106	98	116	116	115	118	111
Wynberg, South Africa	...	23	27	30	32	31	31	29	32	32	33	33	33
Total Abroad	...	261	237	229	211	268	271	264	278	277	259	325	324
<i>In Local Prisons in England and Wales.</i>		376	347	371	399	390	511	682	883	980	1,009	985	874
Grand Total	...	1,228	1,241	1,261	1,257	1,361	1,445	1,610	1,784	1,911	1,878	1,884	1,784

No. 8.  
RETURN of the Number of Prisoners of the under-mentioned Classes and Sentences locked up in MILITARY PRISONS at Home and Abroad on the Night of the First Monday in each Month of the Year ended the 31st of December, 1900.

UNDER SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.																
Date.	By Commanding Officers.					By Courts-Martial.								Others.	Total.	
	90 days and over 21 days.	21 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Over 2 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 1 year.	1 year and over 168 days.	168 days and over 84 days.	84 days and over 42 days.	42 days and over 28 days.	28 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.			7 days and under.
1st January ..	78	6	17	46	—	10	10	280	86	237	42	37	2	—	1	852
5th February ..	80	6	23	34	—	12	10	279	79	253	46	66	5	1	—	894
5th March ..	84	12	19	35	6	11	7	257	96	233	66	53	3	—	8	890
2nd April ..	72	8	26	56	—	10	4	249	102	219	44	67	1	—	—	858
7th May ..	88	9	44	57	—	10	6	286	120	251	77	58	4	1	—	961
4th June ..	85	16	40	68	—	8	7	201	102	233	83	82	8	—	1	934
2nd July ..	85	12	62	68	—	10	9	182	79	214	90	110	5	—	2	928
8th August ..	89	26	61	73	—	6	2	171	67	176	114	117	8	1	—	911
3rd September ..	79	8	58	54	—	7	4	186	69	187	140	133	4	2	—	931
1st October ..	62	12	39	41	—	9	4	193	91	203	110	103	2	—	—	869
5th November ..	82	10	25	43	—	13	4	224	88	223	86	69	2	—	—	869
3rd December ..	103	3	18	56	—	13	2	209	89	183	71	79	4	1	29	860

## No. 9.

RETURN of the Staff of the under-mentioned PRISONS on  
31st December, 1900.

NAME OF PRISON.	Governor or Chief Warder in Charge.	Chaplains.	Medical Officer.	Sub- ordinate Officers.	Total.
Aldershot .. ..	1	4	1	15	21
Colchester .. ..	1	4	1	7	13
Gosport .. ..	1	4	1	15	21
York Castle .. ..	1	5	1	18	25
Stirling .. ..	1	3	1	6	11
Cork .. ..	1	2	1	10	14
Dublin .. ..	1	4	1	12	18
Barbados .. ..	1	3	1	6*	11
Bermuda .. ..	1	2	1	5	9
Cairo .. ..	1	4	1	6	12
Gibraltar .. ..	1	4	1	8	14
Halifax, N.S. .. ..	1	2	1	5	9
Kandy (Ceylon) ..	1	4	1	4	10
Malta .. ..	1	4	1	12	18
Wynberg (Cape Colony)	1	2	1	5	9
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>215</b>

\* 1 on detached duty at the Royal Gaol, St. Lucia.

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, and OFFENCES during the Year ended 31st December, 1900.

NAME OF PRISON.	No. of Restraints.	Number of Prison Punishments inflicted.				Total Number of Prisoners Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners not Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Prison Offences.			
		Corporal Punishment.	Shot Drill.	Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Stage or Privilege.				Violence.	Escapes and Attempts to Escape.	Idle Breaches of Regulations.	Other Breaches of Regulations.
Aldershot ..	—	—	270	214	159	531	3,223	3,754	—	—	478	269
Colchester ..	—	—	86	80	46	115	549	664	—	—	203	105
Gosport ..	2	—	40	241	124	276	1,937	2,213	1	—	660	280
Kendal ..	4	1	—	27	54	36	480	496	1	—	32	44
York Castle ..	—	—	12	51	95	91	580	671	—	—	51	104
Cork ..	1	—	—	60	76	69	835	904	1	—	33	75
Dublin ..	—	—	18	77	92	128	630	758	1	—	181	242
Stirling ..	—	—	—	60	37	97	137	234	—	—	34	63
Bermuda ..	—	—	19	29	—	20	314	334	—	—	56	14
Cairo ..	—	—	72	28	31	121	32	153	1	1	110	20
Gibraltar ..	—	—	7	36	63	95	247	342	—	—	53	66
Halifax ..	—	—	33	40	24	88	747	835	—	—	14	121
Halifax ..	—	—	15	34	30	51	241	292	—	—	26	54
Kandy ..	—	—	3	3	3	8	83	91	—	—	3	5
Malta ..	3	3	121	229	454	611	343	954	3	4	380	311
Wynberg ..	2	—	4	76	55	70	151	251	—	3	74	119
Total ..	12	4	699	1,286	1,342	2,402	10,539	12,941	7	8	2,398	1,892
												4,295

NOTE.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

## No. 11.

MEMORANDUM for the Guidance of Inspectors of Military Prisons  
as to their Inspection of Prisons.

The Inspector will :—

Inspect every part of the Prison, and satisfy himself as to its cleanliness and order, its sufficiency of accommodation, and that security is duly provided for.

Examine the state of the Buildings, and ascertain whether all necessary repairs have been carried out, and if not, the cause of delay.

See that the regulations regarding custody of keys are strictly adhered to.

See that the rules laid down for the prevention and extinction of fire are strictly observed.

Enquire into any abuses which may come to his knowledge, satisfy himself that orders which may have been given are not at variance with law or rule, and that the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations are duly carried out.

Assemble the Officers and inspect them, observing the state of their clothing and equipment, and their general appearance, examine into their conduct, and the way in which they perform their duties, noting specially the qualifications of the seniors of each rank as regards fitness for promotion.

Afford all Officers an opportunity of making complaints or representations, and enquire into any complaint or report made by or respecting any Officer, reporting the result to the Inspector General.

Satisfy himself that all Officers are inspected before going on duty.

Examine into the treatment and conduct of the Prisoners.

Inspect the Prisoners in marching order on parade and afterwards at their work, whether in cells or in association, also all Prisoners (a) in Hospital ward, (b) under punishment, and (c) in close confinement, afford them opportunity to make any complaint or representation, investigating and disposing of such complaints as may be within his competency, and referring the others to the Inspector General.

See the prisoners at physical drill and gymnastics, and satisfy himself that their military training is being properly carried on.

Satisfy himself that Prisoners whose discharge from the Army has been ordered are, as much as possible, kept apart from other Prisoners.

See that the Progressive Stage System is carried out; examine into the mode of employing Prisoners, paying particular attention to their industrial labour and its development, and see that the regulation which orders that the labour of Prisoners who have previously served a sentence of imprisonment by Court Martial shall be performed in strict separation whilst in the first three stages, is carried out.

Satisfy himself that the Medical Officer duly carries out the examination of Prisoners on reception; enquire into the cases of any Prisoners who may be mentally affected, and see that their constant supervision is properly provided for.

Satisfy himself that the rules as to the school instruction of Prisoners, and the exchange of library books, are properly carried out.

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See that the regulations as to bathing, hair-cutting, shaving, exercise, the cleanliness and repair of the Prisoners' clothing, and the reception and discharge of Prisoners, are strictly observed.

Inspect and initial:—

- (a) Governor's Order Book;
- (b) Governor's, Chaplain's, and Medical Officer's Journals;
- (c) Non-Resident Officer's Book;
- (d) Gate Books;
- (e) Nominal Record;
- (f) Punishment Book;
- (g) Prisoners' Property Book;
- (h) Prisoners' Employment Book;
- (i) Prison Statistical Record, and other Books required to be kept.

Inspect the day's diets.

Ascertain whether the duties vested in the Visitors are scrupulously and systematically carried out.

Record in the Visitor's Minute Book the fact of his visit, and any points to which he desires to call attention, and after the inspection of a prison furnish the Inspector General with a report of such inspection on the authorised form.

M. CLARE GARSIA,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

27th December, 1900



## No. 12.

List of CENTRAL or DISTRICT PRISONS and BRANCH PRISONS,  
showing the Military Districts to which attached.

Military District or Command.	Central or District Military Prisons.	Branch Military Prisons (formerly Provost Prisons).	Remarks.	
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.				
North-Eastern .. North-Western ..	} York Castle	{ Sheffield Preston	(a) About to be rebuilt.	
Eastern .. ..				
Eastern .. ..	Colchester ..	{ Warley Weedon		
Western .. ..	{ *Devonport (cells at Granby and Raglan Barracks)	{ Brecon Bristol Newport, Mon. Exeter (a) Pembroke Dock		
Southern .. ..				
Jersey .. ..	{ Gosport ..	{ Parkhurst South Hill, Jersey Fort George, Guern- sey		
Guernsey and Alderney .. ..				
Thames .. ..				
South-Eastern ..	{ Dover ..	{ Chatham (Garrison cells and North cells) Gravesend Sheerness Shoeburyness Canterbury Lydd Woolwich		
Woolwich .. ..				
Aldershot .. ..				
Home .. ..	{ Aldershot ..	{ — Tower of London Wellington Barracks Chelsea Barracks Windsor		
Scottish .. ..				
Stirling .. ..	{	{ Edinburgh Castle Fort George Glasgow		
Belfast .. ..				
Dublin .. ..	{ Dublin ..	{ Athlone Birr Longford Mullingar Castlebar		
Cork .. ..				
Cork .. ..	Cork ..	{ Oahir Clonmel Kilkenny Limerick Templemore Tipperary		
Curragh .. ..	*Curragh .. ..	—		

\* Formerly provost prisons.

No. 12—continued.

List of CENTRAL or DISTRICT PRISONS and BRANCH PRISONS,  
showing the Military Districts to which attached.

Military District or Command.	Central or District Military Prisons.	Branch Military Prisons (formerly Provost Prisons).	Remarks.
IN THE COLONIES.			
Barbados and St. Lucia ..	Barbados .. ..	—	
Jamaica.. ..	*Uppark Camp ..	Newcastle	
Canada .. ..	Halifax, N.S. ..	—	
Bermuda .. ..	St. George's ..	—	
Malta .. ..	Corradino ..	{ Floriana Pembroke Camp	
Gibraltar ..	Windmill Hill ..	—	
South Africa ..	{ Wynberg, Cape Colony	—	
	{ Pietermaritzburg, Natal	{ Pietermaritzburg Ladysmith	
St. Helena ..	*(b) Ladder Hill ..	—	(b) Building or to be built.
Sierra Leone ..	*Mount Aureol ..	—	
Mauritius ..	*(b) Phoenix Camp ..	—	
Ceylon .. ..	Kandy ..	{ (c) Colombo Trincomali	(c) About to be closed.
China .. ..	*(d) Hong Kong ..	—	(d) Building or to be built.
Straits Settle- ments	*Singapore (Tanglin Barracks)	{ Fort Canning, Singa- pore Penang	
Egypt .. ..	Cairo .. ..	Alexandria	

\* Formerly provost prisons.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of the Governors, Chief Warders  
in charge, and Medical Officers.

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ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

'The conduct of the prisoners during the year was satisfactory, considering that a far larger proportion of recruits and militiamen were received than is usually the case.'

There was a very large increase in the number of admissions, owing partly to numerous militia battalions being encamped, from May until October, in the district and on Salisbury Plain. During the four summer months, the daily average of admissions was over 16.

During the year the following reforms were introduced, viz.: the abolition of the prison dress, and in its place the wearing of his own uniform and a canvas working suit by the prisoner: the introduction of gymnastics, and the parading and drilling daily in marching order.

Unless a soldier, sentenced to undergo imprisonment for an offence against military discipline, is sent back to his corps, at the expiration of that imprisonment, more efficient as a soldier, physically stronger, mentally better, and more subservient to discipline than he was before, the imprisonment has failed in its proper and intended effect. The above reforms, if properly carried out, will enable such results to be attained. The conditions of a soldier's life in prison have been assimilated more closely with those of his life in barracks; prisoners are now treated as soldiers, and not as criminals, and every endeavour is made, and I think with some success, to make them proud of their uniform and themselves as soldiers, which was practically impossible to do when they were wearing a "degrading prison dress." Moreover, prisoners should now return to their corps without any loss of self respect, and those, who are recruits, certainly more efficient as soldiers, as their military education is not now stopped while they are in prison, as was formerly the case. The appearance of the prisoners since the introduction of these reforms has vastly improved, and, as a former Chaplain of the prison remarked, "they have lost that hang-dog look they always had."

To enable these reforms to be properly carried out, it is most essential that all the staff should not only be soldiers and drill instructors, but *good* drill instructors used to command and of some standing as N.C.O.'s. I therefore trust that the special corps of N.C.O.'s, as recommended by you in the Report of last year, in place of the present staff, will be speedily introduced.

I beg to suggest that all prisoners who are "trained soldiers," should drill with rifles:—D.P. rifles being kept in the prison for this purpose. Squad drill every day becomes most monotonous to such men, and is apt to be done in a very listless fashion. Squad drill with rifles, firing exercises, aiming drill, &c., would, at least, keep a man up to the mark, however long his sentence was, and would do away with the necessity of that custom of some corps to send a man back "on the square" on his release from prison. It might be necessary to alter or cancel the last portion of King's Regulations, para 450, but the efficiency of a soldier would not suffer from the fact of his being in prison.

In 1899, according to the Official Report, 1,956 men, practically two battalions at war strength, were discharged from the Army owing to misconduct. Last year 56 men were, by order of G.O.C.'s, so discharged from this prison. Some of these were undoubtedly "incorrigible and worthless," but the majority were not. Most of the prisoners who are thus discharged, are young men full of high spirits and unaccustomed to any restraint, to whom military discipline is very irksome, but who would sooner or later sober down, and become efficient soldiers. I am convinced that men get discharged as "incorrigible and worthless" too easily, and would strongly recommend that the Governors of prisons should be required to state, for the information of the G.O.C. before he sanctions the discharge of a prisoner as "incorrigible" or for misconduct, their opinion as to why a man, recommended for discharge, committed himself, and as to the likelihood of his becoming a good and efficient soldier. Prisoners whose discharge has been sanctioned while in prison, have frequently petitioned to be allowed to serve on, and I think being transferred to another corps would have well met their cases in many instances. Out of the 56 men released from this prison who had been discharged the army for misconduct, only three were sent to the Prisoners' Aid Society, all the others had homes or work to go to.

During the year, 547 prisoners, owing to want of accommodation, were transferred to civil prisons, there to undergo sentences, and, in the words of the official report, "were practically classed as criminals, wore a prison dress, and thus were permanently degraded"; to which I would add, "and their efficiency as soldiers greatly impaired." The necessity of thus transferring offenders against military discipline to criminal prisons demands, I think, immediate attention. The cost of transferring these prisoners was £262, which does not include their being brought back again, which would more than double that amount.

I am very glad to report that there was a great decrease in oakum picking during the year. Crank labour has still to be used owing to the want of any other hard labour; this is a great pity. Both oakum picking and crank labour should be utterly abolished, except as prison punishments. Stonebreaking has employed more than twice as many men as last year; but still this is only 28, and there were never less than 60 first stage prisoners. Manufactures have increased, but the work has hardly been so remunerative. Prisoners sentenced to 21 to 35 days cannot do much in tailoring or bed making, but I would suggest that an order for sacks be obtained from Woolwich, as the sewing of sacks is easily learnt.

The addition of 42 cells to the prison was commenced early in December.

A portable engine for disinfecting clothes, &c., was received for use in the prison.

## RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed making .. .. .	27	308 12 0	11 8 7
Tailoring (Pimlico Clothing) .. .. .	11	52 2 3	4 14 9
Oakum picking .. .. .	19	32 12 0	1 14 4
Stone breaking .. .. .	28	224 10 8	8 0 4
Whitewashing .. .. .	2	19 17 6	9 18 9
Sack making .. .. .	11	16 15 11	1 10 6
„ repairing .. .. .	9	103 8 0	11 9 9
Total .. .. .	107	757 18 4	7 1 8
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Pumping water .. .. .	1	9 18 0	9 18 0
Cooking .. .. .	3	112 0 7	37 6 10
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	4	77 15 0	19 8 9
Repairing shoes and clothing .. .. .	2	22 7 0	11 3 6
Washing bedding and clothes .. .. .	3	64 15 0	21 11 8
Stoking .. .. .	1	7 8 9	7 8 9
Total .. .. .	14	294 4 4	21 0 4
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	35	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	156	1052 2 8	6 14 11

## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

General health of the prisoners good.

Of the 3,609 admissions, eight only required hospital treatment. One case of tubercle of the lung, developed in a man while in prison, removed to hospital and invalided from the service, as also a case of complicated hydrocele. The case of enteric fever remained from last year made good recovery. No case this year.

No death or case of insanity.

Sanitary condition of the prison and its vicinity good.

Ventilating and lighting of the cells requires improvement. This is receiving attention, and will be remedied when the addition to the present building now in course of erection is completed.

Water supply from Government and Aldershot Works of good quality; abundant in quantity.

Diets of good quality, well cooked and served. The addition to No. 1 diet very beneficial to the young growing soldier.

Washhouse small, requires enlargement.

Drills and gymnastics well supervised; regularly carried out; of great benefit to the prisoner. An addition to the kind of each might be an improvement.

Remarks.—The highest number of prisoners ever admitted in one year explained by the number of troops stationed, and passing through Aldershot, and by the prisoners from the large military camp at Salisbury Plain, and others in the vicinity of Aldershot, being sent here.

If the ordinary barrack life could be conducted on a modified condition of the present military prison it would be a great benefit to the service. Here good military discipline is maintained, with a high standard of health, marked contrast to that outside, where 50 per 1,000 require hospital treatment, here 3 per 1,000.

More attention should be paid to the secular education of the prisoner. At no period of his imprisonment should he be without the means of improving his mental capacity. This is extremely important, as lately pointed out by an able writer. "Defective Education" among our industrial classes is one of the chief reasons why we are being beaten in the race for the industrial supremacy of the world.

Only those conversant with the old military prison system, can properly appreciate the vast importance of recent changes. Formerly the prisoners were pale and anæmic, with haggard drawn countenances and depressed look, now thanks to the drill and other occupations performed in the open air, these have disappeared, replaced by a proper military spirit. Mentally and physically the prisoners are fit to pass into the fighting line.

At Aldershot this year over 1000 men a day in hospital or prison, represented the "waste" of military life. The reduction of this number is one of the many problems that must receive the attention of the military authorities. The student of economics may find much useful information in our Military Hospitals and Prisons.

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## BARBADOS.

### EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. The number of admissions is nearly double that of last year, and drunkenness, which I regret to say is still on the increase, is answerable for a very large proportion of the imprisonments.

The preparation of coir fibre, commenced at the beginning of the year, is a useful employment, and more would have been done had the supply of husks been kept up, but unfortunately the work has been stopped on one or two occasions for want of material, and is now suspended on that account.

The conduct of the warders has been very good.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Hair picking and bed making .. ..	5	129 6 1	25 17 2
Stone breaking for Royal Engineers ..	1	1 3 9	1 3 9
Preparation of coir fibre .. ..	4	6 16 6	1 14 1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>137 6 4</b>	<b>13 14 7</b>
<b>Employments in the Service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cleaning, jobbing, and washing .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54 8 4</b>	<b>27 4 2</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>191 14 8</b>	<b>14 14 11</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners was good. Four were admitted to hospital during the year; of these two were ultimately invalided as unfit for service. viz., S.C. fever and melancholia; and one remained under treatment (dysentery). The health of the prison staff has been good, as also has been that of their families, with the exception of the wife of one of the warders, who was invalided to England for debility.

Sanitation.—Very good.

Diets.—Quality and cooking satisfactory.

Clothing.—Suitable to climate and prison labour.

## BERMUDA.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE CHIEF WARDER IN CHARGE.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been satisfactory. It was only found necessary in one instance to bring a prisoner before the visiting officer. One man, a West Indian, attempted to escape by running away when employed stone breaking outside the prison, and he was caught by the warders after a chase of 25 minutes' duration.

Physical and squad drill has been carried out during the year according to regulations by efficient officers. I also inspected the prisoners on parade and found them clean and regular.

Every prisoner before being discharged from the prison was inspected by me, and every endeavour is made to send everyone back to his corps in a satisfactory condition.

School instruction in accordance with the latest regulations has been effectively carried out.

The pupils were examined periodically by the chaplains. The warder instructor has been very attentive, and he performed his duty satisfactorily.

The library books are in a good condition and are exchanged according to regulations.

Lamp recesses have been cut in the walls of No. 1 to No. 6 cells for the purpose of lighting, &c.

A separate w.c. has been provided for the warders.

Nos. 3 and 28 cells and clothing store had new floors put in by the Royal Engineers.

The prison has been regularly visited during the year by a weekly visitor; it has also been visited by the general officer and staff: in every instance the report being favourable.

The labour performed by the prisoners has been similar to that of previous years: levelling ground, stone breaking, re-making hair beds, wood cutting for Army Service Corps, and making 5,785 sand bags for Ordnance Department being the chief employments.

The officers were most zealous in the performance of their duties, and discipline was well maintained.

There has been one case of remission granted by the General Officer Commanding troops on petition, and on character in prison being reported good.

There have been no changes in the prison staff during the year.

In accordance with Army Order 123, May, 1900, prison clothing and necessaries were returned into Army Service Store, 17.7.1900.



RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Picking hair and making hair beds	3	41 4 1	16 11 3
Repairing bed straps and wood cutting for Army Service Corps		8 9 8	
Stone breaking and other Royal Engineer works	3	51 13 4	19 19 3
Picking oakum and making sand bags		8 4 4	
Total .. .. .	6	109 11 5	18 5 3
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Washing prisoners' clothing and bedding	1	19 5 0	19 5 0
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison .. .. .	1	17 12 6	17 12 6
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Total .. .. .	3	71 17 1	23 19 0
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	—	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	9	181 8 6	20 3 2

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the warders has been good, with one exception.  
The health of the prisoners has been good.  
The ventilation of the cells is good and sufficient.  
Sanitary condition of prison good, and the water supply sufficient.

CAIRO.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year has been very good, except in a few instances of gross idleness and insubordination committed by prisoners whose discharge from the Service has formed part of their sentence, these men as a rule are idle and indifferent and undoubtedly set a bad example to others.  
The education of prisoners has been carried out in accordance with instructions by the Warder Clerk to my entire satisfaction, they are examined periodically by the chaplains. The prisoners are most attentive to instruction, and in most instances have profited considerably, and in the cases of well-educated prisoners, every encouragement is given them by the use of slates and books in their cells in order to improve themselves in their spare time.

Physical and squad drill have been carried out according to order by  
(7030)

the N.C. officers, who are acting warders, and under my personal supervision, and now that prisoners wear their regimental uniform, there is very little to remind one of the word prison or degradation.

The prisoners have been employed as far as possible at productive labour, which has been similar to that of the previous year, but of the labour under the headings of "Washing and repairing barrack linen," and also that of "Mat-weaving," more could have been done if available.

The prison has been regularly visited by a weekly visitor. It has also been visited by the General Officer Commanding and his Staff on six occasions, and in every instance the report being favourable.

Four prisoners were released during the year by the General Officer Commanding on account of their good conduct in prison, and great care is taken to note the diligence and conduct of the men in order that I may be able to recommend their case with a view to a remission of a portion of their sentence.

Four of the cells in "A corridor" have been demolished and two special cells erected in their place. They were certified fit for occupation on the 20th September, but up to the present they have not been required.

The provisions have been of good quality, and the means of cooking excellent.

One warder was invalided to England in September for debility.

The conduct of the warders has been very good.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Washing hospital patients' kits ..	6	103 5 9	17 4 3
" and repairing barrack blankets ..			
Mat-making and weaving ..	3	24 16 0	8 5 4
Re-making hospital hair beds ..			
Wheeling and breaking stones, Royal	10	174 19 11	19 2 10
Engineer Works ..			
Picking oakum, hair and coir fibre ..			
Total .. .. .	19	319 10 0	16 16 4
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Washing and repairing .. .. .	1	20 13 9	20 13 9
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	2	21 1 3	10 10 7
Cooking .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Total .. .. .	4	76 14 7	19 3 8
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	2	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	25	396 4 7	15 17 0

## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good all through, and there has been no serious illness among the sick.

Physical drill has been carried out, and it is most beneficial to the health of the prisoners.

The dietary has been good and in accordance with scale.

The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

The health of the warders has been good. One warder was invalided to England for debility.

A few cases of serious illness occurred among the families. Two cases of small pox occurred in the family of the chief warder, both cases were moved to the German hospital, and with all sanitary precautions the disease was checked.

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COLCHESTER.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I was appointed Governor, April 10, 1900, and took over charge of the prison on May 25, 1900.

The conduct of the staff has been most satisfactory, and I have received every assistance from them.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The total number of admissions during the year was 617, an increase over the previous year of 287 or 87 per cent.; whereas the total number of prison punishments was 212, an increase of 16, or 8 per cent. only. The percentage of prisoners not punished was almost the same for both years. Idleness at oakum picking has been responsible for 65 per cent. of the prison offences, and I have no doubt that if some suitable labour could be substituted for it the decrease in the latter would be considerable. I have had no occasion to bring any prisoner before a visitor for punishment. One prisoner, when under punishment, cut up his clothing, but when he realised the folly of his action, he was sorry for it, and behaved well during the remaining months of his imprisonment.

The productive labour has chiefly consisted of bed and pillow-slip making, and there has been no single instance of any rejection, a gratifying proof that the work has been well carried out. The earnings at this work have been considerably less than for the previous year, but this is entirely due to the fact that we were several months waiting for the material. The great increase in the earnings at stone breaking is evidence of the unusually large number of prisoners under short sentences, many of them not exceeding 96 hours.

The drill, physical and dumb-bell exercises have been the means of keeping the prisoners healthy and in excellent condition. The existing space for drill, however, is only a very small and irregular-shaped yard, and consequently very little movement is possible. In connection with the enlarging of the prison by the addition of 16 new cells, I have already, in accordance with your instructions, submitted for your consideration a plan for extending the present boundary walls so as to enclose the adjoining open ground. This would provide the necessary space for a drill ground, and also for a gymnasium and laundry.

There have been 19 remissions of sentence during the year for good conduct in prison, three of which were made on my recommendation, in accordance with the terms of your Circular M.P. 5/1900 of August 16; 1900. The knowledge that a remission of a portion of a long sentence may be obtained by good conduct is a considerable incentive to a prisoner to behave well.

14 prisoners were discharged from the Army after expiration of sentence. Some of these were no doubt worthless characters, but I think many would have made good soldiers under somewhat altered circumstances. There is a man here now, with only 8 months' service, who is to be discharged at the expiration of his sentence; he is the smartest, cleanest, and best set-up man I have had here, and it seems a pity that he should be lost to the Army. He was anxious to continue soldiering, but deserted under the influence of a woman to whom he was married without leave.

School instruction is carried out regularly and the prisoners appear to appreciate it as a privilege, and take an interest in their work.

2 cells have been for some months in the hands of the Royal Engineers for conversion to "special" cells, but they are not yet completed.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Bed and pillow slip making, &c. ..	8	156 19 7	19 12 5
Repairing tents and horse blankets ..	2	35 2 2	17 11 1
Oakum picking .. ..	10	13 10 0	1 7 0
Stonebreaking, &c., for Royal Engineers ..	8	116 19 3	14 12 5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>322 11 0</b>	<b>11 10 5</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking for prisoners .. ..	1	27 14 8	27 14 8
Cleaning and jobbing .. ..	3	58 6 3	19 8 9
Stoking prison furnaces, &c. .. ..	1	12 19 7	12 19 7
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>99 0 6</b>	<b>19 16 1</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c... ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>421 11 6</b>	<b>9 11 7</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the year 1900 the general health of the prisoners and Staff of the Military Prison has been very good. There have been no cases of infectious disease, and no deaths have occurred during the year.

The total of actual admissions to hospital is 14.

The latrines and urinals are well kept and constantly flushed.

The bath-rooms are good and well kept.

The ventilation and lighting of the prison is good, and the sanitary condition of prison is satisfactory.

The physical drill and dumb-bell exercises have been very beneficial both mentally and physically.

The dietary has been sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and well cooked.

The water supply from municipal waterworks is very good.

#### CORK.

##### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The number of prisoners admitted during the year was 848, an increase of 366 over that of the previous year. This is accounted for by the increased number of troops in the district, and to admissions from Dublin and Belfast districts. Although the numbers were thus greatly increased, the prison offences have decreased by 13. There was one case of violence, not of a personal nature. This man, after a few hours' restraint, was brought to his senses, and afterwards proved himself to be a most industrious and well conducted prisoner.

The general tone of the prison has been raised by the introduction of uniform in place of the degrading prison dress, which made smartness impossible; in fact, the men now understand they are soldiers and not criminals.

I am glad to be able to report that the insecure condition of the prison, which gave so much trouble last year, has now been rectified. New locks have been placed to all the cell doors. Iron bars have been fixed to the windows. The lean-to buildings in the front court have been removed. Iron gates have been placed to both entrances of the cell buildings, and all parts of the prison are in communication by means of electric call bells.

The drainage has been attended to, and modern w.c.'s placed in the cell buildings.

The wash house is now under re-construction. I consider a hot water supply to the baths a pressing necessity. The punishment cells are under re-construction as "special cells." The alterations to the chapel have been carried out, and a new heating apparatus provided. The C. of E. and R.C. services are now carried out in the upper part of the building, viz., the chapel proper, thus setting free the lower room, which has been made into a commodious workshop. This is a great improvement, and enables the work to be properly superintended.

Generally I am glad to say there are visible signs of the various recommendations I have made, and which were approved by the inspector's special report, being now carried out.

School instruction has been carried out with increased good results. I very much regret the departure of the Rev. S. Stitt, Church of England Chaplain, who did excellent work among the prisoners, and was interested in their education.

The productive labour is as formerly, but less work is now turned out on account of the increased time given to parades and drills.

From 1st April next kindling wood will be cut up, prepared in bundles, and supplied to all stations in the district for the use of the troops. This should prove a most useful form of labour.

There is now a fair supply of stones for breaking.

There have been many cases of prisoners being admitted infested

with vermin, in fact, at one time it was a daily occurrence. The matter was reported to the General Officer Commanding, who issued stringent orders on the subject, which proved effective.

47 prisoners had a portion of their sentences remitted by General Officer Commanding; this clemency appears to have had good results, there being only two cases of a return to prison.

Nine discharged army men were sent to civil jails to make room for other prisoners at a time when the prison was full.

The conduct of the subordinate officers has been very good. There have been many changes in the staff, two have been mobilized for service in South Africa, one superannuated, and one discharged.

It is to be hoped the staff may be increased, as at present it is most difficult to grant leave and work the prison efficiently. Far more supervision is now necessary both with the industrial work and with the parades than was formerly required.

The parades and drills have been carried out according to order, the results being very satisfactory. I seldom have a report for talking or inattention.

I regret to say no gymnastic apparatus has been received.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking .. .. .	32	16 0 0	0 15 10
Stone breaking for Royal Engineers		9 7 6	
Repairing roads and fences for Royal Engineers..	3	45 18 0	15 6 0
Making cases for beds, barrack, coir	17	130 4 9	10 19 10
„ beds, barrack, coir, in three pieces, Mark II .. ..		18 17 1	
Making frocks, canvas, Royal Artillery		12 16 2	
„ trousers, canvas, Royal Artillery	17	6 8 1	
„ models, bag, sand, canvas..		0 1 0	
Repairing bedding, clothing, &c. for Army Service Corps .. ..		18 10 1	
Total .. .. .	52	258 2 8	4 19 3
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	2	73 15 10	36 17 11
Washing prisoners' clothing and bedding..	6	40 18 9	6 16 5
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	3	36 16 3	12 5 5
Repairing prisoners' clothing and shoes ..	2	17 2 6	8 11 3
Stoking prison furnace and cutting up junk	1	17 13 4	17 13 4
Total .. .. .	14	186 6 8	13 6 2
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	1	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	67	444 9 4	6 12 8

## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners and staff has been satisfactory, and sanitary conditions fairly good during the year.

The duties continue moderate, and have no unfavourable influence upon health.

Drainage and sewerage have given no cause for complaint.

The interior closets before unfavourably reported upon, have been rectified.

Three new-pattern closets have been substituted on the various floors on the north side of the prison, and those on the south are no longer used.

The bathrooms and baths remain in the same unsatisfactory condition as so often reported upon.

Food and water-supply good, but the kitchens and cooking appliances remain in the same primitive condition as so often commented upon. No. 1 scale diet gave 4 oz. more bread from 1st July.

The percentage of prisoners who gained weight was 36.9, as compared with 31.2 and 53.0 in the previous years, but the average weight gained was only 2.13 lbs. as compared with 3.10 and 4.0 in 1898 and 1899.

The ratio of admissions to hospital per 1000 was 432.65, as compared with 287.7 for the previous year.

As regards the term "Admission to Hospital," it must not be considered in a literal sense, the sick under this head being treated in their cells, and a diet arranged as far as possible to meet individual cases, by the substitution of milk and soup for certain constituents of the ordinary diets.

The large number of men passing through necessitates a very considerable amount of clerical labour, and there is no provision for any great degree of medical attendance. However, the large number under the head of "Minor Cases," viz., 761 during the year, has been treated without any material interference with prison discipline, as every effort is made not to disturb the ordinary routine of duty.

Among the causes of admissions "General Diseases" gave a total of 9. Among them were one case of influenza, which was transferred to the station hospital, where the man's period of imprisonment expired.

There were three cases of gonorrhoea, one of which was cured in prison; and the remainder sent to the station hospital.

48.2 per cent. of all admissions to prison hospital were transferred to the station hospital, being almost in the same proportion as last year, viz., 47.0.

The staff enjoyed good health as a rule. There were two cases of influenza, both of which made good recoveries. One case of dyspepsia was the cause of superannuation of a warder.

The deficiency of accommodation in warders' quarters, as noted in reports of last two years, remains unremedied, and the minor improvements suggested have not been carried out.

## DUBLIN.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I am well satisfied with the way the permanent staff of the prison have performed their duties, and their conduct has been excellent. They have had to do their work this year under some difficulty, as four of their number were away in South Africa. Their places have been filled by lance corporals from the corps in garrison, who were, in most cases, private soldiers with the temporary rank of lance corporal. Owing to changes in the garrison, there have been constant alterations among these temporary assistant warders. They have had to leave just as they were commencing to learn their duties, while their power of command and authority as prison officers is, in most instances, small. For the responsible position of a prison warder I consider that no non-commissioned officer under the rank of full corporal should be employed, especially when, as has been the case here during the past year, four out of the seven duty officers of the prison are temporary.

Fortunately the conduct of the prisoners has been on the whole very good, and serious offences have been few. I think an appreciable improvement in the prisoners' conduct is due to the discarding of the old humiliating prison dress. A prisoner dressed in uniform can realise that he is still a soldier, and generally behaves, looks, and bears himself as such. One now sees little of the sullen, slouching, hang-dog demeanour that many men used to assume when dressed in prison garb.

As previously, the prisoners have been employed in oakum-picking, wood chopping, stone breaking, bed making, coir picking, mat-making, needle-work, &c. After a little instruction many prisoners become expert, at needle-work especially, and turn out good work.

There is at present no gymnastic apparatus in the prison.

The work of constructing twenty new cells has been carried on during the greater part of the year. They are not yet completed, owing to the delay in procuring stone of the right kind.

New warders' quarters are being built, as those now in occupation are quite insufficient for the families of the permanent staff, while lodgings are difficult to obtain near the prison.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain complains that nothing has been done towards the erection of a Roman Catholic chapel for the prisoners of that denomination.

There is a necessity for a stone breaking shed, with partitions. This useful class of prison labour has, till lately, been performed only by 2nd and 3rd stage prisoners, owing to its having to be carried on in association. It can only be done in fine weather, while the medical officer objects to its being performed in the heat of the sun in hot weather.

School instruction has been carried on as usual, with most satisfactory results.

The provisions supplied have been very good in quality, and the excellence of the diets is shown by the good health of the prisoners, and the general increase in weight of the majority of them after their first week or two in prison.



I regret to have to report that there have been a large number of instances of prisoners having been sent to the prison infested with vermin during the year. The unpleasant work of examining their dirty clothing and searching for vermin much adds to the work of the prison staff. Owing to their care and attention, cases of itch, vermin, &c., have hitherto been prevented from spreading to the prisoners inside the prison. I find that in almost every case of this sort prisoners state that they have been left for weeks in the guard room of their corps without change of clothing or a bath. Clean clothing is generally provided just before the men are sent to prison, but what is necessary is that they should receive a change on their first admission into the guard room, and periodically whilst there awaiting trial or promulgation of sentence. In many cases of desertion, men tell me they have worn the same clothes for weeks before being apprehended, and have to go on wearing them in the guard room till sent to prison.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manufacturing beds and bolsters, coir fibre	16	152 2 10	9 10 2
hospital and canvas clothing	10	27 19 4	2 15 11
Matmaking, sackmaking, and nose-bag making .. .. .	4	9 15 0	2 8 9
Stonebreaking and wood chopping ..	7	68 4 2	9 14 10
Oakum picking .. .. .	13	2 12 1	0 4 0
Total .. .. .	50	260 18 5	5 4 3
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	3	101 13 7	33 17 10
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	6	115 0 0	19 3 4
Repairing and washing clothing, stoking, and prison garden .. .. .	3	41 7 8	13 15 11
Total .. .. .	12	258 1 3	21 10 1
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	23	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	85	518 14 8	6 2 1

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the past year 655 men were admitted into prison. Of these 56·6 per cent. were under 21 years of age, and their average weight was 10 stone 4 lbs. Of those who were admitted and discharged during the year 17·3 per cent. lost weight, while 62·8 per cent. gained weight. These figures represent practically a continuance of  
(7030)

the satisfactory health records which commenced last year as a result of the altered conditions of prison life. The number of daily sick who were treated for minor ailments amounted to 938, being less than occurred out of a smaller number of prisoners during the previous year. Three patients were sent to the Royal Infirmary for treatment: one being a case of gonorrhoeal orchitis, the second bronchitis, and the third contusion. This latter was a case of self inflicted injury of the thumb.

Much trouble has been caused during the year by men being sent to prison covered with vermin. Representations on the subject have rendered it much less frequent, otherwise it would have become necessary to have a more efficient means provided for disinfecting the clothing without damage than at present exists.

The health of the warders and their families has been good, with the exception of two cases of typhoid fever, which occurred in one family. They were at once removed to hospital and the quarters disinfected. No fresh cases followed.

One child died of pneumonia following measles.

The sanitary condition has been good. No cause of disease exists.

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#### GIBRALTAR.

##### EXTRACTS from the Acting Governor's REPORT.

I took over the charge of the prison as acting governor on the 28th December, 1900, and I find by the prison records that during the past year the labour of the prisoners has been utilized for laundry work, pumping water for the laundry, stone breaking for the Royal Engineers, and bed making for the Barrack Department, the whole being healthy as well as productive labour.

I am glad to be informed that the stone breaking boxes for strict separation will be handed over in a few days, when the use of the cranks for the first stage prisoners will be discontinued; they being employed in the boxes as well as prisoners in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd stages, who have previously served a sentence of imprisonment by court martial.

The whole of the staff appear to be thoroughly acquainted with their duties and perform them to my entire satisfaction. The non-commissioned officers, of whom there are four, are very attentive and do their work well. In the early part of the year there were frequent changes from various causes amongst the non-commissioned staff, but of late this has discontinued.

I would say that in the absence of naval prisoners, when the number falls below 14, the laundry work has to be carried on by others in the higher stages, the squad and physical drills being a first consideration.

The conduct and health of the prisoners have been uniformly good during the year, and there has been nothing to call for special remarks with regard to either.

It appears to me that the present system of drill and discipline has an upward tendency to improve the physique of the prisoners as soldiers, a marked improvement being noticeable on their leaving the prison.

The regulations with regard to the issue of library books and imparting school instruction appear to have been fully carried out.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Stone breaking for Royal Engineers ..	9	301 10 0	33 10 0
Re-making barrack and hospital beds, bolsters, and pillows .. ..	6	116 12 6	19 8 9
Steam laundry work:—			
Washing barrack and hospital bedding and clothes .. ..	14	272 2 6	19 8 9
Repairing barrack and hospital bedding and clothes .. ..	7	136 1 3	19 8 9
Pumping water for steam laundry ..	12	116 12 6	9 14 5
Picking hair for beds .. ..	6	116 12 6	19 8 9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1059 11 8</b>	<b>19 12 5</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking for prisoners .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Washing prison clothing .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Cleaning and jobbing .. ..	3	58 6 3	19 8 9
Repairing prison clothing .. ..	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>151 12 1</b>	<b>21 13 2</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1211 3 4</b>	<b>18 18 6</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

General health has been good.

The two men remaining from last return have been discharged cured.

Twenty-three cases were sent to station and naval hospitals. Of these three remain under treatment, and three cases of gonorrhœa were treated in prison.

Dietary.—As prescribed by regulations. Good, sufficient, and well cooked, the Scale I diet has been somewhat changed.

Water supply.—Rain water, stored, and filtered through charcoal filters. Sanitary water is used for washing purposes.

Sanitation very good.

There have been no cases of infectious disease. Health of prison staff and families has been very good. One child died from meningitis.

## GOSPORT.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge of this prison on the 21st August, 1900, arriving from Dublin on that date.

The general condition of the prison is, in my opinion, in every respect satisfactory, which opinion has evidently been shared by the Visitors, the General Officer Commanding Southern District, and the Inspector, on all occasions of inspection.

The conduct of the prisoners, in spite of the increase in the number of offences against the prison rules, has been good, no serious cases having occurred since my arrival. The said increase has been largely attributable to the embodiment and mobilization of militia in this district, and the men who came to prison were merely the regimental bad characters, who would have been better at home, and who, particularly so far as drink was concerned, could not understand the merest rudiments of military discipline. It was extremely hard to deal with these men, and to keep them out of serious trouble while in prison, in spite of themselves. The worst character among regular soldiers is more easily handled than the uninstructed militiaman, to whom a great deal is forgiven when at 21 days' training in peace time, and who is at once required to come under strict discipline when mobilized in time of war.

There were two cases of restraint during the year, both of which ended in a Board of Visitors.

The staff under me is all a governor could desire. I have had as many as four non-commissioned officers doing duty to complete establishment, vice officers to Reserves, on sick list, and transferred to other military prisons. They were the best non-commissioned officers I have seen in that capacity.

I need not say much about the staff, as it will readily be understood that where a report is satisfactory, the conduct and efficiency of the staff, and the manner in which I have been upheld, and my orders carried out, must necessarily have been the same.

The work, disciplinary and clerical, has been very hard during the last six months, on account of the prisoners from South Africa, and their transfers, but it has been done willingly, without complaint, and done well. The militia also added greatly to the work.

Two officers have been superannuated during the year on medical grounds.

School has been carried out according to order. I have formed the classes in the body of the hall in association, on account of the very bad light afforded by the gas in the cells, and I find that a free use of the blackboard is thereby obtained with good results. The warder clerk is a very efficient instructor.

I have had to brush up the library considerably, and have now a good set of books for all denominations, and have condemned the

accumulations of years to make room in the cupboards for the safe keeping of prison records, and so relieve the block in the chief warder's office.

**Buildings.**—There are a few improvements I should like to bring forward for sanction under this head. I consider that, for many and obvious reasons, iron gates should be supplied for the front, and two back entrances to render the prison more secure when the winter mornings are dark and foggy and the days close in by 4 p.m. I would be glad to see these additions made at an early date. The laundry is small and inadequate, and the drying cupboards are faulty in construction and therefore do not answer.

The stone breaking boxes are much required, as there will soon be plenty of stone available.

**Manufactures.**—Every possible attention has been given to this branch since I have been in charge. The two officers who draw pay for superintending are thoroughly well up to their work, and all the other officers are encouraged to pick up a practical knowledge of the various kinds of manufactures. The plant for the gymnasium mats has now been received, and I only require a warder to be instructed in the work, as this industry is unknown here. My 50 nosebags went through at Woolwich without a rejection, and I would be glad of another order, as the work is suitable for men who are naturally clever with their fingers. Corn sacks, on the other hand, are a good kind of work for men who are not so smart.

The total earnings for the year show a decrease of £177 12s. 11d., which is accounted for by the non-arrival of material demanded until quite late in the year, which rendered it necessary to keep the prisoners employed in less productive labour; and the number of first stage men and summary awards having been much greater than during the previous year. The earnings, so long as the batches of prisoners continue to arrive from South Africa, will, I fear, be very low.

Drill carried out according to order. Marching order well turned out, the men, being of various corps, with very few exceptions, taking an interest in the cleanliness of straps, brasses, &c.

I must now draw your attention to the altered conditions of the routine and general working of this prison consequent on the constant arrival of prisoners from South Africa, and the great difficulty in carrying out the rules which accrues therefrom. I have made the chief matter (*i.e.*, clothing, equipment, and marching order parades) the subject of a separate report.

In compliance with Army Order 123, May, 1900, I have returned all necessaries into store, the prisoners being, after much clerical work and much correspondence with units, fully equipped. When a party is expected from South Africa, a certain number of these prisoners, mostly men who have been thoroughly taught some industry, have to be transferred to various civil prisons. The work of equipment has then to commence afresh with men of whom nothing is known, as they have no documents, but are held on "Form L" (temporary detention) their very crimes and punishments being ascertained from the men themselves. It will be understood that certain stores should be held on charge to meet the requirements of these men, as they often arrive badly clad with torn khaki and little or no underclothing. As no classification has taken place, they are all sent here, and transferred as may become convenient to the authorities. Cases of vermin, which have been numerous, have also added greatly to the difficulties in dealing with these men.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Making beds, barrack, coir .. ..	32	69 17 6	6 6 0
" cases, bed, barrack, coir ..		117 7 6	
Filling and upholstering cases, bed, barrack, coir .. ..		14 6 8	
Making cases, slip, bolster, barrack, coir ..	14	149 9 7	10 13 6
Oakum picked .. ..	25	44 0 0	1 15 2
Making bags, nose, and sacks, corn, 5-bushel	1	4 7 6	4 7 6
" canvas clothing .. ..	6	116 12 6	19 8 9
Royal Engineers' works—Scraping and cleaning cells, painting, &c. ..	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
Stone breaking .. ..	25	81 0 0	3 4 9
Total .. ..	105	635 18 9	6 1 2
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Pumping .. ..	1	15 11 0	15 11 0
Cooking .. ..	3	105 4 6	35 1 6
Washing .. ..	2	39 0 0	19 10 0
Repairing shoes and clothes .. ..	3	58 10 0	19 10 0
Stoking .. ..	1	17 15 0	17 15 0
Cleaning and jobbing .. ..	3	68 8 9	22 16 3
Total .. ..	13	304 9 3	23 8 5
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	23	—	—
Grand total .. ..	141	940 8 0	6 13 5

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

There have been no alterations in the prison buildings during the year. The general sanitary state of the prison has been good.

Scale I diet has been improved by the addition of 4 ozs. bread daily, suet pudding (8 ozs.) in lieu of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. potatoes on Sundays and Wednesdays, and the substitution of 1 pint porridge on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays for  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. potatoes.

The heating apparatus acts well, and the temperature of the prison has been properly maintained.

The duties were the same as those of last year, but industrial work has been increased instead of the monotonous labour of oakum picking. Bolster cases, tan beds, nose bags, sacks, and canvas suits have been made in considerable quantities.

Baths have been kept in good order and the supply of water, hot and cold, has been ample.

The total number of prisoners admitted during the year, including many from South Africa, has been 2,081. 14 men have been sent to

hospital, two of whom gave rise to two admissions each, making 16 cases. 261 cases were treated in cells, and in addition slight cases received medicines and were kept at work. The number of cases of phthiriasis (vermin) treated in prison cells reached the large figure of 169. The bulk of the cases came from the various militia regiments encamped in the neighbourhood.

The utmost vigilance was necessary to prevent the clean prisoners becoming infested, and, as remarked in previous reports, the labour thrown on the prison staff in cleansing and disinfecting kits, cells, bedding, and clothing has been enormous.

Three cases of "observation for mental disease" were sent to hospital. Two of these admissions were caused by one man, a transfer from Aldershot Military Prison, where he had been under observation for mental symptoms. On February 9th, after being troublesome, doing no work, disturbing peace of prison by shouting, &c., he broke the glass of gas light in his cell and inflicted a slight wound of throat. He was sent to hospital for observation, and returned on February 28th, not having shown symptoms of mental derangement. On March 10th he was again sent to hospital on the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, as he had repeated the attempt on his throat by glass from breaking his window. He returned to prison on April 5th, and on 20th April made another wound in his throat with glass. As his sentence was nearly expired, his hands were restrained by the body-belt or canvas jacket till his discharge.

The other case of observation was that of a militiaman, whose manner was peculiar and who made persistent complaints of pain in the head. As he was reported to be restless and rambling at night, he was sent to hospital, May 20th, but returned on June 9th, not being considered insane.

The case of "melancholia" occurred in a prisoner, who sustained a severe fall down the prison staircase owing to a sudden attack of syncope. After his fall he seemed dazed, and talked strangely. He became moody and silent, restless at night, and made strange remarks. As his depression did not wear off, he was sent to hospital September 19th, 1900, whence he was transferred to Netley Lunatic Asylum November 6th, 1900.

The case of "alcoholism" occurred in a militiaman who was admitted in a very drunken state, and whom it was necessary to treat on the sick list for some days.

The case of "delirium tremens" was also a militiaman, who came into prison for 72 hours. He evidently had been drinking heavily before admission. On the day of his discharge the symptoms were so marked that he required to be sent to hospital for supervision and treatment instead of returning to his regiment.

There has been some increase of sickness among warders and their families.

Two warders were invalided, one for "Tubercle of lung," and the other for "weak heart and debility." The remaining cases were of temporary character.

No case of zymotic disease occurred among the warders' wives, the case of enteric fever, which recovered, having remained from last year. Two cases of whooping cough occurred among the children. The remaining cases were of slight nature.

## HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA).

## EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge.

During the past year 283 prisoners were received into this prison, being 63 more than last year. Of these admissions 48 only were sentenced by courts-martial, the other 235 were sentenced summarily by Commanding Officers. These numbers include 28 naval prisoners, and 154 Special Service Royal Canadian prisoners; of the former four, and of the latter 17, were sentenced by courts-martial. This shows that only 27 soldiers belonging to the Regular Forces were imprisoned by sentence of court-martial at this station during the year.

Of the 154 admissions from the Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, 17, as previously stated, were sentenced by courts-martial, and 137 were sentenced summarily by Commanding Officers.

A number of these men were French Canadians, and on the whole a difficult class of prisoners to deal with. 30 of them were unable to speak or understand English, and several others were not much better. Great difficulty was also experienced for a time in making them understand that the fact of their being in prison was no excuse for appearing on parade dirty.

Several prisoners on admission have been found to have tobacco concealed in various parts of their clothing. It has been found stuffed up into the toes of boots, inside the linings of coat sleeves, and also in shoulder straps. In the latter case the tobacco had been cut into strips so as to fit between the lining and the cloth, which gave the strap the appearance of being padded.

Physical and squad drill and inspection parades have been carried out with excellent results. The three assistant warders, who have all been appointed to military prison service since the introduction of military exercises, are thoroughly competent instructors: not merely able to give the words of command, but capable of instructing and correcting in a practical manner. A number of the prisoners received into the prison since the 18th of April last have possessed but little knowledge of drill, and were quite unable to go through the exercises from the bare word of command. The yard space available for drill purposes is amply sufficient, being 65 yards in length by 22 yards in width.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been very good. No case of corporal punishment.

Fourteen prisoners, 10 soldiers and 4 seamen, had a portion of their sentence of imprisonment remitted during the year, 8 to proceed with their battalion to South Africa, and 6 for other reasons.

Eight prisoners, 4 soldiers and 4 seamen, were removed to other prisons.

School instruction has been carried on during the year with good results. Prisoners able to pass the third standard have also been given instruction and have been supplied with books and slates for use in their cells.

Prisoners are given the free choice of library books, those pertaining to military life are the greatest favourites.



The revised scale of dietary for prisoners undergoing sentence of seven days and under was received here on the 31st of July, and was brought into use the following day.

The re-making of coir beds for the garrison, referred to in my last report, was commenced at the end of July. I understand there are only about 500 of these beds in use, and as 340 of them have already been re-made, this work will soon be at an end for a time. It is not, however, a very profitable industry, one shilling per bed and pillow is all that is allowed for the work, which includes emptying and washing the soiled cases, towing the coir, refilling the clean cases, sewing up, quilting and stabbing.

Stone breaking is the only permanent employment available, the remuneration for this work is 3s. 6d. a ton. There is an unlimited supply of granite and ironstone near at hand.

The only prisoners employed at oakum picking are those medically unfit for harder work.

Coir mattresses have been substituted for the old straw beds since November, which is considered an improvement.

Fifty suits of canvas clothing, new and part worn mixed, for the men to wear over their uniform when at work, were received from the Army Service Corps Officer, in charge of Barracks, in June, and all prison clothing and necessities were returned to that Officer on the 13th of August, which put an end to the wearing of the unsightly prison dress. Four suits of serge, blue, G.S. clothing, for the use of prisoners whose uniform clothing required disinfecting, were received on the 9th of October.

The order requiring naval prisoners to take their uniform and necessities with them to military prisons has not been very strictly carried out by the Naval Authorities. In some cases prisoners have been sent here in plain clothes, without either uniform or necessities, whilst others have brought the whole of their belongings with them including bedding and mattress. One prisoner, a "domestic," convicted by court-martial of "theft," was incarcerated here for three calendar months, wearing plain clothes the whole time. I would strongly recommend that only such prisoners as are entitled to wear a uniform be committed to military prisons.

The prison has been regularly visited during the year in accordance with paragraph 5 of the "Instructions to be followed in carrying out the Rules for Military Prisons."

Shelves and pegs for prisoners' kits and equipment are very much needed. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Visitors.

Certain portions of the boundary fence are in a bad condition. This also was brought to the notice of the Visitors at the last half-yearly board.

Water required for drinking and cooking purposes has to be carted or carried from wells on the mainland. This is somewhat laborious and takes up a lot of time. Water from the well on the island is very hard and can only be used for cleaning purposes.

The old association room in which the prisoners were housed before the new cells were built is now used as an ordinary barrack room. It has been occupied since the beginning of April by a detachment of Royal Engineers, who are engaged in the construction of three new quarters for the warders.

The present association room, in which there are also four wooden cells, provides, in addition to the cells, accommodation for five prisoners. This room was originally the prison infirmary. It is between two barrack rooms, with only thin lath and plaster partition

walls dividing them. Ordinary conversation which takes place in the barrack rooms can be distinctly heard in this room. I consider it to be very insecure, and its occupation necessitates the employment of an additional non-commissioned officer to take charge of it.

Every prisoner has been most minutely inspected by me before being released from prison, and I can safely say that many of them have exhibited a more soldierly appearance on release than on admission.

The officers look quite smart and soldierly in their new pattern tunics, but there is no visible distinction of rank between a warder and an assistant warder. A military pattern head dress in place of the present shako would be greatly appreciated by the whole staff.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Oakum picking .. .. .	3	{ 2 9 0 22 11 6	8 6 10
Wheeling and breaking stone for Royal Engineers .. .. .			
Re-making hair and coir beds, pillows and bolsters, and washing cases.. ..			
Whitewashing prison buildings, mending roads and sea walls, stacking coal, and shovelling snow .. .. .	2	23 4 0	11 12 0
	1	12 1 0	12 1 0
Total .. .. .	6	60 5 6	10 0 11
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cleaners, washers, and tailors .. ..	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
Stoking, jobbing, and carrying water ..	2	49 17 1	24 18 6
Total .. .. .	5	123 14 2	24 14 10
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	2	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	13	183 19 8	14 3 0

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The accommodation for the prisoners has been sufficient. The general sanitary condition has been satisfactory; the health of the prisoners has been good. New quarters (3) for warders are being constructed on the mainland in a healthy situation about 200 yards from the prison gate in lieu of quarters condemned. They will probably be ready for occupation this summer.

The barrack rooms are occupied by the infantry detachment of the Canadian Regiment (12 non-commissioned officers and men), and by a

working party of the Royal Engineers (19) employed in building the new warders' quarters. Sanitary condition satisfactory. Accommodation ample. The barrack room used by the Royal Engineer party was, however, found cold during this winter, and extra blankets and additional fuel have been given to the men.

The water supply and means of ablution were found ample and suitable.

Latrines and urinals clean and in good sanitary condition.

The kitchens have been kept clean and in good order and work satisfactorily.

The diets of the prisoners and all connected with the prison have been of good quality and well cooked. A change has been made in the prisoners' scale of diet during this year. Men sentenced to seven (7) days and under have been allowed suet pudding on Sundays and Wednesdays, and gruel on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in lieu of potatoes. Milk has been occasionally ordered for sick prisoners unable to use the ordinary prison fare.

The clothing has been suitable. Prisoners now wear their own clothing in lieu of the prison uniform, and are allowed canvas over-suits to protect their clothes.

The water has been good, but the supply in mid-summer has been deficient. The three wells on the mainland very nearly ran dry in August, but were filled after a rainfall in the same month. More water than usual was being used owing to the construction works going on in connection with the prison.

The general health of the whole prison has been good. Four cases were sent into the station hospital during the year: one case of ring-worm; one of bronchitis; and two cases of inguinal hernia. These cases occurred amongst the Leinster Regiment (1), the Canadian Regiment (2), and the Royal Artillery (1). These cases all recovered after appropriate treatment.

The duties and punishments have produced no effects detrimental to the health of the prisoners.

The health of the warders and their families has been good. Some cases of influenza occurred early in the year, but no other contagious disease. The warders' children were vaccinated in March.

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#### KANDY (CEYLON).

##### EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good.

Physical and squad drill have been carried out according to regulations, and the approved "time table of daily duties" has been strictly adhered to.

Elementary school instruction has been regularly carried out in accordance with regulations.

The conduct of the officers has been good.

The preparation of coir fibre from the cocoanut husk has been introduced in place of oakum picking from November last.

The Boer prisoners of war who commit themselves in camp at Ragama and Diyatalawa, and are sentenced to undergo imprisonment, are sent to this prison for the sentence to be carried out. I have had 12 admissions of this class of prisoners up to the end of the year.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Royal Engineer Works, repairing roads, carting and breaking stone, clearing jungle, and pumping water .. .. }	6 {	47 1 0	8 2 6
Oakum picking .. .. }		1 14 0	
Total .. ..	6	48 15 0	8 2 6
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Cleaning and jobbing work .. ..	1	11 10 0	11 10 0
Total .. ..	1	11 10 0	11 10 0
Grand total .. ..	7	60 5 0	8 12 1

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good; only two admissions into hospital, one dysentery and one S. C. fever.

Sanitation.—Satisfactory.

Water supply.—Good. Pasteur's filters are in use here.

Rations.—Good. Well cooked and varied.

Prison Staff.—In good health.

The prison is a two-storied building, situated in the barrack enclosure, and capable of accommodating 20 prisoners. It is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

Work of prisoners.—Stone breaking, drills, fatigues, fibre picking, and shot drill as a punishment. The work has no ill effect on health.

#### KENDAL.

#### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The past year has been a busy one, and although, on account of the transfer to York Castle, Kendal was only available for reception of prisoners for ten months, the number of admissions was practically the same as in the preceding year. On 87 occasions prisoners could not be admitted for lack of accommodation.

The last year of the century is, however, chiefly noteworthy for the introduction of the new order of things by which prisoners in confinement now wear their own uniform instead of being clothed in

unsightly prison dress, which, with no good results, made the smartest look repellent, and in all cases diminished self-respect. It is impossible to speak too highly of this innovation, which has raised the tone and morale of the prison. This carried with it sensible marching order parades and inspections, and marked improvement in drill. Other beneficial changes to be noted are the equipping of the cells with looking glasses and shaving bowls, and allowing the soldier to have his razor and kit therein. This has been much appreciated. The former want of a razor and inability to shave were greatly missed by the clean soldier, and exercised a bad effect on the slovenly one, independent of any question of cleanliness. This boon of razors might well have been conceded earlier to men who for years have been in possession of mat-making knives and tools, tailoring scissors, and other iron implements.

For the protection of uniform while at work, canvas suits are worn, a most sensible and workmanlike dress, which serves its purpose, and might well be adopted in barracks.

The behaviour of the prisoners, with one exception, was exceedingly good, and whilst the turn-out of productive labour was greater than the previous year, the reports were less. In 1899, there were 42 per cent. of prison offences, 13 per cent. of prisoners were punished, and mat-making averaged £6 to £7 per month. During the past year the offences had dropped to 15½ per cent., for which 7½ per cent. of prisoners were punished, and the out-put for mat-making had risen to £12 and £13 per month. This decrease in prison petty crime, which chiefly consists of idleness, may be attributed in a great degree to the stimulus given to prisoners and staff by the new order of things.

One instance of bad behaviour alluded to is of a prisoner about whom the most casual recruiting inquiries must have been omitted. Of mature age and appearance, with the indelible stamp of "fraud," he was enlisted the previous year as a "recruit," immediately deserting, and for "stabbing" was handed over by the police to an asylum, where the authorities failed to discover any mental deficiency. On re-arrestment for "desertion" and "violent conduct" in the guard room, he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and "discharge with ignominy"—latter remitted, and whilst undergoing this sentence he committed a sudden and violent assault on one of the permanent staff and another who went to his assistance. A pleasing incident was the gallant conduct of two prisoners, who promptly disarmed him, thereby gaining a remission of sentence. It is noteworthy that one of the men who behaved in this manly way had been discharged and held unworthy to serve. This assault was evidently committed in the hopes of gaining discharge from the service, this man being disappointed that his original sentence was not carried out, and also for the purpose of being sent to a civil prison, with many of which he had previous acquaintance, to earn the 10s. grant for working pay. For the offence he was sentenced to corporal punishment, which he did not mind, but was in fear of being re-tried and getting an increased sentence. He admits having served his time as a soldier, of being in many regiments, and undergoing flogging in an Indian prison.

Another such instance occurs in the case of a militiaman sentenced to one year for "striking" and "attempted suicide," a man of weak intellect, who at wood chopping cut the tops off his fingers, could not afterwards be given any work, and subsequently made a real or feigned attempt at suicide with his handkerchief; was relegated to a military hospital for observation, and thence to a civil prison.

Seventeen men passed through the prison who were "discharged"

on application of Commanding Officers, all well-behaved and good workers, many mere lads. It is regrettable they should be lost to the Service, and that something cannot be done to try them in other regiments and surroundings, or in a "Discipline Battalion."

It is necessary to repeat the complaint that cases of men admitted with vermin continue to be prevalent, there has been no abatement since the issue of the order on the subject. I must again protest that the staff are required to undertake such unpleasant cleansing work on account of faulty regimental arrangements. That it can be prevented to a great extent is shown by the admissions to Aldershot Military Prison, which number 10, to one at Kendal. Comparing notes, the Governor of Aldershot Military Prison states, "Verminous admissions have practically ceased." There is no doubt the great cause of it is the dirty state of the guard rooms.

Were special suits and underclothes apportioned to guard rooms, as to prisons, in which all prisoners during detention were dressed, their own uniform being temporarily withdrawn, this, in conjunction with plenty of bathing, should effect an improvement. The population of guard rooms might well be decreased in the cases of men who voluntarily surrender, and of others about whose safe custody there is no question, and who are only too anxious to get their court-martial trial behind them. In such cases, name on the gate and canteen might surely be sufficient.

Many cases occur of men arriving at prison in civilian clothes, without any kit, and of others in uniform but with many deficiencies. All this entails much letter writing and increase of work, and the lack of uniformity has a bad effect on the men on parade. Each man should bring to prison an inventory of his kit in duplicate, one to be retained, the other receipted and returned to the unit. It is futile having beneficial prison rules if they are to be disregarded or carried out in a perfunctory manner. Any kit or no kit appears good enough in which to send a man to prison, and the new rules have not been supported quite in the spirit in which they were intended.

One of the staff was sent through a course at Preston Garrison Gymnasium, with most excellent results as regards the drill of the prison, of which he is now chief instructor. I purpose sending others of the staff through similar courses. Of the good effects of the new system of drill in prisons, much pleasing testimony comes from former inmates, several sending thanks to the drill instructor for his work and stating how fit they felt on release, many of these letters coming from South Africa; another man writes from "the front" to say he is now doing well as provost corporal, all of which is gratifying.

On your sanction being obtained for lectures being delivered, a series of interesting ambulance lectures and demonstrations were given weekly by the prison medical officer, a keen volunteer, and by the ambulance lecturer to Westmoreland County, a former prison official. This novel experiment proved a great success, and the men, chiefly followers of trades, such as colliers, stonemasons, quarrymen, iron-workers, &c., in which accidents are of frequent occurrence, followed them with much interest and intelligence, and acquired some useful knowledge.

A feature of the past year was the large number of militiamen who passed through the prison, many of them men of good character and skilled workmen, others a rough lot devoid of all discipline and training, and numbering several who had been inmates of civil prisons for various criminal offences. It is remarked in connection with this point that the discipline of a military establishment is distasteful to

those who have been inmates of civil ones. They would rather slouch about in a slovenly manner, turning their faces to the wall, than carry themselves smartly as soldiers. This custom of "effacement" I found most difficult to eradicate.

The conduct of the staff has been exemplary. Both prisoners and staff were highly tried at work during the dismantling of the prison and subsequent move to York Castle, and for many weeks had to experience much discomfort, which they cheerily accepted.

Kendal Military Prison was closed on the 26th November.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat and kneeler making .. ..	32	63 16 7	1 19 11
Scrub and halter making .. ..	12	65 3 3	5 8 7
Whitewashing, carpenter, &c. ..	1	17 11 8	17 11 3
Total .. ..	45	146 11 1	3 5 2
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking, cleaning, and stoking ..	2	73 16 10	36 18 5
Washing, repairing boots, and clothing ..	3	67 5 10	22 8 7
Pumping water .. ..	1	18 10 0	18 10 0
Total .. ..	6	159 12 8	26 12 1
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	16	—	—
Grand total .. ..	67	306 3 9	4 11 5

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's Report.

I have the honour to present to you my report for the year 1900, in so far as I was in medical charge of H.M. Military Prison, Kendal, viz., from the beginning of January to beginning of November, 1900, at which time the prison was closed, the prisoners and staff being transferred to York Castle. The general health of the prisoners has been excellent, and in spite of a severe epidemic of influenza in the earlier part of the year, from which some of the staff had sickness, no case occurred amongst the inmates of the prison. The health of the warders has been good on the whole, and that of the wives and families much about the same: measles and scarlet fever attacked some of the children. The sanitary condition of the prison has been excellent, though there is lack of latrine and closet accommodation, but so far as these were supplied there was no trouble with them.

The water supply was sufficient in quantity and of good quality. The food was of good quality, sufficient in quantity and well cooked. I had to reject some meat, but this was quickly remedied.

I am glad to note the abolition of the crank except as a punishment, and the introduction of schemes for the influencing of the men to have some regard to their status as soldiers. The wearing of their uniform in prison has had a very good effect in preserving their self-esteem and making them smarter.

The mental condition of the men has been better attended to, and they have already reaped the benefit. Books of an interesting and readable nature have been supplied, and there is an inducement to men to get on with their work in order to have a longer time at their disposal for reading. I consider this is a very important step in the mental well-being of the inmates. In furtherance of this idea, at the suggestion of, and with the invitation of, the Governor, I conducted a series of ambulance drills and demonstrations, assisted by my friend Dr. S. C. Noble, who kindly gave a course of lectures on first aid to the injured, as I had not sufficient time at my disposal. These efforts were very much appreciated, the men proved themselves very apt scholars, and looked forward to this form of instruction from week to week, and made rapid progress. It would be most useful knowledge to impart to soldiers, not only for their present improvement, but for their future advantage, and I should like to see it part of their regular prison curriculum.

I regret to note that there is still a continuance of the admission of verminous men. No less than 50 such cases came under my notice during this time. On the 1st of May an Army Order was published requiring these cases to be reported to the General Officer Commanding. This has been duly done, but up to the present there has been no improvement.

The general tendency to treat military prisoners as soldiers in spite of their military offences is an excellent one. The whole morale of the prison has been raised, and instead of slinking depressed inmates with no self-respect, we now have smart, active men who respect the uniform they wear and vie with each other in their personal appearance and good behaviour. The felon seems to have disappeared.

During the five years in which I have had the honour of being in medical charge of this prison, I have noticed with great interest the gradual changes for the better which have taken place. The abolition of shot drill, crank, and the monotonous exercise yard, and the substitution of gymnastic exercises, physical drill and squad drill, has much improved the physique and mental and moral tone of the men; and the change from prison clothes to uniform is a distinct gain. It is with regret that I am compelled to close my connection with military prison life, as it has always afforded me a deep and interesting study.

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## MALTA.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year appears to have been good on the whole.

First stage prisoners are employed at stone breaking and oakum picking. These are useful employments, great quantities of broken stone being required by the Engineers for road-making, and the demand for oakum is always large at the dockyard at this station. All labour is highly tasked. The second and third stage men do hair-picking, washing in the laundry, oakum-picking and reduced tasks of stone breaking.

All hands attend physical drill parades, and the military prisoners also do marching-order drill.

Fourth stage men are employed collecting, counting, and hanging out the washing and repairing sheets and blankets, re-making old beds, and making the new ones, oakum picking (reduced task), and at the various prison employments.

There has been a marked increase this year in the number of naval prisoners (mostly for leave-breaking and refusing duty) which has averaged from 50 to 60, as against 60 to 70 army prisoners. Many naval prisoners have had to be refused admission for want of accommodation, and I fancy that when the additional cells (39) which are now being built are ready, they will usually be filled by naval prisoners.

The number of punishments for prison offences is less than last half-year—and is going down, I am glad to say.

I cannot speak of the cases of corporal punishment or restraint, as I was not here when they occurred; but I understand they were cases of striking a warder.

I have had three cases of men cutting up their clothing and equipment. Those men all belonged to the same regiment—were all bad characters from a military point of view, drowned in debt, and with frequent entries of imprisonment—and I found that by committing this crime they hoped to be tried again and to get discharged from the service. I have asked that they may not succeed in their object, and am using my best endeavours to bring them to a better and more contented frame of mind. At the same time it is hard for a young soldier to find himself drowned in debt, and with a bad name; and I think some of them really lose heart, and feel it is no use trying to go on soldiering. I feel convinced if these men could be taken in hand the first time they go to prison, and then carefully looked after when they leave prison—given an occasional pat on the back when they resist temptation, and encouraged in behaving well, many of them would make a fair start again and turn into good soldiers.

Prisoners seldom give trouble in prison, where they are removed from drink and bad companionship, and when the comparative loneliness of prison life has had its effect, I find them very amenable to discipline and to moral influence; and I am sure that the best results are obtained from the combination of these two influences. Few men are without a better nature, somewhere, and I try to get at that and work upon it, using discipline and bodily labour, &c., as a means to that end; my great object being to *reform*, not merely to deter by dislike of prison and the labour it entails.

In prison I consider that I have opportunities of thus influencing men for good that are not so open to those who look after the men outside, but I know from experience as regimental officer for 20 years, that much more in this direction can be done by captains of companies who will study the individual character of their men.

*Drink* is of course the source of nearly every crime committed by both soldiers and sailors in Malta, and but for it, and the crimes men commit under its influence, the prison would be nearly empty.

I still adhere to my formerly expressed opinion that prison life, from its physical point of view, has not as deterrent an effect upon sailors as it has upon soldiers. They do not mind the mere confinement so much, and I will quote one instance in proof of what I say.

In a letter from a naval prisoner to his parents, which passed through my hands in the usual course, he said: "After I get out, I will tell you how I got sent up here. It was not my fault, &c., &c., . . . but after all, as Johnson says, a ship is a prison with a liability to sink; here, there is no danger of sinking." But from a moral point of view, it is as easy to influence sailors as soldiers, and many of those of the better class feel their position very keenly, and did space allow, I could quote numerous examples bearing out what I say.

I am satisfied that the "spirit" of the rules for military prisons is fully carried out in this prison, and I have a good staff who carry out my orders well, and follow my method of dealing with individuals, avoiding as far as possible a "barrack square" manner, and being firm but quiet in their dealings with the prisoners; keeping clear of that aggravating way of young non-commissioned officers, which so often "breeds" crime where a man is of a quick temper. Where they have any difficulty, I prefer to deal with the matter personally, at once, and do not allow "words" between prisoner and warder.

The conduct of the officers of the prison has been very good—with one exception, which occurred before I took over the prison—a case of insubordination.

There have been four cases of attempted suicide during the year, but from what the medical officer tells me, I do not think they were serious attempts. One has occurred this month—but I am sure it was not serious, as the man, who had been here before some months ago, and knew the ways of the prison, hung himself up just as he knew the warders were unlocking in the morning—and was of course at once discovered. He had only been in prison one day.

I have slightly altered the time table of work to meet the requirements of this station, and a mixed prison of naval and military prisoners, but otherwise all the orders for military prisons are strictly followed and carried out.

The system of having a *proportion* of the staff furnished by non-commissioned officers from regiments quartered here is working well, where the non-commissioned officers are "permanent" during the stay of their regiment, but when they are only "temporary," I have had some inconvenience when they are wanted with their regiments for musketry or military training.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good.

The diets good and well cooked.

I was surprised to find from inquiries of naval prisoners who have been recently confined in naval prisons, that their rules appear to be quite different to ours—that their diets are different—and that the labour for 28 days consists of nothing but three hours shot drill and 1½ lbs. of oakum to pick per day. I do not know if this is correct, but naval prisoners tell me so.

School instruction has been carried out according to order, with good results, and is much appreciated by the prisoners.

So far I have not had to use the special cells, &c., since I came, and shot drill and dietary punishments have been sufficient to meet the prison offences committed.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Washing for garrison .. .. .	25	388 5 0	15 10 7
Repairing barrack linen .. .. .	5	230 7 11	48 1 7
Re-making hair beds .. .. .	1	37 1 0	37 1 0
Oakum and hair picking .. .. .	25	556 13 9	22 5 4
Stonebreaking, loading carts, &c., for Royal Engineers and Army Service Corps .. .. .	15	443 7 6	29 11 2
Total .. .. .	71	1,655 15 2	23 6 5
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Cooking .. .. .	2	69 19 2	34 19 7
Cleaning .. .. .	6	136 17 6	22 16 3
Prisoners' washing .. .. .	4	91 5 0	22 16 3
Making canvas suits, repairing prisoners' shoes and clothes.. .. .	4	76 5 0	19 1 3
Total .. .. .	16	374 6 8	23 7 11
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	20	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	107	2,030 1 10	18 19 5

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, though a considerable increase in the sickness over that of the previous year must be noted. The total number of cases admitted to hospital during the year has been 86. Simple continued fever and gonorrhœa have been the chief diseases noted. There have been 10 cases of simple continued fever, three of enteric fever, and two of Mediterranean fever. No deaths have occurred. The sanitary condition of the prison has been satisfactory and the water supply good. The health of the prison officials and their families has been good.

STIRLING.

EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge.

In forwarding my statistical record for the year 1900, I am able to report most favourably on the general state and discipline of the prison.

The General Officer Commanding remitted a part of the sentence of 91 prisoners for good conduct in prison, or to make up drafts for foreign service, and 9 prisoners were removed to other prisons.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, only 60 dietary punishments, and 37 punished by loss of stage or privilege, out of a total of 234 prisoners during the year.

Eleven prisoners were discharged the army for misconduct, or, as incorrigible and worthless.

Physical and squad drill and gymnastics still continue to be carried out daily for all prisoners who are medically fit, and who have to re-join their units on expiration of imprisonment.

The prison officers were zealous in the discharge of their duties, and discipline was well maintained.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Making suits, canvas, Royal Artillery	14	12 15 0	7 0 1
Re-making beds, coir .. ..		17 2 6	
Making cases, bed, coir .. ..		63 10 0	
„ bags, sand .. ..		4 14 0	
Oakum picking .. ..	1	1 16 0	1 16 0
Breaking stones .. ..	7	20 2 6	2 17 6
Total .. ..	22	120 0 0	5 9 1
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Washing for prisoners .. ..	1	21 5 10	21 5 10
Repairing prison clothing .. ..	1	10 11 2	10 11 2
Cleaning, jobbing, and stoking .. ..	4	31 17 0	7 19 3
Total .. ..	7	98 13 7	14 1 11
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	—	—	—
Grand total .. ..	29	218 13 7	7 10 9

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The prison is a handsome and suitable building, well situated on the rock of Stirling.

There are 48 cells, which yield a cubic space of 848 cubic feet for each prisoner. They are well ventilated, and in winter are kept warm by means of hot water pipes.

The rations were of good quality, and in sufficient quantity, and the cooking of them was good. Most of the prisoners increased in weight.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, and suitable to the climate.

The water supply was of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. It was obtained from the town reservoirs, where it is passed through a sand filter.

The latrines were suitable, and kept in a good sanitary state.

The sewers were good, and had a good fall into those of the town.

None of the punishments had any injurious effect upon the prisoners.

The prisoners were all young, and their health was excellent, only one of them required to be removed for treatment in the station hospital for slight simple continued fever.

All the warders enjoyed good health, only one being laid up for a short time with bronchitis, contracted on duty.

---

#### WYNBERG (SOUTH AFRICA).

##### EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Chief Warder in Charge,

The accommodation of the prison is 32 cells, one cell added by re-appropriating the "store cell" as suggested by me to the half-yearly board. There are still no visible signs of adding the 12 additional cells already sanctioned. I have laid before the half-yearly board a suggestion that the chief warder's office and the warders' waiting room, both double cells, be converted into single cells, thus adding four more cells to the total, and that an office and warders' room be erected at the end of the new block when built. Treble the number of cells would not have been sufficient to accommodate all the prisoners sent to the base. As many as possible were kept to undergo their sentences at the Cape, the remainder transferred to the United Kingdom. Temporary cells have been erected at Green Point and Maitland Camps, and the Wynberg Camp cells placed in charge of a provost sergeant. The old cells at the Castle were re-opened, and accommodation for about 30 prisoners was obtained at the civil gaol in Cape Town; a large store room in the Castle Ditch was thoroughly cleaned and equipped with every requisite to accommodate all those prisoners sent to the base to await transfer to the United Kingdom. This temporary prison is known and recognised as the Castle "Bird Cage"; all these additional arrangements are under the supervision of the assistant provost marshal. The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been very good. There were three cases of escape, all being re-captured. In consequence of the excited state of the prisoners at the time, owing to the war then raging, it was found necessary to resort to leg irons in two of the above cases, as it was feared that others would follow their example and escape from the escort when marched to or from church, as they had done.

Physical and squad drill has been carried out daily throughout the year, with beneficial results; the behaviour of the prisoners during the exercises has been very good.

Hard labour has been carried out as follows:—1st stage: crank labour and stone breaking; 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stages: laundry work, towsing and re-making hair and coir beds, bolsters, &c. A partitioned stonebreaking shed having been erected, this labour is now performed in strict separation. The laundry earnings for the year have been

much less than those of the previous year. This was caused through an interruption in the washing during four months in the early part of the year, by removing the hospital washing and putting it out to contract, and confining this prison to the washing of hospital pack store kits only, of which there were a great number at that time. I have now succeeded in getting back the hospital washing, which proceeds as usual, and finds ample work for the whole of the stage prisoners. 92,202 articles were washed during the year, being 51,164 less than last year. Earnings during the first half £80 7s. 10d., second half £291 0s. 7d., total £371 8s. 5d. 653 beds and 815 bolsters, hair and coir, have been picked, washed, and re-made during the year.

School instruction has been given to the prisoners three times a week throughout the year, and under the careful training of the instructing warder, several have advanced in all subjects.

In consequence of the attention drawn to the imperfect ventilation of the cells by the half-yearly Board, the top row panes of glass in the cell windows have been removed and replaced with steel wire gauze; there is now a free circulation of fresh air through the cells without draught.

The subordinate officers have been punctual and attentive, and have performed their duties very satisfactorily.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Washing and repairing hospital and barrack linen .. .. .	14	371 8 5	26 10 7
Towing and re-making hair and coir beds	5	35 3 0	7 0 7
Oakum picking, stonebreaking, excavating	2	21 9 0	10 14 6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>428 0 5</b>	<b>20 7 8</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Repairing prison clothing, &c. .. ..	1	58 6 3	19 8 9
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	2		
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>93 5 10</b>	<b>23 6 5</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. .. .</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>521 6 3</b>	<b>16 16 4</b>

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory in every way.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

There was one case of typhoid fever, which had evidently been con-

tracted before the prisoner was admitted, as he developed the disease after being in five days only.

Since the alteration in ventilation there has been a marked difference in the freshness of the air in the cells, which is now highly satisfactory.

### YORK CASTLE.

#### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

Towards the end of the year York Castle was constituted a military establishment, and on the 19th and 26th November the prisoners and staff from Kendal were transferred thither, Kendal being then closed as a military prison. This prison now serves the requirements of the North Western and North Eastern Military Districts, and with the Castle is incorporated the barrack prison of 47 cells, making a total accommodation for 202 prisoners.

The labour after the 1st stage will continue as formerly to be mat-making and barrack bed-making, to which a new military prison industry has been added, "the preparation of kindling wood" for garrison requirements. Contracts were taken over from the former civil prison, and 10 tons of wood have already been prepared and delivered. This is most suitable prison work, and the sawing and splitting of thick railway sleepers and tough oak tops, all done by manual labour, entails fairly severe toil.

The barrack prison is in good order, but the Castle requires a great deal of work in improvements to bring it up to date, such as additional latrines, baths, levelling of drill ground, gymnasium, &c.; work on all these services is now going on.

From the barrack prison records the prisoners' behaviour during the year has been very good, and the Chief Warder reports in a satisfactory manner of the staff. The staffs of both prisons are smart and soldierly.

Illustrative of the changes in treatment of military offenders in recent years, I would instance that in 1895, when the military prison, Chester Castle, was transferred to Kendal, it was considered advisable to transport the prisoners in handcuffs, chained together, and in prison dress. In the recent transfer from Kendal to York, the prisoners were sent thither in marching order without restraint, their appearance being a credit to their units, and their conduct *en route* exemplary.

Many non-commissioned officers will not accept the responsibility of prisoners unless in restraint, and the sight of a soldier in handcuffs is not a pleasing one, nor conducive to recruiting. It appears uncalled for in the case of men who have voluntarily surrendered. Make the punishment for escape, or endeavour to escape, a severe one, and it would seldom be attempted. As it is, many non-commissioned officers dispense with the use of handcuffs, and do not appear to experience any trouble.

The chevrons of rank issued to the permanent staff have been much appreciated, and, as anticipated, have given them more authority over the prisoners and standing in the garrison.

Two discharged prisoners were taken on employment by the Contractors, and another has been sent on two months' probation to a Church Army Home by the York Castle Prisoners' Aid Society.

The arrangement of employing private soldiers as temporary

warders is unsatisfactory: they have no authority, and the prisoners' resent it.

I would now request permission for a few remarks on prison routine. The present system of school instruction is unsatisfactory: to be of real value it should be conducted by a trained schoolmaster, and on broader and more liberal lines.

I would again bring forward the desirability of rifles for drill purposes, also a machine gun and a big gun. There are two gunner instructors on the staff competent and anxious to teach. Signalling might also be included. The more a soldier is taught and improved in prison, the less likelihood is there of his returning.

One source of crime is the superficial teaching given to the young soldier in keeping himself and equipment clean, and after a series of minor punishments on this account, the recruit gets disheartened and lands in prison, when it is apparent he lacks both knowledge and application in kit cleaning.

Most of the crime comes from the combination of drink and temper, and were it possible for the Army Temperance Societies to get in touch with prisoners and give them a helping hand immediately on release, it would be of great assistance to them.

Possible imprisonment is no deterrent to a man who has never undergone it, offences being heedlessly committed on the spur of the moment, much in the same way as deeds of dash and gallantry; but by improving the prisoner, keeping him fit in his own trade, and interesting and working him at industries away from temptation, he is given a great chance of pulling himself together and returning to the colours a better man, with the probability of being less likely to err.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1900, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Mat and brush making .. ..	8	46 4 3	5 15 6
Making canvas suits and bed cases ..	9	57 7 6	6 7 6
Stonebreaking and oakum picking ..	23	123 1 2	5 7 0
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>226 12 11</b>	<b>5 13 4</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking and stoking .. ..	2	57 2 2	28 11 1
Cleaning, jobbing, and whitewashing ..	3	79 1 2	26 7 1
Washing and repairing prison clothing, &c.	1	13 12 6	13 12 6
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>149 15 11</b>	<b>24 19 4</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>376 8 10</b>	<b>7 10 7</b>



## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the year ending December 31st, 1900, 75 cases of sickness occurred in this prison, 8 of which being of a serious nature, or unsuitable for treatment in the prison, were transferred to the station hospital. The remaining 67 cases, being trivial in character, were treated in prison.

No deaths occurred.

The health of the officers and their families was on the whole good, no serious cases of sickness having occurred amongst them.

The sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

There were no complaints respecting the food, which was good and well cooked.

I beg to point out that no remuneration has yet been granted to me for my charge of the two military prisons, viz., York Castle and the Barrack Prison, and as this special duty is a large and responsible addition to my ordinary garrison duty, I trust the matter may receive further consideration.

With reference to the suggestion relative to the instruction of prisoners in first aid and ambulance work (as carried out at Kendal), I beg to say that I should be quite willing to form classes at convenient times for this purpose, and indeed to render any other reasonable services to the Castle Prison, if I was specially appointed to, and remunerated for, the medical charge of it, as other medical officers of military prisons are.

If such remuneration were granted, more satisfactory arrangements could be made for the treatment in the Castle of many cases now sent to hospital, and also the difficulty with regard to the medical attendance of the prison officers and their families living beyond the radius of a mile from the barracks would be overcome. In my opinion, the medical charge of the Castle should be quite independent of that of the barrack prison.



**R E P O R T**  
**ON THE**  
**DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT**  
**OF THE**  
**MILITARY PRISONS,**  
**1901.**

**By LIEUT.-COLONEL M. CLARE GARSIA, C.B.,**  
*Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c.*

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.*

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**APPENDIX A**

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# REPORT

ON

## THE DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY PRISONS, 1901.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL M. CLARE GARSIA, C.B.,  
*Inspector-General of Military Prisons, &c.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR WAR, &c.

SIR,  
Home Office, Whitehall,  
July, 1902.  
I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report on the  
Military Prisons for 1901.

2. The prisons for military offenders in the United Kingdom during the Year 1901 were as follows:—

Accommoda-  
tion.

### CENTRAL OR DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS.

	ACCOMMODATION.*		TOTAL.
	Separation.	Association.	
Aldershot .. .. .	161	—	161
Colchester .. .. .	45	—	45
Cork .. .. .	102	—	102
Curragh.. .. .	52	—	52
Devonport .. .. .	44	—	44
Dover .. .. .	200	—	200
Dublin .. .. .	181	—	181
Gosport.. .. .	166	—	166
Stirling .. .. .	48	—	48
York Castle .. .. .	202	—	202
Total accommodation in the United Kingdom ..	1,151	—	1,151

\* Hospital accommodation excluded.

3. There were also central and district military prisons in the Colonies and abroad\* as follows :—

	ACCOMMODATION.†		TOTAL.
	Separation.	Association.	
Barbados .. .. .	58	—	58
Bermuda .. .. .	13	36	49
Cairo .. .. .	65	—	65
Gibraltar .. .. .	101	—	101
Halifax (N.S.) .. ..	34	5	39
Kandy (Ceylon) .. ..	20	—	20
Malta .. .. .	155	3	158
Pietermaritzburg, Natal ..	61	—	61
Wynberg, South Africa ..	62	—	62
Total accommodation in the Colonies and abroad, except India .. ..	569	44	613

\* The military prisons in India, being under the jurisdiction of the Indian Government, are not within the scope of this Report.

† Hospital accommodation excluded.

4. In addition to the foregoing, there were 49 branch military prisons, 39 in the United Kingdom and 10 in the Colonies and abroad. These establishments have taken the place of the condemned provost prisons, as explained in paragraphs 61 to 67 of my Report for the year 1900.

5. The strain on the military prison accommodation, which, in 1900, necessitated the committal to criminal prisons of 2,696 military offenders, so increased during 1901, that 2,897 had to be transferred or committed direct to criminal prisons, and, to add to the difficulty of housing military prisoners, accommodation in civil prisons, which had been available for nearly 600 such prisoners, was unavoidably withdrawn. I had foreseen this contingency, for in my Report for 1898, when urging the provision of additional accommodation, I said :—"It is even doubtful if any number of military prisoners can continue to be received in the civil prisons, there being an increasing pressure on the limited accommodation for criminal prisoners."

6. The number of committals in England in 1901 was 7,474, or 117 more than in 1900. In the month of September, over 1,200 soldiers were undergoing hard labour imprisonment in criminal prisons, the greater number of whom were to return to the Colours.



7. Large numbers of prisoners were received during the year from abroad; 1,377 came from South Africa, and 152 from India and the Colonies. Of this total of 1,529 prisoners, 1,280 had been convicted of purely military offences, and 1,168 of them were to return to the Colours; 943 of these soldiers had to undergo their punishment in criminal prisons, although even the military prison at Gibraltar was, on my recommendation, utilised for the reception of prisoners from South Africa.

8. To partially meet the loss of accommodation in civil prisons, I certified for temporary use, 200 very small cells in the disused convict prison at Dover, and they were duly occupied. These cells are too small for cellular imprisonment, being in fact mere sleeping bunks, and the treatment of the prisoners had accordingly to be modified to admit of their use.

9. The work of reconstructing Dover prison has since been completed, whereby 180 good cells have become available and are occupied, the total accommodation in that establishment now being for 380 military offenders. The utilisation of this disused convict establishment has met a pressing want and saved the building of a prison, the cost of which could not have been less than £120,000.

10. In October, the question of accommodation being still very urgent, I recommended that the disused convict prison at Woking, which was about to be demolished to provide a site for a barrack, should at a small cost be put in order and occupied as a military prison. My proposal eventually received your approval, but for want of funds only one-fourth of the accommodation has, so far, been made available. When the conversion is complete, the prison will accommodate 288 military offenders, so that the utilisation of the disused prison building, as compared with the erection elsewhere of a new prison with the necessary quarters for the staff, will show a further very large saving.

11. The number of central and district prisons in the United Kingdom was increased during the year by the conversion of the provost prisons at Devonport and the Curragh. This, however, makes no addition to the aggregate accommodation, but is advantageous, as sentences of over 14 days are now carried out in them, thereby saving the expense of escorts, &c., &c.

12. Seventy-two new cells have been added to the accommodation of Aldershot prison, and the building of 18 additional cells at Colchester is proceeding.

13. The increased accommodation at Dover, Aldershot, and Woking has enabled me to recommend that the committal to

criminal prisons of soldiers convicted of purely military offences, and not sentenced to be discharged with ignominy shall cease, and orders have been given accordingly.

14. Twenty new cells have been added to the Dublin military prison, and were taken into use last September.

15. At Malta 39 additional cells were completed, and taken into use last November. It was feared that even these additional cells would be insufficient for the wants of the garrison and fleet, and the Admiralty had, therefore, proposed to take over the Corradino military prison for use as a naval prison, and to build a new prison for military offenders. I am glad, however, to say the daily average number of prisoners, naval and military, has for the year been so low that the existing accommodation fully meets the wants of both services.

16. The fall in the number of prisoners is attributable, firstly, to the present constitution of the garrison as regards the infantry, viz., the Royal Garrison Regiment, which has taken the place of some of the former Line Battalions, being composed of men of longer service and maturer age, and there is, consequently, less insubordination and military crime generally; and, secondly, the sentences awarded naval prisoners have been generally reduced to 42 days instead of 90.

17. The authorised addition of 12 cells to the Wynberg prison has not yet been made, but to meet pressure on accommodation, 30 temporary cells, of wood and corrugated iron, have been built and were taken into use in May, 1901. The accommodation is still most insufficient, many sentences having to be carried out in barrack cells and in the local civil prisons, in which, I fear, the British soldier is associated with native criminals.

18. The military prison at Pietermaritzburg is reported to have been full to overflowing during the whole of the year; 83 prisoners were in custody during a part of the month of July, and the daily average number in custody during the year was 66, the accommodation being for only 61.

19. The question of permanent military prison accommodation in South Africa has still to be considered. In the meantime, to save the great expense of bringing home military prisoners, to say nothing of the temptation to bad soldiers to commit themselves in order to get home, I, last July, strongly recommended the provision of a military prison at Pretoria or Bloemfontein. Orders were accordingly given to erect a building for 100 military prisoners at Bloemfontein, and it is understood that it will shortly be ready for occupation.

20. I am glad to note that the much needed repairs and improvements at Cairo military prison which I recommended, are being carried out, also that a new branch military prison at Alexandria has been built and taken into use, in place of the wretched place which had hitherto been in use as a provost prison.

21. In former reports, it has been my duty to represent that the accommodation in the prisons for military offenders was quite insufficient, and I have, from time to time, recommended additions thereto.

22. The accommodation has become still more insufficient by reason of the abolition of many condemned provost prison buildings, the wise limitation of the use of guard room cells to sentences not exceeding 72 hours' imprisonment, and your decision that no soldier sentenced to imprisonment for a military offence shall be committed to a criminal prison.

23. In the scheme I submitted last year, I recommended that the military prison accommodation in the United Kingdom should be for not less than 2,000 prisoners of the class to return to the Colours. This is only a little over one per cent. on the strength of the Army at home, with a small margin of accommodation for the increased numbers under arms during mobilization or the annual training of the Militia. Accommodation has been, or is being provided, as follows:—

Accommodation in military and provost (now branch)					
prisons at the beginning of 1900, except Kendal					
prison now closed .. .. . for 1,104					
Since added..	{	Aldershot .. .. .	for	72	
		Dover .. .. .	"	180*	
		Woking .. .. .	"	69	
		York Castle .. .. .	"	155	
		Dublin .. .. .	"	20	
		Shorncliffe .. .. .	"	15	
					511
Now being built or adapted	{	Colchester .. .. .	for	18	
		Chelsea Barracks .. .. .	"	8	
		Woking .. .. .	"	219	
					245
Remaining to be provided	{	Devonport .. .. .	for	16	
		Preston .. .. .	"	6	
		Salisbury Plain .. .. .	"	100	
					122
					1,982

\* Besides 200 small cells for use in emergencies. See para. 8.

24. If soldiers sentenced by court-martial for military offences, to be discharged the Army after a period of hard labour imprisonment, are also to be imprisoned in military prisons, a special establishment will be necessary for their accommodation, and I suggest that one of the largest disused forts in the Western District would be suitable, and would, at a comparatively small cost, be convertible into a proper prison for the number of this class now in civil prisons. In paragraph 32 of my last report, I advocated the provision of a special prison for such military offenders.

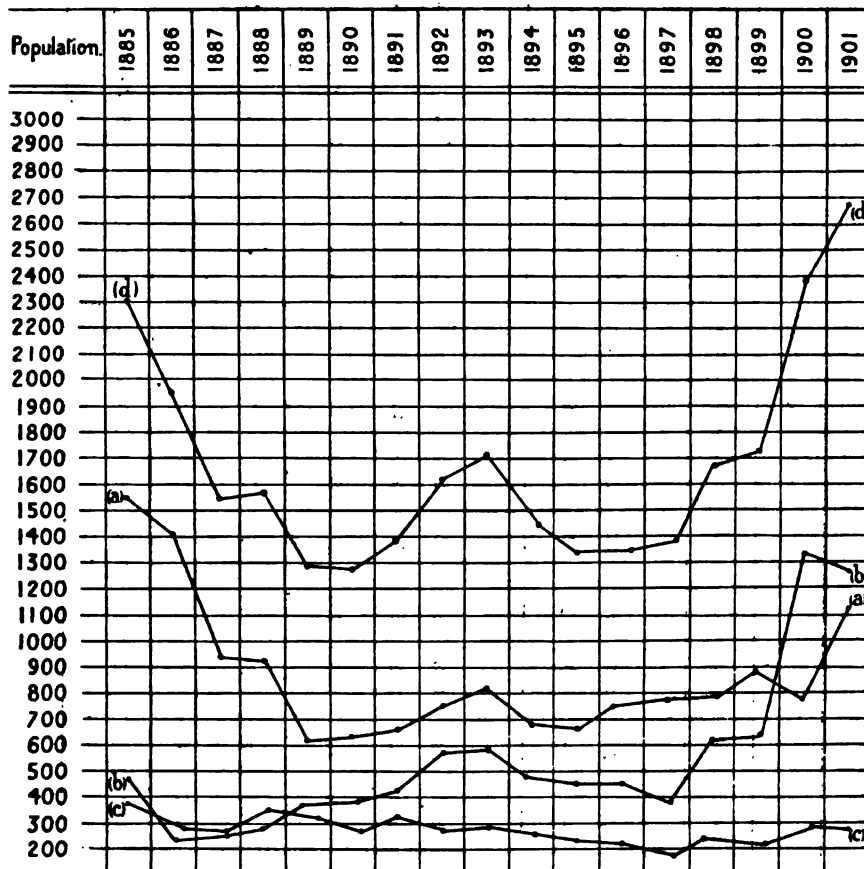
Distribution  
of soldiers  
in prison.

25. The following Table shows the distribution in prisons of various kinds of the soldiers sentenced by military courts or civil power :—

On 31st December.																	
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
In Military prisons (now Central and District prisons) at home ..	1,176	1,126	778	704	373	370	433	535	586	502	460	442	522	521	612	475	736
„ Bodmin Naval Prison ..	—	—	—	—	7	14	26	25	28	25	15	15	26	33	—	—	—
„ Lewes Naval Prison ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—
„ Provost (now Branch) prisons and Barrack cells at home ..	369	299	287	316	313	274	305	291	232	254	219	207	197	235	210	237	250
„ Military prisons abroad..	338	267	180	255	232	251	208	300	228	180	206	270	243	271	260	301	379
„ Local prisons in England and Wales ..	153	121	124	147	223	261	281	370	410	321	328	311	268	433	442	1,042	1,013
„ Prisons in Scotland ..	4	3	10	8	20	15	21	26	20	23	17	9	13	27	21	30	27
„ Prisons in Ireland ..	115	40	32	39	59	59	71	126	114	94	84	99	88	111	111	192	186
„ Penal servitude prisons in England and Wales ..	145	110	102	81	65	43	44	43	41	38	33	25	18	39	55	54	60
Totals ..	2,800	1,966	1,513	1,550	1,292	1,287	1,389	1,616	1,704	1,437	1,362	1,378	1,388	1,673	1,711	2,391	2,681

26. These yearly fluctuations are shown at a glance in the following diagram :—

(a) Central and District military prisons at home and abroad. (b) Civil prisons at home. (c) Branch military prisons and Barrack cells at home. (d) The above prisons combined.



NOTE.—In June, 1887, the Jubilee amnesty caused a large number of releases.

27. A further rise in the number of soldiers in prison is here shown, the increase being in the number confined in military prisons. A slight reduction appears in the number in civil prisons at home at the end of the year. The further rise in the total may be attributed to the cause mentioned in paragraph 21 of my last Report, viz., the great augmentation of the Army owing to the war in South Africa.

Daily average population of military prisons, 1884-1901.

28. The daily average population of the central and district military prisons at home (including, during the period 1889-1899, the soldier population in Bodmin and Lewes naval prisons) and abroad in each of the years 1884-1901 was as follows :—

Year.	At Home.	Abroad.	Year.	At Home.	Abroad.
1884 .. ..	1,159	328	1893 .. ..	689	230
1885 .. ..	1,207	332	1894 .. ..	608	251
1886 .. ..	1,184	321	1895 .. ..	559	212
1887 .. ..	865	228	1896 .. ..	515	253
1888 .. ..	807	226	1897 .. ..	552	242
1889 .. ..	548	236	1898 .. ..	624	278
1890 .. ..	436	255	1899 .. ..	616	275
1891 .. ..	447	230	1900 .. ..	639	269
1892 .. ..	535	238	1901 .. ..	783	349

29. The number of soldiers in convict prisons in England and Wales under sentence of penal servitude by courts-martial has increased from 23 in 1899 to 34 on 31st December, 1901. The number at the beginning of the present month was 27.

Soldiers in  
convict  
prisons.

30. The number of men discharged from the Army for bad conduct in each year since 1869 is as under :—

Soldiers  
discharged  
from Army  
for bad  
conduct.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
In 1869 .. ..	2,470	In 1886 .. ..	1,332
1870 .. ..	1,616	1887 .. ..	1,854
1871 .. ..	1,032	1888 .. ..	2,020
1872 .. ..	1,694	1889 .. ..	1,624
1873 .. ..	2,065	1890 .. ..	1,603
1874 .. ..	1,648	1891 .. ..	1,590
1875 .. ..	1,667	1892 .. ..	1,902
1876 .. ..	1,682	1893 .. ..	2,018
1877 .. ..	2,003	1894 .. ..	1,792
1878 .. ..	1,811	1895 .. ..	1,758
1879 .. ..	2,091	1896 .. ..	1,737
1880 .. ..	1,826	1897 .. ..	1,654
1881 .. ..	1,518	1898 .. ..	1,945
1882 .. ..	1,294	1899 .. ..	1,966
1883 .. ..	1,059	1900 .. ..	1,901
1884 .. ..	940	1901 .. ..	2,521
1885 .. ..	1,008		

31. In my Report for 1900, I called attention to the opinions expressed by Governors of military prisons on the feasibility of saving for the Army a great many of the young fellows who, at the instance of Commanding Officers of Units are discharged as bad characters, and I ventured to suggest that, unless sentenced by court-martial for a military offence to be discharged the Army or unless convicted by court-martial or by a court of law of a criminal offence, the order for discharge of a young soldier as a bad character might be delayed until the offender had been under the discipline of a military prison for a period sufficiently long to enable the Governor to form an opinion on his character and the effect of reformatory treatment, and to make a recommendation as to retention or discharge.

32. This suggestion, put forward in the interests of the Army, has been represented as a recommendation to retain in the ranks of the Army, thieves and other bad characters, although in paragraph 31 of my Report, I stated clearly and definitely that my suggestion did not refer to such people, but only to the young soldier who had not been readily amenable to military discipline, was not vicious, but only needed patience in his training. Again, in paragraph 33, I pointed out the disgrace, the danger and disadvantage of bad characters getting into the Army, and suggested a method of checking fraudulent enlistments and ridding the Army of criminals who might manage to enlist—whilst in my Report for 1898, on similar grounds, I recommended the adoption of a system of identification which had been found effective in the case of criminals.

33. My suggestion as to delaying the discharge of young soldiers, which has been so misunderstood, was actually adopted in May, 1901, by the General Officer Commanding the Home District, at whose request I issued the memorandum given in Appendix 14. After 12 months' trial I am gratified to learn from the General Officer that "in almost every case in which the discharge of a man confined in a military prison has been applied for, I have referred to the Governor for his recommendation. This has been of the greatest assistance to me and has invariably been acted upon, and, in some cases, has enabled me to get rid of men who, though they had not seriously committed themselves, were of a very low class and of insufficient intelligence."

34. Exception has also been taken to my having said that military misconduct and desertion were caused in great measure by the injudicious treatment of the recruit, by his being overpressed in his training and losing heart. In so remarking, I felt that, with my exceptional opportunities for learning the causes of military crime, I was acting in the public interest, but my remarks referred to a system and not to individuals—a system which has been ended by a recent order of the Commander-in-Chief as to the training and treatment of young soldiers.

Number of  
prisoners  
committed  
to central  
and district  
military  
prisons,  
1886-1901.

35. The number of prisoners received into central and district military prisons under sentence of courts-martial exceeded the number for the year 1900 by 949, as is shown by the following figures:—



	Average Strength of Army.		Number of Prisoners committed to Central and District Military Prisons at Home and Abroad (excluding India) by				
	At Home.	Abroad (excluding India).	Com-manding Officers.	Court-martial.			Total.
				Over 84 Days.	84 Days and under.	Total.	
1886 ..	94,060	35,574	2,950	2,395	3,836	6,231	9,181
1887 ..	102,560	30,098	2,701	1,906	2,520	4,426	7,127
1888 ..	102,688	31,013	2,622	1,817	2,417	4,034	6,656
1889 ..	101,498	31,005	2,940	1,052	2,268	3,320	6,260
1890 ..	101,211	30,855	3,104	940	2,509	3,449	6,553
1891 ..	100,417	32,551	2,841	1,037	2,443	3,480	6,321
1892 ..	101,655	32,890	3,179	1,122	2,918	4,040	7,219
1893 ..	101,641	35,095	3,806	1,481	3,033	4,514	8,320
1894 ..	101,241	35,843	3,369	1,392	2,652	4,044	7,413
1895 ..	103,093	35,702	3,320	1,233	2,248	3,476	6,796
1896 ..	101,865	37,440	3,163	1,183	2,309	3,492	6,655
1897 ..	97,675	41,351	3,704	1,155	2,703	3,858	7,562
1898 ..	97,863	48,107	4,331	1,124	3,216	4,340	8,671
1899 ..	102,948	56,547	4,011	1,227	3,544	4,771	8,782
1900 ..	114,069	195,328	5,937	1,323	4,548	5,871	11,808
1901 ..	123,089	212,821	4,594	1,776	5,044	6,820	11,414

36. For the reasons given in my Report for 1900 (para. 35), no useful deduction can be drawn from these figures, in view of the peculiar circumstances which prevailed during the year 1901, as in the previous year.

37. It will be observed on reference to Appendix No. I that, in addition to military offenders, Boer prisoners of war were received into the military prisons at Bermuda, Kandy, and Pietermaritzburg, and that 37 Boer convicts were also confined in the first-named prison. These convicts have now all been removed to camps.

38. The reports from the various prisons show that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. The total number of prisoners in central and district prisons during the year was 670 more than in 1900, whilst the number punished for prison offences was 40 less. A considerable diminution in the number of reports for idleness is apparent, which may be explained by the fact that the industrial employments now largely carried on in place of mere mechanical and unproductive work enlist the interest of the prisoners, with the result that they apply themselves to their tasks with a will, and work hard without coercion.

39. The number of cases of corporal punishment was 8, the offence in each case being gross personal violence to prison officers.

40. In reference to the case which occurred at Colchester, the Governor of that prison remarks as follows—"There has been one case of corporal punishment; the man on whom it was inflicted was a type of that class who, from childhood, are subjected to no sort of discipline in their homes, and who, in consequence, grow up with a natural impulse to rebel against any form of discipline or restraint—such men can never make useful soldiers." These observations, no doubt, apply with equal force to the other cases in which this punishment was inflicted.

41. In pleasing contrast to this regrettable record are the following extracts from reports received from governors, chaplains, and medical officers of military prisons:—

"Happily, the work of the staff was rendered lighter than might have been the case, by the good conduct of the prisoners on the whole. It has been constantly impressed upon them that they are soldiers, and that in order to obtain any privileges, and to keep out of trouble, they must be smart, clean and tidy, as well as hard-working, whilst in prison.

"This has done much towards raising their self-respect. One sees real rivalry amongst many of them to turn out better than their neighbours, and this spirit does much towards improving their conduct." (Governor, Dublin.)

"The men appreciate their treatment as soldiers, and seldom give much trouble, knowing full well that they are bound to work hard in discharge of their sentence, and that if they are clean, smart on parade, and attentive to their duties, they will reap the advantages now to be obtained in a military prison. On the other hand, the idle, slovenly soldier finds his life very unpleasant, and soon endeavours to improve his condition. It is very seldom that the soldier is indifferent to the training he now receives.

"The letters that pass through my hands in the usual course from the prisoner to his friends all contain expressions which prove the good work being done. A trooper from New Zealand, committed here for sleeping on his post in South Africa, and a bushman from Australia, expressed surprise and gratitude in finding themselves treated as soldiers and not felons; the former, who knew little about drill on his arrival, was a well-drilled, smart man on his release.

"He was most anxious to learn all that he saw going on around him, and he returned to New Zealand fully acknowledging the many benefits he had derived during his imprisonment.

"As a result of the year's experience of the many beneficial changes recently introduced, I am able to say that nothing but immense good has been produced.

"Those cognisant with the old military prison system, and who have the daily working of these establishments can fully appreciate the vast importance of these changes. I have found them to be the greatest aid to discipline.

"The soldier is no longer degraded and broken down by a sentence of imprisonment, but the majority are returned to their corps distinctly better men, more efficient as soldiers, and with a better understanding of discipline." (Governor, Gosport.)

"Finally, the smaller number of reconvicted prisoners admitted, is a proof that the new system of treatment in military prisons is bearing good fruit. Men go out of prison disciplined, but not broken hearted and feeling that they don't care what happens to them when they return to duty.

"The hard labour, the strict separation, the monotony of prison life, is a sufficient punishment for the breaches of military discipline that they have committed; but, at the same time, they feel that they have, during their confinement, been treated as soldiers and sailors, and not as criminals; and the majority are, as a rule, anxious to make a fresh start with a stout heart." (Governor, Malta.)

"The behaviour of the prisoners with me has, at all times, been excellent, and they seem to appreciate both the public and personal ministrations of the Chaplain. I have some reason to believe that many men return to their regiments with characters strengthened for good by this period of strict, but reasonable discipline.

"I consider that the management and discipline of the prison by the Chief Warder and his assistants is very good, and the fact that, during the half-year no serious offence has been committed is most satisfactory.

"I am of opinion that for these men, whose offence is wholly against military discipline, it is of great importance that nothing should be done to make them seem like criminals to the civilian public, and so lose their own self-respect. On this account, I consider it satisfactory that the prison authorities have recently been able to dress the prisoners in uniform, instead of the objectionable prison clothes hitherto worn here." (Church of England Chaplain, Pietermaritzburg.)

"The treatment the men receive here, their wearing their uniform, and their drill, all seem to me to tend to increase their self-respect; and many have expressed to me their gratitude and appreciation of the system employed here." (Church of England Chaplain, York Castle.)

"Every prisoner has been seen personally on reception and release, and those undergoing long sentences, from time to time. The chaplain has reason to believe that the kind but firm treatment the prisoners receive has an excellent result, and on several occasions prisoners on release have voluntarily expressed their intention of striving in future to be a credit to H.M.'s Forces." (Church of England Chaplain, York Cavalry Barracks Prison.)

Released  
prisoners  
assisted by  
aid societies.

42. Out of 396 soldiers in military prisons in the United Kingdom who, during the year 1901, were, on the expiration of their sentences, discharged the Army, only seven have taken advantage of the facilities for providing employment offered by Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. Six of these sought the help of the Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners.

Escapes.

43. Four prisoners effected their escape from custody during the year (*see* Appendix I). Of these, one escaped from the military prison at Aldershot, at a time when extensive building operations were going on, and the prison was at a further disadvantage owing to depletion of trained staff.

44. The escape of the two prisoners from the military prison at the Curragh was due to inexperience on the part of the non-commissioned officer who had charge of them, and was facilitated by the existence of a thick mist which enveloped the neighbourhood at the time.

45. The prisoner who made his escape from the military prison at Malta was a seaman of the Royal Navy, and exhibited much agility in getting out of the prison, in one place climbing up a wall 16 feet high with the help of a water pipe.

Industrial  
employment  
of prisoners.

46. The employment of military prisoners on industrial work has been carried on with the following results :—

Prison.	Articles Made, 1901.									
	Bed, Bolster, Pillow, and Pailiase Cases.	Beds, Mattresses, Bolsters, and Pillows.	Canvas Working Suits.		Sacks and Bags.	Cair Fibre Mats.	Cair Fibre Kneelers.	Scrubbars.	Halters.	Kindling Wood prepared. (lbs.)
			Frocks.	Trousers (pairs).						
Aldershot ..	3,500	7,511	—	—	16,870	45*	—	—	—	147,840
Colchester ..	11,440	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,040
Devonport ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dover ..	3,300	—	250	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gosport ..	17,820	864	—	—	2,440	—	—	—	—	—
York Castle ..	1,760	—	84	84	—	4,080†	2,389‡	4,560	11,424	229,555
Cork ..	4,347	1,689	—	—	5,064	1§	—	—	—	149,340
Curragh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin ..	5,540	1,630	99	—	470	41	3¶	—	—	131,432
Stirling ..	1,993	—	—	—	3,492	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	49,199	11,694	433	334	23,336	4,167	2,392	4,560	11,424	705,207

\* Total weight 4,368 lbs.  
† Total weight 27,116 lbs.  
‡ Total weight 5,328 lbs.  
§ Weight 111 lbs.  
|| Approximate total weight 500 lbs.  
¶ Approximate total weight 10½ lbs.

47. These figures show a very considerable increase in the amount of work done as compared with the previous year, although the daily average number of prisoners in custody was only 94 greater. The increase is principally in the quantity of bedding manufactured for the War Department, but there was also a good increase in the amount of sack, bag, and mat making. The quantity of canvas clothing made was comparatively small, but I am glad to say that arrangements have now been made for the manufacture of a very large number of suits for the troops during the current year.

48. The prisons at Devonport and the Carragh (former provost prisons) will contribute their quota to the returns for the present year, arrangements having now been made for the introduction of industrial work at those establishments.

49. In addition to the new work done, a large quantity of barrack bedding was remade, and great numbers of tents and sacks were repaired. Garrison and hospital washing has also been largely carried on in the prisons as in previous years.

50. It will be observed that the work of chopping and bundling kindling wood for the troops, referred to in paragraph 42 of my last Report, has been carried on at five prisons, the total amount of wood prepared being 705,207 lbs. An extended trial of this work has shown that it can be successfully carried on by prisoners, and the pecuniary gain to the State is so far shown to be, at Aldershot, 7s. 6d. per ton; Cork, 2s. 6d. per ton; Dublin, 1s. 6d. per ton.

51. The General Officer commanding the 3rd Army Corps, reports as follows:—"Chopping rough wood into wood fit for kindling, is, without doubt, a most excellent and useful employment for prisoners, and with a little more all-round experience I am of opinion that the system will prove more advantageous still, and its continuance is recommended,"

52. This bears out what I said in my Report for the year 1900, viz.:—that "this work is most suitable for prisoners, being useful and profitable, capable of being carried on in strict separation, and being heavily tasked, and so made really hard labour."

53. The value of the prisoner's labour, exclusive of that utilised in the service of the prison in cooking, cleaning, washing, repairing clothing, shoes, &c., shows the very considerable increase of £3,557 10s. 11d. (equal to 54 per cent.) over that for the previous year, the total value for the year 1901 being £10,104 14s. 2d.

54. In view of this large return from productive employments and of the fact that the pay of the prisoners is saved during their imprisonment, it can, I think, be safely averred that the military prisons are fast approaching, if they have not indeed already attained, a self-supporting basis.

55. Further appointments of commissioned officers as Governors were made during the year, viz., at the military prisons at the Curragh, Devonport and Cairo. The prisons at the Curragh and Devonport were provost prisons prior to May, 1901 (*vide* para. 11), under the charge of non-commissioned officers, and the prison at Cairo was under the control of a chief warder, who has now been placed in charge of the branch prison at Alexandria.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Governors

56. The important prison at Pietermaritzburg has, heretofore, been under the charge of a chief warder, but I am glad to say that, on my recommendation, the appointment of a Governor has been sanctioned, and the officer selected has proceeded to the colony and taken up his duties.

57. The Reports given in the Appendix, and to which I desire to call attention, are evidence of the zeal, intelligence, and keen interest taken by the Governors of the several prisons in the reformation and training of those committed to their charge, and I gladly record my appreciation of their good and devoted work.

58. I am glad to be able to record that my recommendations for the re-organisation of the military prison subordinate staff, as detailed in my Reports for 1899 and 1900, have been carried into effect.

Subordinate  
staff.

59. Since the issue of the Royal Warrant constituting the Military Prison Staff Corps, 56 non-commissioned officers have joined the corps from various units, and, in the majority of cases, they have been found to possess the necessary qualifications and have been permanently transferred for prison duty.

60. I feel sure that the effect of this important change will result in greatly improved supervision and instruction, and will be of incalculable value in the future discipline and training of the inmates of military prisons.

61. The number of non-commissioned officers employed as temporary military prison subordinates at stations abroad has increased to 25, and the system continues to work satisfactorily.

Employ-  
ment of  
N.C.O.'s  
abroad as  
temporary  
prison sub-  
ordinates.

62. I much regret that my proposals for the appointment of an Army Schoolmaster to each central or district military prison has not yet been adopted. I would again represent the fact that,

School  
instruction.

for want of instructors, it is only possible to give school instruction to the quite illiterate, so that mental training, which is a potent factor in our reformed military prison system, cannot be applied to the mass of the young soldiers who pass through military prisons. I, therefore, venture to urge most strongly the appointment of properly qualified schoolmasters, for, as I have before said, there is no over-rating the importance of the work of the schoolmaster in the training of the young soldier, and in developing his intelligence.

Physical  
drill and  
military  
training.

63. Physical drill and military training have been regularly carried on during the year, and have continued to show the most excellent results on the discipline, health and development of the prisoners. The provision of gymnasia at the various central and district prisons is proceeding, and, pending completion, a modified course of gymnastic training is being carried on in the open air. I much regret that instruction in the use and care of modern artillery, which I have recommended, and which is referred to in paragraph 53 of my last Report, has not yet become possible, for want of the necessary guns, which, as I have pointed out, need only be sufficiently serviceable for teaching purposes.

Earnestly anxious that the soldier in prison shall be kept in a state of military efficiency, I have recommended, and the Commander-in-Chief has approved, that soldiers committed to military prisons shall, in future, bring their rifles with them, so that musketry instruction and rifle drill, including aiming, firing, and practice with Morris tubes, &c., may form part of the daily routine. In the case of gunners, drivers, Army Service Corps men, &c., the opportunity will thus present itself to teach men who never learn to use a rifle how to shoot. I am satisfied that this proposal can be carried into effect without any disadvantage to prison discipline.

64. The following extracts from the reports of governors, chaplains, and medical officers of military prisons are interesting, and fully bear out the opinions which I have expressed as to the value of this portion of the discipline of military imprisonment:—

“The physical drills and dumb-bell exercises have done much to set up and improve the appearance, and to promote the health of the prisoners, who are generally noticeable for the smart and soldier-like manner in which they bear themselves.” (Governor, Dublin).

“The introduction of a system which makes imprisonment a period of compulsory physical development has been an unmixed good; in addition to which, this form of punishment without degradation has greatly lessened the tendency to malingering. The number of daily sick treated for minor ailments amounted only to 741, compared with 938 in 1900 which bears out the remarks above made on the subject of reporting sick without a cause.” (Medical Officer, Dublin.)



" My conviction that the introduction of drill and gymnastics into the prison routine was an undoubted reform in the right direction has been very much strengthened during the past year, and it is a reform which is not appreciated by the bad soldier." (Governor, Aldershot.)

" Drill and physical exercises have continued to keep the prisoners healthy and in good condition. Many of them gain perceptibly in smartness and appearance from this system of regular daily drill and exercises; and only those who can compare the new with the old system can appreciate what the altered conditions of military confinement have effected for the soldier in a military prison. The great majority of the prisoners enter into these exercises with a spirit and vigour, which shows that they appreciate their value, both as a means of keeping them fit and of developing them physically." (Governor, Colchester.)

" The parades, drills, and exercises have been carried out with excellent results. The marching order parades are well turned out, and, considering the men are, as a rule, the untidy, dirty soldiers of their unit, an inspection would clearly demonstrate the value of these parades. Prisoners in 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stages are seldom checked for being badly turned out. In fact, coming as they do from various corps, I think they take a pride in their appearance, the men feeling that they have the reputation of their corps to uphold.

" The marching order parades of the 1st stage are not quite so satisfactory; many men appear not to be able to put on their equipment properly, or to keep it clean; these are generally badly-instructed recruits, or men who have been away on desertion, &c., but by the time the higher stage is reached the desired results are usually attained." (Governor, Gosport.)

" Military drills and gymnastics regularly carried out under the constant and personal supervision of the Governor. This is most important, and has led to a vast improvement in the mental and physical condition of the prisoners."

" Having served in this prison 13, and lived 36 years among soldiers, I consider that no recent Army reform as that which has taken place in the military prison discipline, has been or will be more beneficial to the welfare of the soldier. This is borne out by the great improvement in the annual reports submitted by the Governors and Medical Officers of military prisons to the Inspector-General throughout the greater portion of the British Empire." (Medical Officer, Aldershot.)

65. The central and district military prisons in the United Kingdom were inspected once during the year by an Inspector of Prisons. I also personally inspected those in England and Inspections.

Ireland, and visited some of the former provost establishments, but the larger number I have not yet been able to visit and inspect.

66. I have before represented the necessity for more frequent inspection, and the impossibility of such being undertaken by the Inspectors of civil prisons, and I am glad to note that you have approved of the appointment of a qualified military officer as Inspector of military prisons to assist me, for the work of administration of the military prisons in the United Kingdom and the Colonies has so increased, and so occupies even my private time, that I am able to inspect military prisons only by giving up my leave to that work, and thereby foregoing that period of necessary rest and recreation which the State allows to every public servant.

Conversion  
of provost  
prisons into  
military  
prisons.

67. In my last Report, paragraphs 61 to 67, I referred to the very important reform embodied in Army Order No. 125, of 1901, and I will now recount the progress which has been made in carrying that reform into effect.

68. The scheme of re-organisation provided for the immediate abolition of the condemned provost prisons, the utilisation of some of the provost buildings as branch military prisons for sentences up to 14 days, and the establishment in each military district, or group of districts, of a central prison for all sentences of military imprisonment. As regards the latter, a properly-constituted prison with accommodation sufficient for the wants of each military district or group of districts has been, or is being provided. Governors and a properly-qualified staff have been, or are being appointed, and the approved system of treatment is being carried out.

69. The abolition of the provost prisons having been accomplished, by their being declared to be military prisons, under Section 133 of the Army Act, their control devolved on the Inspector-General of Military Prisons, and their re-organisation at once engaged my attention. Inspection of the buildings showed that many of them were quite unfit for occupation, the cells deficient of air space, the artificial lighting, the warming, the ventilation, the bathing and washing arrangements being most defective.

70. As an example, I would mention the state of the three separate provost prisons in the London district, viz.—Chelsea barracks, 22 cells; Wellington barracks, 21 cells; and the Tower of London, 5 cells; each with its separate staff. The cells in these prisons were each deficient in air space to the extent of between 300 and 400 cubic feet, were dark and unwholesome, insufficiently warmed and ventilated, and the yard space at Chelsea and Wellington barracks only large enough for a squad of 8 or 9 men to tramp round a small ring. At the Tower there was no yard at all.

71. To meet the wants of the London garrison, and save the excessive cost in staff of three separate prisons, I recommended the reconstruction of the Chelsea prison for 30 prisoners, with ground for drill, exercise, and labour out of doors, and the necessary works are now being carried out. On their completion, the prison at Wellington barracks should be abolished, one properly-ordered branch prison being sufficient for the district.

72. Many other provost buildings being unfit for carrying out sentences of imprisonment, I recommended their discontinuance, and the following have already been closed, viz., North cells, Chatham; Tower of London; and Floriana, Malta. The garrison cells, Chatham; Canterbury; Birr; Cahir; Clonmel; Castlebar and Longford have been discontinued as branch prisons, but are temporarily used as barrack cells for Commanding Officers' awards not exceeding 72 hours.

73. There is still a number of these establishments that are unfit for continued use as prisons, and I will recommend their discontinuance as soon as the pressure on accommodation permits. The prison at Pembroke Dock is described as consisting of "old wooden huts, infested with vermin," in which "every prisoner is able to converse with his neighbour through the wooden partitions," and as being "extremely hot in summer, and in winter intensely cold," necessitating "the issue of extra coal and blankets." I regret that there is no likelihood of a building to replace this establishment being ready before the end of 1904.

74. With further experience of the requirements of the different districts and stations, I am satisfied that it will be possible to close several more of these small prisons, which are often, for long periods, unoccupied, and are a source of expense for staff.

75. I am gradually replacing the temporary and untrained staff with properly-qualified warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Military Prison Staff Corps, and the governors of the central and district prisons are exercising effective supervision over the working of these branches, with the result that already there is evidence of improvement in their management.

76. The changes introduced into the military prison system since 1898 already show gratifying results as regards the physical and moral improvement of the young soldiers who have been under the discipline of a military prison for any lengthened period, but judgment on the new methods of treatment may well be delayed until the system has been properly tried for a reasonable period, till, in fact, all military imprisonment is carried out in properly-constituted military prisons under the Statutory Military Prison Rules, and under one uniform system of treatment.

General  
observations.

77. Nor should it be forgotten that sentences are, as a rule, very short, and that imprisonment, to be reformatory, must be for a period sufficiently long to admit of the offender being effectively subjected to reformatory influences, as well as the strict discipline and military training now enforced. To expect that a few days passed in a military prison will reform an insubordinate, illiterate, lazy, and dirty young soldier, is beyond reason. I cannot think that permanent improvement can be expected in less than three months.

78. I would also observe that a sentence of imprisonment for less than six working days is not an effective *punishment*, whilst the sentence of 48 hours is no punishment at all, for the reason that on the days of reception into and release from prison little or no labour is possible. In fact, a sentence of 48 hours' hard labour may involve no labour at all, and can, therefore, be no actual punishment, whilst if it be awarded on a Friday, the prisoner has to be released on the next day and he does not even lose his liberty for the period of sentence. It is important that the young military offender shall not pass through a prison without realising that it is not a place of rest and comfort, but one of hard work and strict discipline, and he cannot have this brought home to him in a less period than four full days in prison.

79. The confinement of the young soldier in a guard room cell under a sentence of hard labour imprisonment is also to be deprecated for the reason that such cells are not suitable for carrying out imprisonment, are without means of enforcing hard labour, and are, in most cases, on sanitary grounds, unfit. They are, in fact, mere lock-ups, provided for police purposes and not for carrying out imprisonment. The soldier in a guard room cell is under no proper prison discipline, he passes the time in comparative idleness, and being accessible to the men of the guard, he is usually well provided with food, &c., by his comrades. The effect of a sentence of imprisonment under such conditions cannot be deterrent.

80. In my last Report I gave a short account of the changes made in the military prison system since military prisons were first established, I showed that from 1845 to 1872 the system was quasi military, the prisoners in association, doing no hard work, receiving no military instruction. From 1872 to 1897, that the system was entirely penal. I showed that the first system failed because it demoralised by associating the military offender against the criminal law with the offender against military discipline, because there was no reformatory influence, and that the second system failed because it was entirely punitive, degrading, and destructive of the military spirit and military efficiency. I submit that the present system, which is being gradually established, is on its trial. It is based on common sense, its aim is to improve not to destroy good material. The punishment

consists of loss of liberty, enforced hard work of a useful and profitable kind, the being subjected to a stricter military discipline—the treatment in fact is devised to develop the young soldier mentally and physically, and to make him a useful self-respecting man.

81. The Governors and other officers in charge of military prisons, who are carrying out this new system, are in no doubt as to its effectiveness for converting the ill-conducted and ill-instructed into good soldiers, and the reduced number of soldiers sent back a second time to military prisons is proof that the changes made since 1897 in the treatment of the military offender have not lessened the deterrence of military imprisonment.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

M. CLARE GARSIA,

Inspector General of Military Prisons.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.

Accommodation in and Occupation of CENTRAL and DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

	PRISONS AT HOME.										Total in Prisons at Home.
	Alverstoke.	Colchester.	Devonport.	Dover.	Gosport.	York Castle.	Cork.	Couragh.	Dublin.	Stirling.	
* Accommodation { Separation Amosition	161	45	44	200	166	202	102	53	131	48	1,151
Greatest number and date ...	161 1 Jan. and 6 other days	46 22 and 28 August	31 6 Dec.	181 24 Dec.	167 20 May	176 26 Nov.	102 26 Apl. and 9 other days	36 28 Dec.	110 23 Nov.	48 20 May to 7 June (d)	—
Smallest number and date...	113 16 Dec.	26 12 Dec., and 8 other days	7 10 July	7 16 Feb.	42 19 April	79 2 Jan.	45 16 Dec.	10 1 and 27 Sept.	86 4 Jan.	—	—
Daily average number ...	145	39	17	66	107*	142	77	22	82	36	733
Aggregate number received	2,317	406	278	559	2,713	1,201	740	208	662	163	9,247
Number in Prison on 1st Jan., 1901	161	44	—(a)	—(b)	77	82	51	—(c)	54	6	475
Number disposed of—											
Expiration of sentence ...	2,043	385	243	346	1,135	1,088	680	162	803	91	6,784
Remissions...	107	28	12	27	67	60	44	7	46	56	464
Removed to other prisons	208	1	—	6	1,498	11	12	1	1	2	1,735
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escaped ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Totals ...	2,314	424	255	379	2,700	1,167	736	172	650	149	8,986
Number on 31st Dec., 1901	124	26	23	180	80	116	56	36	66	20	736

NOTE.—2,897 soldiers were received during 1901 into Local Prisons in England and Wales under sentence of Military Courts. (a) Hospital accommodation excluded. (b) Opened as a Military Prison on the 18th February, 1901. (c) Converted from a Provost Prison into a Military Prison on 1st May, 1901, but no statistical information available prior to 1st September, 1901. (d) Prison empty from 2nd to 16th January.

No. 1—continued.

Accommodation in and Occupation of Central and District Military Prisons at Home and Abroad in the Year ended 31st Dec., 1901.

	Prisons Abroad.										Total in Prisons at Home and Abroad.	
	Barbados.	Bermuda.	Cairo.	Gibraltar.	Halifax, N.S.	Kandy (Ceylon).	Malta.	Pietermaritzburg. (Natal).	Wynberg (Cape Colony).	Total in Prisons Abroad.	Total in Prisons at Home and Abroad.	
Accommodation* { Separation 												

(a) Including 16 Boer prisoners of war and 27 Boer convicts. (b) Including 16 Boer prisoners of war. (c) Including 180 men from the Special Service Battalion of the Royal Canadian Regiment. (d) Including 6 Boer prisoners of war. (e) Including 1 Boer prisoner of war. (f) Opened as a Military Prison in October, 1900, but no statistical information available prior to February, 1901. \* Hospital accommodation excluded. † Died in Station Hospital.

## No. 2.

## RETURN of PUNISHMENTS in the ARMY at HOME from 1868 to 1901 inclusive.

YEAR.	Average Strength of the Army at Home.	Number of Sentences by Courts-Martial.	Percentages.	Minor Punishments by Commanding Officers.	Percentages.
1868 ..	84,979	12,492	14·7	150,771	177·4
1869 ..	81,542	8,448	10·3	130,455	159·9
1870 ..	84,848	6,905	8·1	130,939	154·8
1871 ..	100,877	9,310	9·2	179,754	178·2
1872 ..	99,306	9,163	9·2	156,979	158·1
1873 ..	95,768	8,285	8·7	148,022	154·6
1874 ..	93,114	9,114	9·7	162,484	174·5
1875 ..	92,802	9,018	9·7	164,108	176·8
1876 ..	92,781	8,920	9·6	163,538	176·2
1877 ..	97,610	10,724	10·9	180,706	185·1
1878 ..	106,006	11,474	10·9	183,257	174·5
1879 ..	84,380	*9,591	11·3	*145,950	172·9
1880 ..	87,843	†8,952	10·2	†127,546	145·2
1881 ..	87,992	9,251	10·5	127,586	144·9
1882 ..	90,075	8,332	9·2	142,617	158·3
1883 ..	85,960	7,407	8·6	140,131	163·
1884 ..	86,018	7,022	8·1	143,900	173·1
1885 ..	87,927	7,694	8·7	153,936	175·
1886 ..	94,060	7,743	8·2	145,075	154·2
1887 ..	102,560	6,466	6·3	130,816	127·5
1888 ..	102,688	6,266	6·1	120,163	117·
1889 ..	101,498	5,647	5·5	114,529	112·8
1890 ..	101,211	5,680	5·6	107,234	105·9
1891 ..	100,417	5,782	5·7	110,077	109·6
1892 ..	101,655	6,689	6·5	113,919	112·
1893 ..	101,641	6,696	6·5	117,094	115·2
1894 ..	101,241	5,799	5·7	108,205	106·8
1895 ..	103,093	5,135	5·0	105,581	102·4
1896 ..	101,865	5,093	5·0	102,597	100·7
1897 ..	97,675	5,140	5·3	106,189	108·7
1898 ..	97,863	5,170	5·3	112,985	115·5
1899 ..	102,948	§	§	§	§
1900 ..	114,069	6,323	5·5	135,392	118·7
1901 ..	123,089				

\* Return not received from one regiment of Cavalry which embarked for foreign service in February, 1879.

† Return not received from one Battery Royal Artillery.

‡ Returns not received from two Batteries Royal Artillery.

§ This information could not be given owing to the number of units on active service that did not render Annual Returns.

|| Information not available.



No 3.

CRIMES and SENTENCES of Prisoners Committed to CENTRAL and DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS in 1901.

CRIMES.	SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.														
	By Commanding Officers.				By Courts-Martial.										
	190 days and over 21 days.	21 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Over 2 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 1 year.	1 year and over 168 days.	168 days and over 84 days.	84 days and over 42 days.	42 days and over 28 days.	28 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Total.
1. Offences in relation to the Enemy	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
2. Offences in relation to Mutiny ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Offences in relation to Desertion ...	4	13	19	8	3	2	2	86	176	692	273	639	24	12	1,943
4. Offences in relation to fraudulent Enlistment	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	25	43	149	27	48	7	—	302
5. Offences in relation to Enlistment	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	4	9	33	12	38	4	1	108
6. Violence and disobedience to Superiors	72	4	22	70	6	29	24	255	226	388	100	144	25	9	1,374
7. Minor insubordination and Neglect of Orders ...	113	10	164	601	2	5	16	59	72	132	100	169	19	5	1,467
8. Quitting or sleeping on post ...	2	7	27	76	4	34	15	118	17	9	14	30	6	2	261
9. Drunk on Duty ...	2	5	37	127	3	14	14	66	39	29	52	54	4	4	450
10. Drunkenness	20	51	191	507	3	1	2	30	23	62	85	112	17	8	1,112
11. Disgraceful Conduct ...	11	1	1	8	—	6	1	37	19	23	8	4	—	—	119
12. Absence without Leave ...	88	122	381	876	—	3	4	37	38	181	184	367	58	5	2,344
13. Making away with Necessaries... ..	1	2	15	20	—	—	3	21	18	57	28	43	6	—	214
14. Miscellaneous	117	61	190	538	2	5	4	71	68	168	142	225	15	2	1,608
Total ...	430	276	1,066	2,833	23	101	91	813	748	1,923	1,025	1,873	185	38	11,414

\* In addition, 1,421 prisoners were committed for temporary detention only.  
† Naval prisoners.

No. 4.—CRIMES and PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS of Prisoners committed to CENTRAL and DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS in 1901.\*

Crimes.	Number of times previously tried (a) for any other Crime, (b) for this Crime.										Total previously tried for this crime.	Total previously tried for any other crime.	Total not previously tried.
	Once.	Twice.	3 times.	4 times.	5 times.	6 times.	7 times.	8 times and over.	Total tried for any other crime.				
1. Offences in relation to the Enemy...	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	12
2. Offences in relation to Mutiny ...	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
3. Offences in relation to Desertion ...	(a) 216	(b) 38	(a) 11	(b) 6	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 266	(b) 235	—	—	1,420
4. Offences in relation to fraudulent Enlistment ...	(a) 203	(b) 30	(a) 2	(b) 1	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 59	(b) 19	—	—	231
5. Offences in relation to Enlistment	(a) 41	(b) 12	(a) 4	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 26	(b) 5	—	—	77
6. Violence and disobedience to Superiors ...	(a) 19	(b) 6	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 345	(b) 125	—	—	813
7. Minor Insubordination and Neglect of Orders ...	(a) 201	(b) 78	(a) 25	(b) 8	(a) 2	(b) 1	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) 271	(b) 85	—	—	1,023
8. Quitting or sleeping on post ...	(a) 178	(b) 67	(a) 19	(b) 6	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 24	(b) 3	—	—	278
9. Drunk on Duty ...	(a) 65	(b) 19	(a) 2	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 61	(b) 26	—	—	293
10. Drunkenness ...	(a) 17	(b) 4	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 183	(b) 111	—	—	725
11. Disgraceful Conduct ...	(a) 46	(b) 7	(a) 5	(b) 2	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 25	(b) 4	—	—	71
12. Absence without Leave ...	(a) 21	(b) 3	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 392	(b) 160	—	—	1,700
13. Making away with Necessaries ...	(a) 111	(b) 28	(a) 18	(b) 7	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) 104	(b) 25	—	—	80
14. Miscellaneous...	(a) 71	(b) 8	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) 246	(b) 93	—	—	1,070
	(a) 19	(b) 5	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 266	(b) 80	(a) 30	(b) 15	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 180	(b) 23	(a) 4	(b) 1	(a) 1	(b) 1	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 63	(b) 20	(a) 15	(b) 3	(a) 3	(b) 3	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 19	(b) 6	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 232	(b) 68	(a) 26	(b) 15	(a) 3	(b) 2	(a) 2	(b) 2	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
	(a) 67	(b) 15	(a) 6	(b) 2	(a) 1	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—
Total ...	(a) 1,439	(b) 426	(a) 166	(b) 63	(a) 10	(b) 5	(a) 6	(b) 1	(a) 2,102	(b) 862	—	—	7,793
	(a) 697	(b) 146	(a) 26	(b) 6	(a) 3	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	(a) —	(b) —	—	—	—

\* The particulars of 637 other prisoners received under sentence are not given in this return, as the required information could not be obtained.

No. 5.—CRIMES, SERVICES, AGES, COUNTRY, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of Prisoners committed to CENTRAL AND DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS in 1901.\*

Crimes.	Sentences partly remitted for good conduct in prison.	Ditto for other reasons.	Services.					Ages.			Country.			Religion.					Could Read.	Could not Read.	Could Write.	Could not Write.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Under 2 years.	2 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 14 years.	14 years and under 21 years.	21 years and over.	Under 20 years.	20 years and under 30 years.	30 years and under 40 years.	40 years and over.	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Colonial & Foreign.	Church of England.							Other Protestant.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Others.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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1. Offences in relation to the Enemy	5	2	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

\* The particulars of certain prisoners received into Bermuda, Pietermaritzburg, Gqeberha, and Kandy Military Prisons are not given in this Return. In regard to 83 Boer prisoners received into Pietermaritzburg Military Prison and 356 prisoners received into Pietermaritzburg Military Prison, no information is available; and of 1,360 prisoners received into Pietermaritzburg Military Prison for temporary detention, only the religion could be ascertained. The 6 Boer prisoners of war received into Kandy Prison do not, of course, appear in the columns headed "Services".

No. 6.  
RETURN OF SICKNESS IN CENTRAL AND DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS DURING 1901.

	PRISONS AT HOME.										PRISONS ABROAD.									
	Aldershot.	Colchester.	Deronport.	Dover.	Gosport.	York Castle.	Cork.	Curragh.	Dublin.	Stirling.	Barbados.	Bermuda.	Cairo.	Gibraltar.	Halifax, N.S.	Kandy (Ceylon).	Malta.	Pietermaritzburg (Natal).	Wynberg (Cape Colony).	
Average daily sick .. ..	1·8	·6	·4	1·1	2·8	1·0	·7	1·01	2·0	·02	·5	4·8	·2	·1	·8	·9	1·07	1·8	·3	
Average daily number of prisoners ..	145	17	66	107	142	77	22	82	36	19	20	26	40	13	16	99	66	50		

No. 7.—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in each of the CENTRAL and DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS and of MILITARY PRISONERS in the LOCAL PRISONS in ENGLAND and WALES at the beginning of each Month of the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

Name of Prison.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Military Prisons.</i>												
Aldershot	156	151	154	133	153	147	146	149	134	154	154	117
Colchester	41	46	42	39	46	42	46	31	44	41	32	35
Devonport	—	—	—	55	—	60	14	23	6	20	41	20
Dover	—	—	30	55	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	100
Gosport	84	156	116	77	127	84	125	127	78	116	146	117
York Castle	89	125	131	127	129	156	140	162	163	163	156	156
Total in England	370	477	472	430	524	489	531	552	483	554	577	546
Cork	52	64	39	68	90	77	89	89	91	101	74	69
Curragh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	21	21	31
Dublin	62	74	84	86	63	60	86	79	104	103	103	99
Total in Ireland	114	138	143	149	153	137	174	168	206	225	198	199
Stirling	—	8	16	16	44	48	47	44	46	44	38	31
Barbados	24	30	25	19	22	16	20	22	14	13	9	14
Bermuda	—	7	6	9	8	10	9	13	19	32	49	42
Calcutta	20	19	16	32	45	20	21	29	23	31	34	30
Ceylon	64	47	30	55	41	51	38	28	29	39	29	36
Hallifax, N.S.	7	3	5	5	22	7	14	20	22	19	19	14
Kandy (Ceylon)	18	19	16	16	18	15	17	14	16	18	20	16
Malta	108	106	105	101	96	76	88	402	86	100	80	82
Pietermaritzburg	49	41	20	34	31	28	24	21	25	21	33	32
Wynberg	33	33	33	31	32	59	60	62	61	62	61	62
Total Abroad	329	304	266	302	305	259	291	311	295	355	334	328
In Local Prisons in England and Wales	792	840	949	937	1,029	1,181	1,176	1,182	1,208	1,058	989	944
Grand Total	1,605	1,767	1,836	1,834	2,056	2,114	2,219	2,267	2,243	2,236	2,136	2,047

No. 8.  
RETURN of the Number of Prisoners of the under-mentioned Classes and Sentences locked up in CENTRAL and DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS at Home and Abroad on the Night of the First Monday in each Month of the Year ended the 31st of December, 1901.

UNDER SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.															Total.
Date.	By Commanding Officers.				By Courts-Martial.								Others.		
	90 days and over 21 days.	21 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Over 2 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 1 year.	1 year and over 168 days.	168 days and over 84 days.	84 days and over 42 days.	42 days and over 28 days.	28 days and over 14 days.		14 days and over 7 days.	
7th January ..	29	30	30	44	3	13	2	190	120	232	60	54	5	1	813
4th February ..	25	30	42	44	—	11	3	186	119	258	69	67	8	65	927
4th March ..	18	21	28	49	4	10	—	152	117	262	77	92	9	48	887
1st April ..	31	24	34	36	—	12	6	166	135	284	82	78	8	16	897
6th May ..	46	16	33	48	—	17	14	147	141	317	79	80	9	79	1,026
8th June ..	24	15	40	44	—	15	15	178	180	292	81	92	5	2	938
1st July ..	31	13	43	68	—	23	17	180	143	281	106	108	13	17	1,043
6th August ..	38	8	56	79	3	30	25	201	127	254	117	89	17	30	1,075
2nd September ..	27	11	42	61	—	30	27	196	145	251	113	107	14	11	1,035
7th October ..	36	11	30	87	—	36	31	223	146	287	110	115	14	51	1,178
4th November ..	32	13	34	49	1	37	32	194	142	318	98	116	7	73	1,147
2nd December ..	25	10	34	45	8	29	22	207	155	307	97	103	10	51	1,103

• Naval prisoners.

## No. 9.

RETURN of the Staff of the CENTRAL AND DISTRICT MILITARY  
PRISONS on 31st December, 1901.

NAME OF PRISON.	Governor or other Officer in Charge.	Chaplains.	Medical Officer.	Sub- ordinates.	Total.
Aldershot .. ..	1	4	1	16	22
Colchester .. ..	1	4	1	7	13
Devonport .. ..	1	3	1	9	14
Dover .. .. .	1	4	1	16	22
Gosport .. .. .	1	4	1	17	23
York Castle .. ..	1	3	1	24	29
Cork .. .. .	1	4	1	12	18
Curragh .. .. .	1	4	1	9	15
Dublin .. .. .	1	4	1	12	18
Stirling .. .. .	1	3	1	8	13
Barbados .. .. .	1	3	1	6*	11
Bermuda .. .. .	1	3	1	6	11
Cairo .. .. .	1	4	1	7	13
Gibraltar .. .. .	1	4	1	9	15
Halifax, N.S. .. ..	1	2	1	5	9
Kandy (Ceylon) .. ..	1	4	1	5	11
Malta .. .. .	1	4	1	12	18
Pietermaritzburg (Natal)	1	2	1	3	7
Wynberg (Cape Colony)	1	3	1	8	13
TOTAL .. .. .	19	66	19	191	295

\* 1 on detached duty at the Royal Gaol, St. Lucia.

No. 10.—STATEMENT OF RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS, AND OFFENCES IN THE CENTRAL AND DISTRICT MILITARY PRISONS during the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

NAME OF PRISON.	No. of Restraints.	Number of Prison Punishments inflicted.				Total Number of Prisoners Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners not Punished.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Prison Offences.				
		Corporal Punishment.	Shot Drill.	Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Stage or Privilege.				Violence.	Escapes and attempts to Escape.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.	Total Offences.
Aldershot..	—	—	47	98	125	254	2,224	2,478	—	2	105	254	361
Colchester	—	1	115	102	36	142	308	450	1	—	255	204	460
Devonport..	—	—	34	9	3	46	232	*278	—	—	33	13	46
Dover ..	—	—	—	117	56	173	386	3559	—	—	79	94	173
Gosport ..	7	—	5	243	97	233	2,658	2,790	—	—	250	291	541
York Castle	4	—	—	82	105	93	1,190	1,283	1	—	32	89	122
Cork ..	—	—	13	51	143	101	690	791	—	—	17	165	182
Curragh ..	1	—	21	92	23	36	172	*208	—	2	127	77	206
Dublin ..	—	3	34	140	270	201	515	716	22	—	176	354	552
Stirling ..	—	—	4	54	70	46	123	169	—	—	19	78	97
Barbados ..	1	1	135	63	15	214	179	393	1	—	180	35	216
Bermuda ..	—	1	50	43	3	55	183	238	1	1	80	40	122
Cairo ..	—	1	47	28	57	75	281	356	1	—	36	124	161
Gibraltar ..	1	—	23	45	20	67	609	676	—	—	11	88	99
Halifax, N.S.	—	—	7	37	6	40	241	281	—	—	16	51	67
Kandy ..	—	—	2	42	24	43	72	115	—	—	23	20	43
Malta ..	1	1	155	140	109	328	924	1,252	1	1	302	235	539
Pietermaritzburg..	—	—	9	87	52	135	221	3356	—	—	83	102	135
Wynberg ..	—	—	—	83	89	81	111	222	—	—	23	264	287
Totals ..	15	8	699	1,566	1,308	2,362	11,249	13,611	28	6	1,797	2,578	4,409

NOTE.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment. \* From 1st July, 1901. † From 1st September, 1901. ‡ From 18th February, 1901. § From 1st February, 1901. (See Table 1.)



No. 11.  
Accommodation in and Occupation of Branch Military Prisons at Home and in Malta\* in the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

Prisons.	Accommodation.	Greatest Number and Date.		Smallest Number and Date.		Daily average number.	Number in Prison on the 1st Jan., 1901.	Aggregate number received.	Number Disposed of.					Total.	Number in Prison on the 31st Dec., 1901.	
									Expiration of Sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.			
Brecon	9	5	12th July	...	—	Prison empty on various dates	·08	—	30	28	1	1	—	—	30	—
Bristol	11	9	23rd, 27th, and 28th Aug.	...	—	Prison empty on various dates	·14	—	35	35	—	—	—	—	35	—
Chatham	22	14	16th Oct.	...	—	Prison empty from 16th July to 6th Aug., and from 8th Aug. to 10th Sept.	6	6	153	147	2	1	—	—	150	9
Chelsea Barracks	22	22	1st Jan. and 78 other days	...	5	27th Dec. and 31st Dec. ...	18	22	562	577	—	—	—	—	577	7
Exeter	5	5	9th May	...	—	Prison empty on 43 days	·39	2	141	139	—	2	—	—	141	2
Gravesend	7	6	7th May	...	1	31st Dec. ...	2·75	—	168	161	3	3	—	—	167	1
Lydd	6	6	12th Aug.	...	—	Prison empty on 132 days	·13	—	51	48	—	—	—	—	51	—
Newport (Mon.)	10	10	1st June	...	—	Prison empty on 28 days	·4	—	146	145	—	—	—	—	146	1
Parkhurst	12	15	24th June	...	—	Prison empty on 31 days	·48	1	176	162	—	11	—	—	173	4
Pembroke Dock	6	5	8th Jan.	...	—	Prison empty on 136 days	·18	—	67	67	—	—	—	—	67	—
Preston	13	13	11th Oct. and 28 other days	...	—	Prison empty on 27th, 28th, and 29th Dec.	9·6	13	242	251	1	—	—	—	252	1
Sheerness	6	1	— May	...	—	Prison closed from 1st Oct. to 15th Jan., 1902	·99	—	25	24	—	3	—	—	25	—
Sheffield	9	9	5th Jan.	...	—	Prison empty from 8th July to 12th Sept.	5	8	244	143	—	6	—	—	249	3
Sheeburyness	6	6	7th and 8th July	...	—	Prison empty on various dates	1·27	—	71	67	2	2	—	—	71	—
Shorncliffe	15	15	On 26 days during the period 1st May and 2 other days	...	6	11th Oct.	12	—	178	124	2	37	—	—	263	15
Warley	8	15	17th May and 2 other days	...	1	27th Aug. and 4 other days	3·63	13	171	132	—	—	—	—	182	—
Woodon	7	7	1st Jan.	...	—	Prison empty on various dates	1·72	7	56	56	1	5	—	—	62	1

ENGLAND AND WALES.

\* There is no information available from any other Branch Prisons abroad. † Prison opened 1st October, 1901.

No. 11—continued.  
Accommodation in and Occupation of Branch Military Prisons at Home and in Malta\* in the Year ended 31st December, 1901.

Prisons.	Accommodation.	Greatest Number and Date.	Smallest Number and Date.	Daily average number.	Number in Prison on the 1st Jan., 1901.	Aggregate number received.	Number disposed of.					Number in Prison on the 31st Dec., 1901.
							Expiration of Sentence.	Remissions.	Removed to other Prisons, &c.	Died.	Escaped.	Total.
ENGLAND AND WALES.												
Wellington Barracks	21	20 2nd May, and 13 other days	3 3rd Nov. and 2 other days	12	12	444	451	—	—	—	—	451
Windsor	8	8 4th Jan. to 16th Jan.	—	4	8	151	145	—	12	—	—	157
Woolwich	23	24 18th and 19th May, and 18th Sept.	12 12 28th Dec.	30	19	1,106	884	14	213	—	—	1,103
Fort George, Guernsey	6	6 27th Oct.	—	—	—	71	71	—	—	—	—	71
South Hill, Jersey†	10	8 5th May	—	1	6	23	23	—	—	—	—	23
Athlone	12	10 5th March	—	—	—	109	96	—	3	—	—	98
Kilkenny	8‡	6 8th July	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	—	33
Limerick	9	7 6th July	—	—	2	132	139	1	2	—	—	133
Mullingar	16	11 21st and 22nd April	—	2·8	1	70	70	—	—	—	—	70
Templemore§	12	No information	No information	·15	1	53	45	9	—	—	—	54
Tipperary	15	7 4th Feb.	—	·36	3	133	133	—	—	—	—	133
Edinburgh Castle	16	12 23rd July	—	3·08	2	160	158	3	—	—	—	161
Fort George	6	6 8th to 14th Jan., 21st to 27th July	—	2	5	130	122	4	8	—	—	134
Glasgow	23	20 28th June	—	6	7	225	215	10	3	—	—	228
Pembroke Camp, Malta	10	10 On 28 occasions	2 16th June	7·58	6	820	815	2	—	—	—	817
TOTALS	278	—	—	182·64	139	5,574	5,254	55	312	—	—	5,621
												92

\* There is no information available from any other Branch Prisons abroad. † The figures shown for this Prison are for the period from 1st May to 31st December, there being none available prior to the first-mentioned date. ‡ Only five cells are used, the remaining three are unfit. § This Prison has been unoccupied since the 8th November, 1901, there being no troops at the Station.  
Note.—The returns received from the Branch Military Prisons, for the year 1901, are, for various reasons, very imperfect, and the information available is, therefore, very meagre. The books for recording the necessary information could not be supplied and brought into use until late in the year. The non-commissioned officers in charge have, in some cases, been frequently changed. At certain Prisons very few prisoners have been in custody, and some Prisons are been entirely empty during a part of the year. The above table, and those numbered 12 and 13, are, consequently, the only ones that it has been found possible to compile.

No. 12.

Return of the Number of Prisoners of the under-mentioned Classes and Sentences locked up in BRANCH MILITARY PRISONS at Home and in Malta, on the Night of the First Monday in each Month of the Year ended the 31st December, 1901.

UNDER SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.															Others.	Total.
Date.	By Commanding Officers.				By Courts-Martial.											
	90 days and over 21 days.	21 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.	Over 2 years.	2 years and over 18 months.	18 months and over 1 year.	1 year and over 168 days.	168 days and over 84 days.	84 days and over 42 days.	42 days and over 28 days.	28 days and over 14 days.	14 days and over 7 days.	7 days and under.		
7th January ..	—	2	23	43	—	—	—	—	—	6	23	28	3	—	128	
4th February ..	—	5	20	25	—	—	—	—	1	5	21	31	11	1	120	
4th March ..	—	5	12	50	—	—	—	—	1	4	28	43	8	—	151	
1st April ..	—	3	12	30	—	—	—	—	1	3	23	40	7	—	119	
6th May ..	—	1	20	53	—	—	—	—	1	4	37	59	5	—	180	
3rd June ..	—	1	18	42	—	—	—	—	3	6	38	39	3	—	143	
1st July ..	—	1	24	46	—	—	—	1	1	6	28	36	10	—	151	
5th August ..	—	—	13	55	—	—	—	—	1	3	13	34	9	—	123	
2nd September ..	—	1	16	36	—	—	—	—	4	6	27	30	1	1	123	
7th October ..	—	3	19	53	—	—	—	—	2	2	15	20	1	—	119	
4th November ..	—	3	5	50	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	25	1	4	108	
2nd December ..	—	1	16	40	—	—	—	—	1	5	9	17	5	—	94	

NOTE.—The above figures are exclusive of those for the Branch Prisons at Newport (Mon.) and Templemore, from which Prisons the information for insertion in this table is not available.

No. 13.

Statement of RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES, in the BRANCH MILITARY PRISONS at Home and in Malta, during the year ended 31st December, 1901.

NAME OF PRISON.	No. of Restraints.	Number of Prison Punishments inflicted.				Total number of Prisoners not during the Year.	Total number of Prisoners not during the Year.	Number of Prison Offences.				
		Corporal Punish- ment.	Shot Drill.	Dietary Punish- ment.	Loss of Scale or Privilege.			Violence.	Escapes and at- tempts to Escape.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regu- lations.	Total Offences.
Brecon ..	—	—	—	3	—	27	30	—	—	3	3	6
Bristol ..	—	—	2	9	—	24	35	—	—	7	4	11
Chatham ..	—	—	—	56	—	103	158	—	—	34	23	56
Chelsea Barracks ..	—	—	—	7	—	577	584	3	—	1	13	17
Exeter ..	—	—	—	18	—	126	143	—	—	11	7	18
Gravesend* ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lydd ..	—	—	—	—	—	51	51	—	—	—	—	—
Newport (Monmouth) ..	—	—	—	12	—	134	146	—	—	—	12	12
Parthurst ..	—	—	4	18	—	155	177	—	—	10	12	22
Pembroke Dock ..	—	—	—	—	—	67	67	—	—	3	2	5
Preston ..	—	—	—	21	—	232	253	—	—	1	20	21
Sheerness ..	—	—	—	—	—	35	25	—	—	—	—	—
Sheffield ..	—	—	—	60	—	123	152	1	—	48	11	60
Shoeburyness ..	—	—	—	3	—	68	71	—	—	3	—	3
Shorncliffe ..	—	—	—	39	—	154	178†	1	—	64	6	71
Warley ..	—	—	8	38	—	136	182	—	—	43	9	52

\* No information available.

† From 1st Oct., 1901. (See Footnote to Table 11.)

No. 13—continued.

Statement of RESTRAINTS, PUNISHMENTS and OFFENCES, in the BRANCH MILITARY PRISONS at Home and in Malta, during the year ended 31st December, 1901.

NAME OF PRISON.	No. of Restraints.		Number of Prison Punishments Inflicted.				Total number of Prisoners Punished.	Total number of Prisoners during the Year.	Number of Prison Offences.				
	Irons or Handcuffs.	Corporal Punishment.	Shot Drill.	Dietary Punishment.	Loss of Stage or Privilege.	Violence.			Escapes and attempts to Escape.	Idleness.	Other Breaches of Regulations.	Total Offences.	
Weedon .. ..	—	—	—	2	2	4	59	63	—	1	—	3	4
Wellington Barracks	1	—	—	32	—	32	424	456	4	—	1	48	51
Windor .. ..	—	—	—	5	—	5	154	159	—	—	—	10	10
Woolwich .. ..	—	—	1	14	—	15	1,112	1,127	—	—	2	16	18
Fort George, Guernsey	—	—	—	1	—	1	70	71	—	—	—	1	1
South Hill, Jersey ..	—	—	—	5	—	5	28	33*	—	—	2	4	6
Athlone .. ..	—	—	—	14	—	15	85	100	—	—	5	16	21
Kilkenny .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	1	32	33	—	—	—	1	1
Limerick .. ..	—	—	—	10	—	14	120	134	—	—	—	14	14
Mullingar .. ..	—	—	4	7	—	7	64	71	—	—	—	4	7
Templemore .. ..	—	—	—	21	—	15	39	54†	—	—	6	20	26
Tipperary .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	136	—	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh Castle ..	—	—	—	15	—	14	143	162	—	—	—	15	15
Fort George .. ..	1	—	—	4	—	4	131	135	—	1	3	1	5
Glasgow .. ..	—	—	—	7	—	6	226	232	—	—	1	7	8
Pembroke Camp, Malta	—	—	2	20	—	20	306	326	—	—	7	16	23
TOTAL .. ..	2	—	22	442	8	410	5,135	5,545	9	2	258	295	564

\* From 1st May, 1901. (See Footnote to Table 11.)  
† To the 5th Nov., 1901. (See Footnote to Table 11.)  
NOTE.—The number of offences committed and the number of punishments awarded do not, of course, agree, it being the practice in some cases to award concurrently several forms of punishment for one offence, while in others the offence is met by admonition without punishment.

## No. 14.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF MILITARY PRISONS,

HOME OFFICE,

WHITEHALL, S.W.,

30th May, 1901.

## MEMORANDUM.

Whenever a recommendation for the discharge from the Army of a soldier of the Foot Guards is referred by the General Officer Commanding the Home District to the Governor of a Military Prison, the Governor will furnish to that officer a report as to:—

- (1.) How the prisoner has conducted himself while in prison.
- (2.) Whether the prisoner has shown or expressed any desire to be retained in the Army.
- (3.) Whether, in the Governor's opinion, there are reasonable grounds for believing that the prisoner, if retained, will be likely to become a good soldier.

The circumstances on which the Governor bases his opinion should be stated.

- (4.) Whether the Governor recommends the prisoner's retention in, or discharge from, the Army.

On every petition for remission of sentence the Governor will give similar information.

It will not be sufficient to merely give the prison character, as that does not assist the General Officer Commanding to come to a decision in regard to the prisoner's disposal.

M. CLARE GARSIA,

Inspector-General of Military Prisons.

EXTRACTS from the REPORTS of the Governors, Superintendents,  
Sergeant-Majors in charge, and Medical Officers.

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ALDERSHOT.

EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The work of this prison has been carried on under great difficulties during the past year, and I regret to say one prisoner effected his escape.

The number of prisoners received has dropped from 3,609 to 2,317, owing chiefly to the small number of troops in Aldershot, but the prisoners have not been anything like such a good class of men, nor were they so well disciplined as in previous years. Their conduct on the whole was good.

The drill and gymnastics have improved during the year, as better, and more, instructors have been obtained through the forming of the Military Prison Staff Corps. My conviction, that the introduction of drill and gymnastics into the prison routine was an undoubted reform in the right direction, has been very much strengthened during the past year, and it is a reform which is not appreciated by the bad soldier.

Wood cutting and mat making have been added to the prison industries: the former is an excellent form of hard labour.

The value of the work performed by prisoners has greatly increased.

120 prisoners were discharged the Army on release as incorrigible and worthless. I am convinced that many of these men committed themselves with a view of getting so discharged.

By Army Order No. 125, of May, 1901, the provost prisons at the Tower of London, at Chelsea and Wellington Barracks, and at Windsor, became branch military prisons under my supervision. I strongly recommend that the present staff of these prisons should be replaced as soon as possible by trained non-commissioned officers of the Military Prison Staff Corps.

It has not been possible, owing to want of accommodation, to fully carry out paragraph 4 of the same Army Order at this station, and barrack-cells attached to guard-rooms have still to be used for sentences up to 14 days.

The Rules for Military Prisons have, to the best of my knowledge, been fully carried out.

RETURN showing the earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oakum picking .. .. .	1	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bed making .. .. .	49	832 14 2	16 19 11
Mat making and nosebag making .. .. .	4	22 16 10	5 14 2
Sack making .. .. .	22	26 12 7	1 4 2
„ repairing .. .. .	11	133 4 0	12 2 2
Wood cutting .. .. .	4	66 0 0	16 10 0
Stonebreaking .. .. .	23	124 8 0	5 8 2
Total .. .. .	114	1,207 15 7	10 11 11
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Whitewashing .. .. .	1	2 17 6	2 17 6
Cleaning .. .. .	4	79 5 0	19 16 3
Laundry .. .. .	5	93 8 9	18 13 9
Repairing boots and clothes .. .. .	1	10 3 9	10 3 9
Cooking .. .. .	5	163 19 5	32 15 10
Stoking .. .. .	1	10 15 0	10 15 0
Total .. .. .	17	360 9 5	21 4 1
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	14	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	145	1,568 5 0	10 16 4

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

General health of the prisoners good. Of the 2,478 inmates—five only sent to hospital. Minor cases of sickness treated in the prison. No case of mania, epilepsy, or mental derangement of any kind. No death. One case of scarlet fever—disease contracted outside.

General sanitary condition of the prison and its vicinity good.

Cells, work-rooms, and other buildings kept clean and in good order.

Water supply from Government works of good quality—abundant in quantity. Warming and lighting—former satisfactory, latter defective. Electric light will probably remedy this.

Diets well cooked and served.

Cook-house well kept and clean. As the accommodation of the prison has been increased, enlargement necessary. Great saving in labour and fuel might be made by using steam for cooking.

Bath accommodation will require increasing.



Wash-house small—well kept, clean and tidy—will require enlargement.

Latrines and urinal clean and well flushed.

Military drills and gymnastics regularly carried out under the constant personal supervision of the Governor. This is most important, and has led to a vast improvement in the mental and physical condition of the prisoners.

Having served in this prison 13, and lived 36 years among soldiers, I consider that no recent army reform, as that which has taken place in the military prison discipline, has been, or will be more beneficial to the welfare of the soldier. This is borne out by the great improvement in the annual report submitted to the Inspector-General by Governors and Medical Officers of military prisons throughout the greater portion of the British Empire.

In dealing with military crime the question arises, has not the "effect" rather than the "cause" been dealt with? Observation leads me to believe so. Many send soldiers to prison, but few are willing to get them out. The reduction of the large number of soldiers in the military and civil prisons of this country should receive most earnest attention. No result can be obtained without inquiry and observation (work).

Now that a good system is working in our millitary prisons would it not be well that those who have profited by work in such should study the smaller military penal establishments outside, especially brigade-regimental guard rooms and cells. It is the guard room which requires obliteration or improvement. A visit to these when 30 or 40 men are confined there—some sober—others in every stage of intoxication—all living in a foul atmosphere—not easily forgotten. In civil police establishments a cell is provided for each prisoner. More attention should be paid to guard rooms.

Observation leads me to believe that many offences by soldiers, such as striking a non-commissioned officer, cutting up military equipments, &c., are done with the idea of getting out of the Army.

One prisoner, butcher by trade, deliberately cut off two fingers of the right hand with this object. Something may be learned from prisoners; one, an English navvy, accustomed to earn five shillings a day, in reply to the question—"What is required to obtain good hard working men for soldiers"—said, "We wants more work, more pay, and less drink," and to the question of the best way of dealing with deserters and fraudulent enlisters, replied "Send them abroad." The offences of military prisoners from South Africa afforded much food for reflection; many tried for "sleeping on their post" after several consecutive nights on guard.

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## BARBADOS.

## EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Serjeant-Major in Charge.

I was transferred from Bermuda Military Prison, and took over charge of this prison on February 14, 1901.

The conduct of the subordinates has been good, and I have received every assistance from them.

The warder at St. Lucia, having served for more than three (3) years there, returned to duty in this establishment, being relieved by a warder from here on 25.11.01.

The articles mentioned in War Office Circular Memo. 11.7.01. have been received as part of the modified Gymnasia Equipment for Military Prison, Barbados. The new equipment has been issued to the subordinates, with chevrons (gold and worsted) for their uniform, and the black accoutrements withdrawn, and returned to O.S. Store, and replaced by the V.E. pattern, 1882, of brown leather.

Thirteen (13) stone-breaking compartments were erected in the stone shed by the R. Engineers in August. First stage prisoners are kept in strict separation when employed stone breaking.

The education of prisoners has been carried out in accordance with instructions by a certified warder, and the pupils were examined periodically by the chaplains, who reported progress on the whole very satisfactory.

The labour performed by the prisoners has been similar to that of previous years, stone breaking, re-making hair beds, picking coir fibre, and oakum (when no other labour was available). In regard to the labour of prisoners in cells between 6.15 p.m. and 8 o'clock p.m., the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th stage prisoners picked hair, and the 1st stage picked oakum, there being no other industrial work.

The general conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been good. Corporal punishment had to be resorted to in one case, and one other case was dealt with by the weekly Visitor (only one case of restraint during the year).

The regulations with regard to the issue of library books have been fully carried out. I received a fresh supply of new library books for all denominations (82 vols.).

Two (2) prisoners had a portion of their sentences remitted by the General Officer Commanding the troops, on petition, and character in prison being good. Nine prisoners, six soldiers and three seamen, were released for embarkation to United Kingdom, Bermuda and Halifax, N.S., one seaman for re-commitment to Naval Prison, Bermuda; 23 prisoners were released for embarkation with their corps for South Africa, 26.12.01.

The prison has been regularly visited during the year by a weekly visitor; it has also been visited by the General Officer, and Staff; in every instance the report being favourable.

Physical and squad drill, dumb-bell exercise, and inspection parades, have been carried out during the year according to regulations.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Hair picking and bed making .. ..	5	129 5 9	25 17 1
Stone breaking for Royal Engineers .. ..	4	15 7 6	3 16 10
Preparation of coir fibre .. ..	3	3 5 1	1 1 8
Oakum picking .. ..	3	3 10 0	1 3 4
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>151 8 4</b>	<b>10 1 10</b>
<b>Employments in the Service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking for prisoners .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Washing for prisoners .. ..	1	19 10 0	19 10 0
Cleaning and jobbing work.. ..	1	19 10 0	19 10 0
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>73 19 7</b>	<b>24 13 2</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>225 7 11</b>	<b>11 17 3</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. There have been 15 admissions to the Station Hospital, but none of these have been of a serious nature. The warders and the members of their families have enjoyed very good health.

The sanitation of the prison is very good.

The diets have been well cooked, and good.

## BERMUDA.

## EXTRACTS from the Superintendent's REPORT.

I took over charge of this establishment on November 20th, 1901.

I find that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, only one grave crime is recorded. Idleness is the chief offence for which prisoners have been reported.

Employments have been the same as in years past, the average earnings per prisoner are slightly less than usual owing to prisoners of war not having any work assigned to them, as most of them were sent here for safe custody only; also owing to the amount of sickness among the Boer convicts. It is to be regretted that no suitable labour, such as sack or bag making, can be obtained for the prisoners, although asked for two or three times.

The making of canvas or duck suits was offered, but such work, which requires some skill, cannot be undertaken, as the prisoners could not be taught the work owing to the shortness of their sentences.

The preparation of coir fibre is a labour which might be introduced with advantage.

During the year the prison has been painted and coloured throughout, and has a clean and smart appearance. The work was done by prisoners.

The lighting of the cells has also been improved and is now satisfactory.

The Boer convicts and prisoners of war have now been removed, which is much to the advantage of the prison.

I have already had evidence of the unsatisfactory working of association cells, both as regards discipline and health of the occupants.

The stone-breaking cells have been completed but are not satisfactory, and I have reported to that effect.

Two "special cells" have also just been completed which will bring down the total number of single cells to 13, in addition to 12 association; total for single occupation, 25.

Physical and squad drills have been carried out during the year according to regulations, but the prison yard is too small for drill purposes when there are more than 5 or 6 men in a squad; they were inspected daily by the Sergeant-Major.

Special pains have been taken to ensure all prisoners leaving the prison presenting a smart and clean appearance.

School instruction, according to Regulations, has been carried out under the supervision of the chaplains.

The library is well stocked with books suitable for the prisoners. The prison has been regularly visited during the year by a weekly prison visitor. It has also been visited by the G. O. C., and in every case the report has been favourable. The officers were zealous in the performance of their duties and discipline was well maintained.

There has been no remission of sentences granted by the G.O.C., except for embarkation to England and the West Indies, and then only a few days in each case.

There have been two changes in the permanent staff during the past year, Assistant Warder Fisher was invalided from the Service, and Chief Warder Arnott took over duty from C. W. Curran, transferred to Barbados.

The acting N.C.O.'s up to the present have not been satisfactory. The change from warders to military rank has been appreciated.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901,  
in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Re-making beds .. .. .	4 {	48 10 8	13 12 11
Wood cutting for Army Service Corps .. .. .		6 1 3	
Stone breaking and other Royal Engineer work .. .. .	8 {	129 1 6	16 16 7
Picking oakum .. .. .		5 12 6	
Total .. .. .	12	189 5 11	15 15 5
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Washing prisoners' clothing, cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison .. .. .	3	57 15 0	19 5 0
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Total .. .. .	4	92 14 7	23 3 7
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	4	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	20	282 0 6	14 2 6

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officers' REPORT.

The health of the prison staff has been good.

The health of the prisoners was good until the arrival of 37 Boer convicts in September, which overtasked the prison accommodation.

A large amount of sickness resulted, including 7 cases of enteric fever.

The Boer convicts have now been removed.

The ventilation of the cells has been improved, but it is recommended that the associated cells be re-appropriated as single ones.

The ventilation of the new stone-breaking cells is being improved, and the question of a new structure for that purpose is under consideration.

The sanitary condition of the prison is good and the water supply sufficient.

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## CAIRO.

### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge of this prison on the 2nd of October, 1901.

I found on my arrival that there were no quarters available at or near the prison, and I have consequently to live more than two miles away, which is very inconvenient.

Considerable improvements have been made in the prison during the past year, including 11 stone-breaking shelters. Kit shelves have also been fitted in each cell, and a commencement has now been made to improve the lighting of the cells which, when completed, will no longer necessitate the oil lamps in use being kept in the cells, which, on more than one occasion, has proved a source of danger.

The returns show 65 cells and two special cells as being available, but of these only 38 (including the two special cells) are in a secure and fit condition for the reception of prisoners, but I understand that funds may possibly be provided in 1902-3 to render the remainder fit for occupation.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and no serious cases of misconduct have occurred since my arrival. Previous to this, and while the Sergeant-Major was on leave in England, there was one case of corporal punishment inflicted by order of the visitors on the approval of the General Officer Commanding, the offence being gross personal violence to a prison officer.

The labour performed has been the same as, and compares favourably with, previous years, though I should have been glad of more orders for mat weaving. The stones provided for breaking have generally been very soft, and not at all suitable for the purpose. I have constantly pointed this out, but am informed that it is most difficult to obtain a really hard stone here.

There being no gymnastic appliances, with the exception of dumb-bells, in the prison, I have arranged for the prisoners to have an hour's instruction daily in the gymnasium under the Sergeant Instructor; the course commenced on the 18th of November, and has already had a good effect on the bearing and smartness of the men, the only disadvantage of this arrangement is that the prisoners are thereby outside the prison for two hours every day, as, owing to lack of space, the Marching Order Drill has also to be performed outside on one of the barrack squares.

School instruction has been regularly carried out by the Quarter-Master-Sergeant with good results.

The conduct of the staff under me has been most satisfactory, and I have received every assistance from them.

The new prison at Alexandria is nearing completion, and will probably be ready for occupation in February or March next.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments :</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Washing hospital patients' kits ..	7	96 17 11	13 16 10
and repairing barrack blankets }			
Mat making and weaving .. ..	4	20 6 0	5 1 6
Re-making hospital hair beds ..	10	179 0 0 } 25 3 4 }	20 8 4
Wheeling and breaking stones, Royal			
Engineer Works .. ..			
Picking oakum, hair and coir fibre }			
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>321 7 3</b>	<b>15 6 0</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison :</b>			
Washing and repairing prisoners' clothing	1	12 3 9	12 3 9
and bedding .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Cleaning and jobbing .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cooking .. ..			
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>66 12 1</b>	<b>22 4 0</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>387 19 4</b>	<b>14 18 5</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Physical drill and gymnastics have been carried out, and are most beneficial to the health of the prisoners.

The dietary has been good, and in accordance with scale.

The sanitary condition of the prison is satisfactory.

The average daily sick has been .2.

The health of the prison staff has been good. A few cases of serious illness occurred among the families.

## COLCHESTER.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The conduct of the staff has been most satisfactory, and I am pleased to say that throughout the year there have only been two reports. The new uniform has considerably smartened their appearance, and I am well satisfied with the way the duties have been carried out, and the discipline of the prison maintained. As regards the night duties, considering that temporary soldier substitutes have been employed at various times, they have been well carried out.

The general behaviour of the prisoners has been very good considering the fact that a large proportion of the admissions were militiamen.

The number of prison punishments again shows a decrease on the previous year's total, for which the great reduction in oakum-picking and crank labour is mainly accountable.

There has been one case of corporal punishment: the man on whom it was inflicted was a type of that class who, from childhood, are subjected to no sort of discipline in their homes, and who, in consequence, grow up with a natural impulse to rebel against any form of discipline or restraint—such men can never make useful soldiers.

Drill and physical exercises have continued to keep the prisoners healthy and in good condition; many of them gain perceptibly in smartness and appearance from this system of regular daily drill and exercises, and only those who can compare the new with the old system can appreciate what the altered conditions of military confinement have effected for the soldier in a military prison. The great majority of the prisoners enter into these exercises with a spirit and vigour which shows that they appreciate their value, both as a means of keeping them fit and of developing them physically. During the latter part of the year, however, these exercises have been hampered by the building works which have been going on, and the small area previously available has been so curtailed as to admit only of dumb-bell exercises; these, however, have been well taught and carried out.

The industrial labour has again consisted chiefly of bed and pillow-slip making, and this work has been thoroughly well carried out under the N.C.O. who superintends it. There has again been no instance of a rejection of any of the finished articles. I am glad to be able to report that there has been no crank labour since the beginning of April, and that a very great reduction has been effected in oakum-picking: the former is due to the fact that sufficient stone



for breaking has been regularly supplied by the R.E., and the necessity for the latter has been obviated by the introduction of wood-chopping for the garrison. This labour was started in the middle of July, and 21 tons of wood have been chopped, bundled and issued to the troops up to 31st December. During the winter months, when the days are short, it is difficult to carry it out at this prison under existing conditions, but, when the building operations are completed, I hope to have this labour carried out continuously all the year round. The great increase in the amount of earnings is due to the uninterrupted employment of the prisoners at bed and pillow-slip making, and to the fact that crank and oakum-picking have given place to remunerative labour. At an early date, too, the laundry will, I hope, be in use; and this will provide an additional source of labour, as all the prison washing will then be done by the prisoners instead of by the Barrack Department as hitherto.

School has been carried on as usual with good results, and the prisoners show great interest in their work. A few men, who could not write their own names on admission, were able to write letters home within a few months.

In September the work of carrying out the scheme for the enlargement of the prison was commenced. The adjoining land has already been enclosed by the extension of the prison boundary wall, and will shortly be converted into a good drill-ground. Work on the new cells is well advanced, and they should be ready for use about March. The gymnasium is almost completed, and I understand that work will be commenced on the new kitchen and laundry immediately. This will enable the old kitchen adjoining the Governor's office to be converted into the clerk's office, which will be a great convenience.

The number of prisoners to be discharged from the Army on release has increased to 23, or 6 per cent. on the number of admissions. This seems a large proportion, and if the average in other military prisons is as high the drain from the Army from this cause must be considerable.

The number of prisoners in custody lately has been the smallest for about two years: this is attributable to the reduced state of the garrisons at Colchester and throughout the Eastern District. I have taken this opportunity of having one of the Staff put through a course of gymnastics at the gymnasium here, in order that he may be thoroughly able to act as instructor.

During the year a further step has been taken towards giving a general uniformity to all military imprisonment which a soldier may have to undergo, whether of short or long duration, by the conversion of the old provost prisons into branch military prisons, having a routine similar to that of the District or Central Military Prisons, and to be governed by the same rules. This system will ensure all military offenders being subjected to the same discipline, employment, and general treatment, and that all time passed in a military prison will be employed profitably, both mentally and physically.

The lately constituted Military Prison Staff Corps is now in course of formation, and should materially assist in extending the scope of physical and military training in military prisons by the provision of efficient and trained non-commissioned officers.

Before closing my report, I would like to add one more word of praise for the willing manner in which the staff have always carried out any new duties they may have been called on to perform, or any new labour they may have been required to superintend.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bed and pillow slip making, &c. . . . .	16	334 15 0	20 18 5
Repairing tents and horse blankets . . . . .	1	5 10 10	5 10 10
Oakum picking . . . . .	2	5 5 0	2 12 6
Stonebreaking for R.E. and wood chopping for Barrack Department	11	248 16 2	22 12 4
Total . . . . .	30	594 7 0	19 16 3
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Cooking for prisoners . . . . .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cleaning and jobbing . . . . .	3	58 6 3	19 8 9
Stoking prison furnaces, &c. . . . .	1	22 2 6	22 2 6
Total . . . . .	5	115 8 4	23 1 8
Unproductive employment, sick, &c... . .	4	—	—
Grand total . . . . .	39	709 15 4	18 3 11

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the year 1901, the general health of the prisoners and Staff of the Military Prison has been very good, except that a Staff-Sergeant was treated in the Civilian Hospital for diphtheria, and has quite recovered.

No deaths have occurred during the year.

The average daily strength of prisoners was 39. The total of admissions into hospital is 10.

The latrines and urinals are well kept and constantly flushed.

The bath-rooms are satisfactory and well kept.

The ventilation and lighting of the prison is good, and general sanitary condition of the prison good.

The physical drill and dumb-bell exercises have been very beneficial to prisoners, both mentally and physically.

The dietary has been sufficient in quantity and of good quality, and well cooked.

The water supply from municipal water-works is very good.

## CORK.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners within this prison has been most satisfactory, and I have noticed with considerable satisfaction that even when a soldier is deprived of his liberty and certain concomitant luxuries so many good traits of character can be prominently exemplified.

Separation from a coterie of undesirable companions and regular work of a useful nature appear to bring out the better characteristics of that man who, in his own regiment, may be generally considered rather a useless soldier.

There has been but one serious charge against a prisoner this past year, viz., insubordination towards a sergeant on probation, but even in this case if the N.C.O. in question had only displayed a little more tact and judgment such a charge would not have arisen.

There have been 18 cases of prisoners cutting, tearing up, and generally destroying their equipment, clothing and necessaries.

Such men have not committed these offences on admission while smarting under the presumed severity of a court-martial sentence, but have done so with a determination to clear themselves from future service, and by misconduct while under sentence obtain a further court-martial and subsequent discharge with ignominy.

An extraordinary creed obtains with some soldiers that if soldiering is found distasteful that the surest way to end it is by systematic misconduct confined to destruction of kit, and then the ultimate discharge from the Army by court-martial will follow as a matter of course.

The daily average admission of prisoners is 2·02.

The total number of prisoners confined is 791.

Of these 15 have been sent home from the theatre of war in South Africa for such offences as sleeping on picquet, guard, &c., though such offences cannot be considered venial; still such prisoners are soldiers of excellent behaviour, proving themselves clean, smart, and most industrious at all times.

Thirteen have been discharged from prison on remission of the unexpired portion of their sentences, and 7 have rejoined at the front with various drafts from home by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

The number of prisoners whose sentences have been remitted by the Commander-in-Chief or by the General Officer Commanding this District, in order that they might proceed with drafts to South Africa, is 19.

The admissions in 1901 show a decrease of 103 compared with the year 1900.

The occasions for the punishments of prisoners during 1901 for prison offences, as compared with 1900, show an increase; the detail is fully shown in the accompanying return.

The offences brought before me have been of a trivial character when viewed in the abstract, but more serious when taken in relation to prison life and discipline; they are chiefly laughing in the ranks, idleness, want of tidiness and cleanliness, obstinacy during labour hours, talking and creating noises by whistling.

The youngest soldiers are the principal offenders, and their misbehaviour is the outcome of ignorance and childishness.

I am glad to record that I have been able to get rid of 22 cranks out of a total of 28; the 6 retained are for punishment only, though I have not made use of them.

The abolishment of cranks is a step in the advancement of military prisons; it is a useless and wearying labour, and just that class of labour or punishment that by its unvarying monotony sickens the soldier.

In time to come the task of oakum picking may be reserved only as a punishment for those men who are idle and who otherwise commit themselves; but I do not think that at present a wholesale condemnation of such work as an ordinary daily labour can be judiciously accepted until some other form of cellular labour can be found.

There are men who are innately clumsy with their fingers, who never have used and never will be able to use a needle with any success, and for such men I have found no alternative for oakum picking during the hours they are locked up in their cells.

As an alternative, I would propose the sewing of corn and coal sacks, where the needle is large and string is used; the stitches are coarse and thick, and do not need that nicety of finish that the sewing of bed cases demand. This work is easily learnt, and certainly will generate more interest than oakum picking.

I would like to see oakum picking abolished except as a punishment, but not until a good substitute is obtained.

The productive labour of the prison has been superintended and worked up with all interest by those in charge, and the detail of such is set forth in the accompanying return.

The work comprises the following:—Cutting out and making barrack bed cases, stuffing and quilting them, the washing and re-making of barrack beds in this district, cutting out and making over 5,000 model sand bags, the making of corn sacks, nose-bags, gymnasium mats, repairing the blankets, sheets, hospital beds, chair covers, &c., all belonging to this district.

The innovation of physical culture in military prisons constitutes in itself a matter deserving the greatest interest.

It is a subject of such importance and so inseparable from health that it cannot be too much impressed upon the soldier for his present and future welfare.

The gymnastic apparatus, dumb-bells and bar-bells received during the summer have given a further zest to physical culture, and daily instruction has been given on the parallel bars and with the jumping stand.

A vaulting-horse, properly padded, has been made by prison labour; the horizontal-bar and rings, being erected out in the yard, cannot be used except in dry weather.

Fifty pairs of gymnastic shoes have been taken on charge for use in the prison.

The labour of the preparation of kindling wood has been carried out very regularly and to my satisfaction, but the supply, cut up and bundled, is a long way in excess of local demands, and I have consequently suspended this work, as there are some 15 tons of bundled wood awaiting disposal; the wood party has been engaged in sawing logs and blocks to accelerate the work of chopping when it is re-started.

Stone-breaking has been a daily and regular labour, and the demand is fully up to the work executed by the prisoners.

Twenty-one new stone-breaking boxes have been built, but because of the want of space they have been placed against the north wall of the prison yard, and until such wall is raised a corresponding height the roof of such boxes offers a vantage for escape, as it is easily surmounted, and a further climb over the prison wall could be quickly effected.

The introduction of mat-making is a sound one. I was able to send one of my staff to the civil prison of Cork District for a fortnight to be taught mat-making in all its branches.

The N.C.O. has taken interest in the work, and has an aptitude for imparting instruction.

Six frames have been provided for the manufacture of 6 feet by 6 feet gymnasium mats, and the work now started will be persevered with, as it is a useful labour; this is a kind of industry suitable for men who cannot sew, and also a favourable substitution for oakum picking.

The work in the laundry has been confined to prison, personal clothing, bolster, and bed-case washing. I was led to understand that the barrack washing would be added to the prison work, and that the laundry would be improved to accommodate the consequent increase, but no alterations have been made.

The laundry is a poor one, the drying apparatus is of little use, the troughs much worn and altogether in a very unsatisfactory condition and inadequate for present requirements.

The work of converting two ordinary cells into two special cells has been completed with the exception of the provision of proper screwed-down beds and fixed stools.

I find that the iron bedsteads, as commonly used in all barrack rooms throughout the service, are by no means a success in a prison; the folding and shutting up of the bedsteads create considerable noise, and the cell floors are much indented and marked by the pushing of the beds over the floors when it is necessary to shift them for any purpose.

But I cannot hope just at present that the funds will allow of the proper hinged beds being supplied.

The cells have been fitted with shelves, which are of great advantage; kits are now arranged neatly and systematically, and the prisoners take a pride in keeping these shelves as clean and tidy as they would in a barrack room.

Before the fitting of such shelves the kits had to be laid on the floor, which was always a drawback.

I have been recently supplied, with your authority, with a set of 12 army signalling flags, and a class is being formed to teach this very useful and interesting branch of study.

It is the introduction of such things that go a long way to influence the mind of the soldier that, though a prisoner, he is deemed by some as a man capable of returning to his regiment and resuming his place in the ranks as a good soldier.

I have thoroughly overhauled the prison library, and through the half-yearly Board last July have withdrawn 148 volumes, which were in a much dilapidated condition and of a markedly uninteresting nature, and have replaced them by 124 volumes of a brighter and more intellectual type.

The system of marching-order parades every day is excellent, and is another of those additions to prison life which engenders smartness and cleanliness; with very few exceptions the prisoners turn out exceedingly well.

Seven N.C.O.'s have been trained in the duties of warder during the past year, two of whom have been transferred to other prisons.

I can certainly credit them with taking every interest in their duties, and displaying fitness for these posts of responsibility.

The uniform and brown belts worn by the prison staff are an improvement on the old patterns.

I consider that sun hats made of felt, and which have been of late supplied to various corps during the summer months, might with advantage be issued to the prison staff who are engaged out in the open during the heat of the day.

The conduct of the prison staff has been in every way most satisfactory and exemplary, and I have very seldom, if ever, had occasion to find fault.

Realising that these appointments are not easy to obtain and that the field for selection is large, they have worked well and quite up to my expectations, showing an earnestness to qualify for future promotion.

In like manner the probationers have sought confirmation of their appointments.

The diets have been good and up to the quality and quantity required.

The whole of the water scheme for the Cork military barracks and the prison is under consideration for improvement, and when executed will give more satisfactory results than at present exist.

The chaplains' duties are carried out with some difficulty and inconvenience to the chaplains themselves, since they are not properly appointed chaplains, but belong to the Cork Diocese, and their services are only lent in order to tide over the strain (in carrying on Divine services) caused by the absence of so many chaplains in South Africa.

The system introduced in bringing within the control and supervision of district or central prisons the various outlying garrison provost prisons and constituting them branch military prisons has been the means of very largely improving the management of the latter.

Formerly the work and routine of these late provost prisons were not always based on a very high standard, nor was much thought of by some Provost Sergeants or N.C.O.'s in charge except putting on considerable pressure and exercising undue severity upon the prisoners, or else carrying out the work in a half-hearted, careless, and pusillanimous style.

On one occasion during a visit I was informed by a provost sergeant in charge of one of these late provost prisons that he prided himself on never receiving the same prisoner twice, as he made it so hot for him that he could never face confinement under him again.

The principle that a soldier should not care to go to prison a

second time is undoubtedly sound, but I think that it has not been an uncommon thing for some provost sergeants to somewhat bully and slave-drive their prisoners or else drop into a groove of apathy and sophistry, their maxim evidently being, in order to carry out a reform, that it is better to crush the spirit of a man or else complacently ignore him than to try and better his status and character.

Since such branch prisons have been regularly organised on the lines of a district prison and have a properly authorised scale of work and are open to periodical inspections, the old state of affairs has changed; the N.C.O.'s in charge have been left without a free hand, and the condition of these prisons is healthier and more satisfactory in every respect.

Originally there were six branch prisons in my charge; two have been handed over to the military prison at the Curragh, and two have been condemned as unfit for any use beyond barrack cells up to 72 hours' confinement.

I would not close my Report without recording my great appreciation of the kindly consideration I have ever received from the Royal Society for the Aid of Discharged Prisoners.

I have had occasion to apply to this Society for help in the provision of tools, &c., to enable prisoners who have been discharged from the Army and who are mechanics by trade to begin life afresh and under happier auspices than would be the case if left to themselves, and in this way these men are soon able to find employment as carpenters, plumbers, &c.



RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone breaking .. .. .	15	24 9 8	1 12 7
Wood chopping, sawing, and bundling ..	7	60 0 0	8 11 5
Repairing roads for Royal Engineers and removing earthen platforms and walls for Royal Engineers .. .. .	3	41 5 0	13 15 0
Making beds, barrack, coir, nose-bags, corn sacks, models, sand-bag, and re- making beds and bolsters, barrack, coir and hospital beds, bolsters, and pillows (hair) .. .. .	22	449 14 10	21 7 11
Repairing bedding, clothing, and utensils for Barrack Department .. .. .	10	21 0 2	
Oakum picking .. .. .	10	13 2 9	1 6 3
Mat making .. .. .	5	0 7 10	0 14 2
Washing barrack bedding .. .. .		3 3 0	
Total .. .. .	62	613 3 3	9 17 9
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Cooking .. .. .	3	81 9 2	27 3 0
Washing .. .. .	6	56 16 3	9 9 4
Cleaning and jobbing and stoking prison furnace .. .. .	3	67 12 6	22 10 10
Repairing boots and clothing .. .. .	1	3 16 3	3 16 3
Colour washing chapel .. .. .	1	0 13 9	0 13 9
Total .. .. .	14	210 7 11	15 0 7
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	1	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	77	823 11 2	10 13 11

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of prisoners and prison staff has been very satisfactory during the year, there having been no case of an epidemic or serious nature (traceable to any prison surroundings) and no death during the year.

The duties continue moderate, and as gymnastic exercises and military drills have recently taken the place of merely punitive employment, the present régime should prove as beneficial to the morale as it undoubtedly is to the physical well-being of the men.

There are no means of accurately measuring the actual muscular improvement, due to the recent alteration in the nature of duties,



but a considerable increase in weight among prisoners discharged after the longer terms of imprisonment may be noticed.

Drainage and sewerage show no unsatisfactory results.

Ventilation is fairly satisfactory as a rule, but the condition of the various offices, the windows of which have been recently barred, has been repeatedly referred to as requiring attention.

The water supply has been ample in quantity, and there has been nothing to indicate any impurity.

Food good and carefully prepared.

The kitchen is only provided with boilers of primitive fashion, which would seem to entail a considerable consumption of fuel; it has been kept clean and in good order.

It would seem desirable if some plan could be devised by which hot water for the baths could be conveyed by a system of pipes for this purpose.

The bath-room accommodation continues unsatisfactory, as previously reported upon.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of prisoners discharged, as compared with that of the previous year.

As regards purely medical considerations, there were, in addition to 25 cases requiring actual admission to prison hospital, no less than 668 "minor cases" treated without much interference with prison routine. These consisted mainly of slight accidental injuries and bronchial and digestive derangements.

It may again be noted that there is no actual prison hospital available, and that the sick are treated in their cells, and a diet is improvised by the issue of milk as an extra, or the substitution of soup for the ordinary prison diet.

The above arrangement acts fairly well for cases of a comparatively trivial nature.

Every effort is made to avoid interfering with a prisoner's sentence by transferring him to the Station Hospital; but when cases arise demanding especial diet or nursing, no other course remains open.

Of the 25 prisoners discharged from hospital, 17, or 68·0 per cent., were "transferred" to the Station Hospital, with the following ultimate results:—

Sentence expired in hospital	..	47·0	per cent.
Sent to District Asylum	..	5·8	"
Returned to prison, cured..	..	35·2	"
Remaining in Station Hospital	..	11·7	"

As regards admission to prison hospital, diseases of cellular tissue and skin gave 36 per cent., while next in frequency came diseases of the digestive system, giving 16·0.

There was one case (probably) self-inflicted wound, of a trivial nature.

Officers and warders enjoyed good health, affording only one case for admission.

The defective accommodation, as reported concerning the warders for the last three years, remains unremedied, and the minor improvements suggested have not been carried out.

## CURRAGH.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over this prison on 25th July last. It was then worked by a small Provost Staff.

A quartermaster-sergeant arrived for duty on 20th August, and a sergeant-major on 22nd August. A temporary subordinate Staff was drawn from regiments quartered at the Curragh.

By September 1st the organisation of this establishment as a District Military Prison was so far advanced as to enable it to be started as such.

The statistical record, therefore, dates from September 1st. Of the N.C.O.'s forming the subordinate Staff, among whom at first there were many changes and reliefs, five have joined the Military Prison Staff Corps on probation, thus leaving two only as temporarily employed.

Visitors were appointed from September 5th.

The Medical Officer and Chaplains were detailed from those serving with the Garrison. The Church of England Chaplain, at my request, so arranged as to hold Divine Service every Sunday morning within the prison; prisoners of other denominations have had to attend the garrison churches. I consider prisoners ought not to attend Divine Service outside the prison, as it affords opportunities for conversing, obtaining tobacco, &c.

Practically speaking the prison has had to be equipped throughout; difficulty and delay in obtaining equipment for the cells have been, and are still being experienced.

The prison consists of:—

- (a) Main building, containing—52 cells, 2 small stores, 2 married quarters (1 room each), 1 bath, 3 w.c.'s, 1 urinal, 1 ablution place, and, as a brick-masonry "lean-to" outside the building, a small oil-store.
- (b) Drill-shed, with 2 w.c.'s attached.
- (c) A building, constructed against the prison wall on the inside, comprising 2 rooms, one an office, the other a kitchen.
- (d) A provost-sergeant's quarters, built against the prison wall on the outside, the roof of which is a continuation of the roof of building (c).

These quarters are in communication with the prison.

- (e) Coal-shed, viz., a wooden shed, in an insecure condition, situated about 50 yards outside the prison wall.

The two married quarters have been appropriated by me, one as a school-room and for Divine Service, the other as a warders' room; and an application for these appropriations has been put forward.

The new works approved before September 1st, the building of which is expected to commence about February 1st next, are:—Two special cells, a gymnasium, and a stone-breaking shed.

Since September 1st, a barrack kit-shelf has been fixed in each cell, a new kitchen range and a new lock to the trap-door of the prison gate have been supplied, and a window has been provided to the oil-store.

Building (c) has been made safer against escape by bricking in one window, placing bars to the remaining four windows, removing a rain-water pipe, and a chevaux-de-frise is to be fixed along the top of the building.

Among many repairs have been the following :—Cell locks, which were all out of order, and they have been made self-locking; re-fixing in the cells the casing of the pipes of the heating apparatus running through them, as the screws and fixings had perished, and the casing fallen away; the roof of the prison hall, which is of glass, and leaked throughout; permanently closing with masonry, for the better security of prisoners, a wooden trap-door in the roof of the prison building.

The artificial lighting of the cells is very unsatisfactory, and has been under experiment for some time :—There is only one small oil lamp to every two cells, and the light it affords leaves the cells in semi-darkness, making it difficult to carry out cell labour.

Experiments are being made on the chimneys of the extractor flues, as the draught down the chimneys constantly blows out the cell lamps on the upper landing, and causes the lamps to smoke the walls black.

There is only one bath, and that is without a hot-water supply, and there is no means of laying on a supply, except at a large cost. Hot water has to be carried from the kitchen.

There is no accommodation for washing prisoners' clothing; but, in order to save making a special contract for this service, the washing, though far from convenient, is done in tubs.

The following new works have been put forward as of urgent necessity :—

1. Provision of—
  - (a) An iron gate to the hall.
  - (b) An additional bar to each cell window.
  - (c) Hydrant within the prison walls for use in case of fire.
2. Raising of the prison wall 2 ft.; though I have advised that this stand over, provided the enlargement of the prison as recommended by me is shortly carried out; and the scheme for enlargement, with plans and estimates, has been put forward, and includes the following additions :—Offices, reception room, baths, surgery, fumigating room, tool-shed, laundry with foul and clean linen stores, store rooms, manufacturing bedding and coir-picking sheds, coal-store, gate lodge, warders' quarters, governor's quarters, &c.

The question of providing quarters for the staff is a very important one. The Sergeant-Major is in occupation of the Provost-Sergeant's quarters, which are very inferior for his rank; the remainder of the staff have to be located in quarters belonging to different corps, and some are at a distance from the prison.

School instruction commenced from September 1st, and all books and materials have been received.

Gymnasium equipment was received on October 17th, and gymnastics started on that date, the Swedish bar being rigged up in the open daily when the weather permits.

Library—books have been selected and demanded, and the issue approved.

Labour—this consists of stone breaking and oakum picking; kindling wood is not in use at this camp. There has been difficulty at times in obtaining stones. The first delivery of junk was only made by the Ordnance on October 21st. I think that oakum picking should be reserved as a form of punishment, it creates crime, and is not remunerative.

A trial order for nose-bags has been received, but only part of the materials.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. Idleness at oakum picking has been the general offence, especially of prisoners admitted under summary awards, and there were 133 such admissions out of 208 total admissions. There are no certified regimental cells at this camp.

One prisoner wilfully cut up his equipment in prison, and I brought him before a Visitor for punishment.

One prisoner made a feeble pretence of cutting his throat with his dinner knife; being placed under restraint for 24 hours brought him to his senses.

There have been two remissions for good conduct in prison, four for embarkation, and one for discharge as medically unfit on account of deafness and weak intellect.

One prisoner was transferred to a civil prison, his crime being "theft."

There has been no case of vermin on admission.

I regret to have to report that two prisoners effected their escape together, and were not captured.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Stone breaking .. .. .	9	19 12 2	2 3 7
Oakum picking .. .. .	2	1 6 0	0 13 0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20 18 2</b>	<b>1 18 0</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Washing clothing, cleaning and jobbing ..	3	19 6 3	6 8 9
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	11 13 10	11 13 10
Painting, whitewashing, and making drill ground .. .. .	2	12 17 6	6 8 9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>43 17 7</b>	<b>7 6 3</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. .. .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>64 15 9</b>	<b>2 18 11</b>

## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. Four cases only have required to be removed to the Station Hospital for treatment, as there is no accommodation for treating cases requiring attention in the prison. The sanitary condition of the prison and its vicinity is good.

The ventilation of the cells is satisfactory, but the artificial lighting of the cells is insufficient, but this is under experiment by the R.E.

Bath accommodation is insufficient, there being only one bath, and that without a hot-water supply.

The provisions have been of good quality, and well cooked.

The water supply is sufficient, and of good quality.

One prisoner I recommended to be placed under restraint by means of the body belt, as he attempted to do himself a personal injury by trying to cut his throat. One prisoner was, on my recommendation, brought before a Medical Board and discharged from the Service as being unfit through deafness and deficiency of intellect.

The health of the prison staff has been excellent.

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DEVONPORT.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I assumed charge of this prison and of the five branch prisons attached to it in the Western District in July last, on transfer from Malta Military Prison.

My report can only cover the last six months, as prior to my arrival proper records were not kept up, and the prison was managed on the old provost prison system under a provost-sergeant, which was most unsatisfactory.

As this prison is at present simply two former "provost" prisons, which though converted in name into a military prison, have not yet been structurally altered to meet new requirements, and are wanting in all respects both as regards buildings and arrangements, my report cannot be altogether a satisfactory one.

The two separate blocks of cells are in two separate barracks, some 400 yards apart, which necessitates the dividing of the staff, whilst doubling the duties, and this makes the staff at both places too small for efficient supervision and for carrying out the duties and the training of the prisoners properly.

I understand that alterations and additions are under consideration which will do away with these disadvantages, and when these have been completed the carrying out of the military prison system will be much facilitated. At present, everything here is a make-shift, and therefore unsatisfactory. The present yard space for drill is cut in two by a wall, and is insufficient; there are no workshops; no gymnasium; no chapel-and-school room; no reception room in which to search new arrivals; insufficient bathing

I have thoroughly overhauled the prison library, and through the half-yearly Board last July have withdrawn 148 volumes, which were in a much dilapidated condition and of a markedly uninteresting nature, and have replaced them by 124 volumes of a brighter and more intellectual type.

The system of marching-order parades every day is excellent, and is another of those additions to prison life which engenders smartness and cleanliness; with very few exceptions the prisoners turn out exceedingly well.

Seven N.C.O.'s have been trained in the duties of warder during the past year, two of whom have been transferred to other prisons.

I can certainly credit them with taking every interest in their duties, and displaying fitness for these posts of responsibility.

The uniform and brown belts worn by the prison staff are an improvement on the old patterns.

I consider that sun hats made of felt, and which have been of late supplied to various corps during the summer months, might with advantage be issued to the prison staff who are engaged out in the open during the heat of the day.

The conduct of the prison staff has been in every way most satisfactory and exemplary, and I have very seldom, if ever, had occasion to find fault.

Realising that these appointments are not easy to obtain and that the field for selection is large, they have worked well and quite up to my expectations, showing an earnestness to qualify for future promotion.

In like manner the probationers have sought confirmation of their appointments.

The diets have been good and up to the quality and quantity required.

The whole of the water scheme for the Cork military barracks and the prison is under consideration for improvement, and when executed will give more satisfactory results than at present exist.

The chaplains' duties are carried out with some difficulty and inconvenience to the chaplains themselves, since they are not properly appointed chaplains, but belong to the Cork Diocese, and their services are only lent in order to tide over the strain (in carrying on Divine services) caused by the absence of so many chaplains in South Africa.

The system introduced in bringing within the control and supervision of district or central prisons the various outlying garrison provost prisons and constituting them branch military prisons has been the means of very largely improving the management of the latter.

Formerly the work and routine of these late provost prisons were not always based on a very high standard, nor was much thought of by some Provost Sergeants or N.C.O.'s in charge except putting on considerable pressure and exercising undue severity upon the prisoners, or else carrying out the work in a half-hearted, careless, and pusillanimous style.

On one occasion during a visit I was informed by a provost sergeant in charge of one of these late provost prisons that he prided himself on never receiving the same prisoner twice, as he made it so hot for him that he could never face confinement under him again.

The principle that a soldier should not care to go to prison a

second time is undoubtedly sound, but I think that it has not been an uncommon thing for some provost sergeants to somewhat bully and slave-drive their prisoners or else drop into a groove of apathy and sophistry, their maxim evidently being, in order to carry out a reform, that it is better to crush the spirit of a man or else complacently ignore him than to try and better his status and character.

Since such branch prisons have been regularly organised on the lines of a district prison and have a properly authorised scale of work and are open to periodical inspections, the old state of affairs has changed; the N.C.O.'s in charge have been left without a free hand, and the condition of these prisons is healthier and more satisfactory in every respect.

Originally there were six branch prisons in my charge; two have been handed over to the military prison at the Curragh, and two have been condemned as unfit for any use beyond barrack cells up to 72 hours' confinement.

I would not close my Report without recording my great appreciation of the kindly consideration I have ever received from the Royal Society for the Aid of Discharged Prisoners.

I have had occasion to apply to this Society for help in the provision of tools, &c., to enable prisoners who have been discharged from the Army and who are mechanics by trade to begin life afresh and under happier auspices than would be the case if left to themselves, and in this way these men are soon able to find employment as carpenters, plumbers, &c.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone breaking .. .. .	8	42 1 0	5 5 0
Oakum picking .. .. .	28	2 0 0	7 2 10
Re-making bolsters, coir .. .. .	3	4 19 8	1 13 2
" beds, coir .. .. .	195	2 12 6	1 6 11
Laundry work .. .. .	30	3 0 0	10 0 0
Total .. .. .	1353	54 13 2	4 0 9
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking .. .. .	1	17 12 8	17 12 8
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	1	11 10 0	11 10 0
Stoking prison furnaces .. .. .	60	5 0 0	8 6 8
Total .. .. .	260	34 2 8	13 2 6
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	106	—	—
Grand Total .. .. .	1719	88 15 10	5 3 3

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good. The heating apparatus has been repaired, but the regulation of heat is not yet quite satisfactory. Several cases have been sent to Station Hospital for treatment, and one of them is still in hospital. No change has been made in the dietary. Water supply is good—from Dartmoor—and filtered. Sanitation very good. There have been no cases of infectious disease. Health of prison staff and families has been good. The diets are good and well cooked.



## DOVER.

## EXTRACTS from the GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

I arrived in Dover on the 6th May and began my duties forthwith.

The capacity of the prison was 60, and it was full.

Very little had been done towards reconstruction when I arrived.

The prison was placed in charge of Chief Warder Mason, who arrived on 27th December, 1900, and prisoners were first received on February 18th, 1901. I found the prison in as satisfactory a condition as could be expected, and ever since I came the work of reconstruction has been in progress.

On the 25th November, under your authority, prisoners were transferred to "B" Hall, and 200 cells were thus placed at my disposal as a temporary measure. These cells remain as they were under the convict system, and as yet I have seen no cause to regret their being used for military prisoners. Great care has been taken to make the most of the ventilation and to keep the whole place sweet and clean and thoroughly well aired. During the dark afternoons and foggy days when it was impossible to employ prisoners outside, doors of cells have been left open and industrial labour has gone on in the body of the Hall. This privilege was at once understood by the men, and there have been no cases of abuse of the same. On bright days every available man has been found employment outside, while in the Hall all doors have been left open and the building well aired.

Owing to certain delays the work of getting "A" and "C" Halls ready for accommodation has lagged badly, and one must now look forward to the end of January or middle of February before the "C" Hall can be taken into use.

Other work has been done with more expedition. The Infirmary is ready and handed over. It is in thorough repair. I am glad to use some of the large cells as stores, and two large wards are set apart for the temporary use of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains respectively.

I hope to see a medical officer appointed to the Staff of the prison.

The Medical Officer now in attendance finds it very hard to do proper justice to this and his other work. The percentage of sick is very small indeed, but the care of the N.C.O.'s, their wives and families, with the admissions, discharges and certificates of fitness for foreign service, &c., &c., constitute one man's daily work if properly and conscientiously carried out.

Stone-breaking boxes, sixty in number and splendidly made, may be handed over about the 20th January. This will ensure separation and be more deterrent.

New latrines are in course of construction. Sites for same have been made by prison labour, as will also the trenches for the water mains when required.

Temporary latrines (trench) have been constructed to supplement the old earth closets, as rendered necessary by increase in number of prisoners.

Gymnasium.—Site is being made by prison labour.

Drill Shed.—Site is being made by prison labour.

Warrant Officer's Quarters are being erected for the sergeant-major in a convenient spot near the entrance gate of the prison.

Railings have been put up to enclose the prison premises outside the entrance gate.

There is a great deal of excavating, levelling, and filling in generally to be done, and under the new system this is fine, manly, soldierly, healthy work. I am glad there is enough of this to last for a very long time. The return of manufactures may not at first sight seem very high, but the difficulties attendant on getting a new staff together and the making of a practically new prison must be borne in mind.

Parades have been carried out according to order. The marching order parade is, among the prisoners, distinctly unpopular. The turn-out is, as a rule, excellent considering that in the barrack room a man always has a chum to help him to get his straps together and brush him down before going on parade.

The prisoners themselves seem to be getting hold of what is intended by doing away, as much as possible, with the "prison" element and making the military prisoner a man who can retain his self-respect with the determination to go straight as soon as he rejoins the colours. The following extract from a letter, evidently written in good faith, may serve to exemplify this:—

"I only hope my sister does not class me as '99 A'; far from it. This is merely to teach men how to do right by being closely confined, and not allowed to speak to one another, so please explain to all enquiring friends that I am far from being a criminal."

School.—Instruction has been carried on in accordance with the Regulations with good results.

The library has been started on a proper footing, a good supply of books having been received, sorted, and catalogued, under the immediate superintendence of the Church of England and Roman Catholic Chaplains.

Manufactures have consisted of:—Canvas clothing for Pimlico, 250 suits, and canvas beds, barrack, coir, Mark II, 3,300, or 9,900 pieces, representing a sum of £149 15s. A large increase may be looked for in the ensuing year.

I cannot overrate the necessity for a Chapel at this prison. At present services are carried on in the infirmary on Sundays and in the body of the Hall on week days. Very inconvenient, especially as the infirmary may be taken into use as such.

I enclose herewith such returns as have been received from the branch prisons in my district.

The new system being still in its infancy, I feel that there is no use in supplementing my Quarterly Reports. I have done my best to bring the new regulations and time-table, &c., into force, and am sure that when each branch military prison is in charge of a man of experience who has had training as a military prison officer, all will be well.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901,  
in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Re-making pillows, barrack ..	15	149 15 0	9 19 8
Manufacturing beds, coir, Mark II.			
Making canvas clothing for prisoners			
Stonebreaking .. .. .	7	47 12 0	6 16 0
Picking oakum .. .. .	16	11 10 0	0 14 4
Excavating for Royal Engineers ..	11	112 4 0	10 4 0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>321 1 0</b>	<b>6 11 0</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Washing prisoners' clothing .. ..	3	44 7 6	14 15 10
Cleaning and stoking .. .. .	6	112 2 1	18 13 8
Cooking .. .. .	3	83 7 6	27 15 10
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>239 17 1</b>	<b>19 19 9</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. .. .</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>560 18 1</b>	<b>8 9 11</b>

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

Health of N.C.O.'s and their families has been good. Health of the prisoners has been good. Thirteen prisoners were sent to Station Hospital, Western Heights, for treatment. All recovered except one suffering from conjunctivitis, who is recommended to be invalided from the Service.

The sanitary conditions of the prison and its vicinity has been good.

The warming and lighting of the prison has been good.

The food of the prisoners has been of good quality, and well cooked.

Water Supply.—From a deep well in the prison grounds it is pumped up to a reservoir above the prison. Quantity sufficient, quality good.

The prisoners have been regularly exercised in squad and physical drill, which I consider is very beneficial to them.

## DUBLIN.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

During the past year the permanent staff have performed their duties most satisfactorily, and their conduct has been excellent. This is the more praiseworthy, as they were heavily handicapped. Their numbers were reduced by two, promoted to other prisons, while four others were still away in South Africa on active service, during the greater part of the year. Consequently, the work of more than half of the permanent staff was being performed by lance-corporals detailed from the garrison. As noticed in previous reports, the assistance given by these non-commissioned officers was small, owing to their youth, inexperience, want of zeal, and constant changes. I am glad to say that the members of the staff from South Africa have now returned, and all vacancies have been lately filled by sergeants on probation for the Military Prison Staff Corps, who appear likely to become good, useful prison officers.

Happily, the work of the staff was rendered lighter than might have been the case by the good conduct of the prisoners, on the whole. It has been constantly impressed upon them that they are soldiers, and that in order to obtain any privileges, and to keep out of trouble, they must be smart, clean and tidy, as well as hard working, whilst in prison. This has done much towards raising their self-respect—one sees real rivalry amongst many of them to turn out better than their neighbours, and this spirit does much towards improving their conduct; owing to the insufficiency of the staff, mentioned above, the number of offences against prison discipline have been rather higher than usual, but with a permanent prison staff they are now diminishing.

There were three cases of corporal punishment, two on the same man, a dangerous character, who three times committed violent assaults on prison officers. For the first offence the Visitors awarded dietary punishment, for the second and third corporal punishment.

The other case was a man who stabbed a prison officer with a pair of scissors.

The column "violence" in the statement of restraints, &c., includes several instances of men cutting up and destroying their equipment and clothing. Two or three of the men did this in a fit of pique, because they had not been included, with other prisoners released, to proceed with drafts for South Africa or India.

Most of them, however, did so with the hope that this would ensure their dismissal from the service.

I think that if it were made clear that this crime would always

entail a heavy term of imprisonment, and that under no circumstances would a soldier be dismissed from the Service for committing it, much would be done to prevent it.

Many of these men are in debt, and having obtained their discharge fraudulently re-enlist, and repeat the process.

In order that the salutary effect of military prison life, under the new conditions—the strict discipline, enforced cleanliness and tidiness, physical exercise, good food, healthy régime, and freedom from the temptations of drink and bad company—be given a proper chance of reforming offenders, I consider that, as a rule, their sentences should be not less than two months. Shorter sentences are of small value, from a reformatory point of view, while one great advantage, the teaching of some kind of trade or occupation, cannot be attempted in the case of prisoners with only a few days' imprisonment.

The amount and the value of prison labour performed has been greater than last year. In value, the principal increase has been in the work done by first stage men—stone breaking and wood chopping—owing to the building operations going on last year prisoners had to be confined a good deal to their cells, and first stage men employed mainly on crank labour and oakum picking. The building having now been completed, and a stone-breaking shed erected, a large quantity of stone was this year broken.

The new industry of chopping wood has proved a success. Though hard work, it is not an unattractive kind of labour, and requires no skill or special teaching. Although only taken up late in the season, so that no store of chopped wood could be made during the summer for the extra consumption in the winter months, I have always been able to keep the Dublin garrison supplied with kindling wood.

Oakum picking and the unproductive crank labour have been considerably reduced.

During the greater part of the year the prison industries were carried on under adverse circumstances through want of a trade instructor. I hope that during the coming year the production may be greater, as I have now obtained the services of a zealous and competent instructor.

The articles manufactured included boots, mats, corn sacks, nose-bags, bed and bolster cases, and canvas clothing.

The latter is a suitable kind of prison work, and, if considered desirable, probably most of the canvas clothing mentioned in Army Order, No. 10 of January, 1902, as to be supplied to the Regular Forces and Militia, could be made up in Military prisons, as was that now in wear by the prisoners.

Drill has been regularly carried on, and although there is, as yet, no gymnastic apparatus (a gymnasium is in course of construction), the physical drills and dumb-bell exercises have done much to set up and improve the appearance and to promote the health of the prisoners, who are generally noticeable for the smart and soldierlike manner in which they bear themselves.

A good deal of work has been completed on the prison buildings during the year. The twenty new cells were finished and taken over in April, but they were still too damp for occupation for some time. Twenty-five boxes for stone-breaking were completed and taken into use at the end of the year. The Roman Catholic Chapel was built during the autumn, but has not yet been consecrated, the

fixtures and furniture not having been completed. Eight new warders' quarters were built and taken into occupation. In December work was commenced on the new gymnasium. A "special cell" was prepared and completed, but has not been required for use.

The provisions have been of good quality, and the cooking was satisfactory.

I am glad to report that for several months there have been no cases of prisoners being admitted infested with vermin. This is most satisfactory after the large numbers received in this state last year. It shows the care that regimental and other officers have taken at length to ensure the cleanliness of the guard-rooms, and the provision of clean underclothing to prisoners taken into them.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wood chopping .. .. .	13	26 8 1	2 4 0
Stonebreaking .. .. .	16	158 10 8	9 18 2
Oakum picking .. .. .	1	2 10 9	2 10 9
Mat-making .. .. .	2	5 7 0	2 13 6
Making model sandbags, corn sacks, and nosebags .. .. .	2	11 18 4	5 19 2
Making boots, ankle, and frocks, canvas ..	1	10 12 3	10 12 3
Making beds, coir, bolsters, coir, and cases	24	224 6 10	9 6 11
Total .. .. .	58	439 13 11	7 11 7
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Washing prison clothing .. .. .	1	22 0 0	22 0 0
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	8	139 2 6	17 7 9
Repairing prison clothing, &c. .. .. .	1	18 1 0	18 1 0
Prison garden .. .. .	1	5 19 0	5 19 0
Cooking .. .. .	3	83 9 5	27 16 6
Total .. .. .	14	268 11 11	19 3 3
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	10	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	82	708 5 10	8 12 9

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the past year 662 men were admitted into prison, of these 44·2 per cent. were under 21 years of age, and their average weight was 10st. 2lbs.

Of those who were admitted and discharged during the year only 12 per cent. lost weight, while 52 per cent. gained weight, the remainder being unaltered. This testifies to the very healthful conditions under which these men have been placed.

The introduction of a system which makes imprisonment a period of compulsory physical development has been an unmixed good, in addition to which this form of punishment, without degradation, has greatly lessened the tendency to malingering. The number of daily sick treated for minor ailments amounted only to 741, compared with 938 in 1900, which bears out the remarks above made on the subject of reporting sick without a cause. Eight men were sent to the Royal Infirmary for treatment, of whom two still remain in hospital.

The health of the warders and their families has been good with the exception of an epidemic of mumps of a mild type.

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## GIBRALTAR.

### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge on the 25th September, 1901.

The admissions for the year have decreased from 774 in 1900 to 603; 49 prisoners were admitted from South Africa in December. The daily average has fallen from 64 to 40.

During the year 31 prisoners passed through for discharge from the service.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, no very serious cases of misconduct having occurred.

Their health has been very good.

Drills and exercises as laid down have been carried out and the effect on the men has been good.

The staff of warders and non-commissioned officers have carried out their duties to my satisfaction, and their behaviour has been very good.

Twenty-four stone-breaking boxes were completed and handed over in January, and a modified gymnasium is in course of construction and should be completed by the middle of February. Wooden shelves for men's kits have been fitted in each cell.

The prison labour performed has been stone-breaking for R.E., hair-picking, re-making beds, steam laundry work and repairs, repainting of prison for R.E., whitewashing, &c., in addition to the ordinary duties in the prison.

I am now getting some work to do from the Army Ordnance Department, such as painting carts, and repairs to valises and water-bottles, and expect to have canvas clothing to make up shortly.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Productive employments:			
Stone breaking for Royal Engineers ..	10	243 0 6	24 6 0
Re-making hospital and barrack beds, bolsters, and pillows .. ..	3	53 6 3	17 15 5
Steam laundry work, washing hospital and barrack beds, &c. .. ..	14	272 2 6	19 8 9
Steam laundry work, pumping water ..	6	116 12 6	19 8 9
Picking hair for beds—for Army Service Corps .. ..	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
Total .. ..	35	723 19 3	20 16 6
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. ..	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Washing prison clothing .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Cleaning and jobbing .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Repairing prison clothing .. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Total .. ..	4	93 5 10	23 6 5
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	1	—	—
Grand total .. ..	40	817 5 1	20 8 8

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

General health has been satisfactory.

Twenty-five cases were sent to Station and Naval Hospital and two remaining from last return; of these, six remain under treatment.

Dietary.—As prescribed by Regulations, sufficient in quantity, of good quality and well cooked.

Condensed milk is now used instead of cow's milk, on account of the difficulty in obtaining the latter pure.

Water supply.—Rain-water stored and filtered through charcoal filters. Sanitary water is used for washing purposes.

Sanitation.—Very good.

There has been no case of infectious disease. Health of prison staff and families very good. There have been no deaths.



## GOSPORT.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge of this prison on 6th May, 1901, arriving from Cork on that date.

The efficient working of this establishment under modern conditions is a difficult matter. The prison is practically a dépôt for the reception of prisoners from abroad.

These prisoners have generally nothing but the clothes they wear, which are usually in a filthy condition, and often infested with vermin, but they bring a large amount of private property; in fact, I have known a man to have as many as 200 small articles, all of which have to be taken over and entered, then passed on again in the course of a few days. The men are re-clothed from the prison store till moved on to another prison, when they again put on the old clothes, which have been disinfected and cleaned as much as possible in the time.

I have taken steps to provide great coats, on loan, for the journey, as often the men have none.

The whole prison has been completely cleared out more than once to make room for fresh arrivals, and thus the men who have been thoroughly taught some industry, who have benefited by the instruction given in military duties, who have for the first time learnt the object and meaning of discipline, and who, one had the satisfaction of seeing, intended to become good and efficient soldiers, are suddenly drafted to a civil prison where all the good as regards their military training will be undone. It is important, I consider, that a soldier once committed to a military prison—unless he is to be discharged the Army—should remain there to complete his sentence, so that the Governor may have the opportunity of seeing that the present system is applied in all stages, and to what extent the desired results are produced.

One thousand five hundred and twenty-nine prisoners from abroad have passed through this prison during the past year.

In addition to those transferred to other military prisons, 1,357 have been moved to civil prisons; of these 288 were for discharge, thus leaving 1,069 good soldiers undergoing their sentences on a different system to that which experience has shown to be of benefit, not only to the men but to the State.

The prison buildings generally have required much attention during the past year. In addition to the new stone breaking shelter now in use, the following services have been brought forward, and are now in course of construction:—Iron gates at entrance to hall, and exits to yard; iron spikes on either side of main entrance; laundry re-constructed with new drying apparatus, and better appliances for supply of hot and cold water; new stove to cookhouse;

two windows to oakum store for ventilation and light; new gates to coal yard; reconstruction of special cells; gymnasium; a new system of artificial light to cells. The latter was very urgent, the light being so bad that the cells were practically in darkness after daylight.

The prison yard is much too small for drill under modern conditions; in fact, when half-a-dozen squads are at work it must become more of the nature of a punishment drill than an instructional parade, this I much regret as it defeats one of the main objects of the military prison system. I consider this so important a matter that I have made it the subject of a special report, which is now before you for your consideration. For the reasons given in this report, no time should be lost in securing this ground, or a portion of it, for a drill field, the prison is rapidly being built in on all sides, and shortly there will be no means of making an extension. The necessary conditions for acquiring this ground are fully laid out in my report, but I am of opinion the R.E. estimate of the cost is much too high, and that the field, or a portion of it, could be enclosed with railway sleepers placed sufficiently high for the purpose, and carried out by prison labour at small cost, thus saving these expensive walls. It is to be understood that this ground would be in use only during drill hours.

As regards the prison buildings there is little more that needs comment at present, except that I consider the cookhouse, laundry and workshops should be in communication with the main hall.

The industries of the prison have suffered considerably in consequence of the continuous removal of all men who have been trained in the various manufactures. I regret to record a falling off of £187 odd in money earned in this respect; still an analysis of the returns shows that under such unfavourable conditions the work executed is really more than could be expected. I am glad to say there is an increase of £60 on the half year ending 31st December, 1901, as compared with the previous half year; this has been brought about by strenuous efforts to keep things going in spite of all difficulties. As regards the manufacture of barrack beds, bolsters, bed cases, corn sacks and nose-bags, there is little, if any, falling off on the previous year, except in the case of nose-bags; here there is a fall of £27, consequent on the removal of those men who had been specially trained to this work. The next item to notice is that of a fall of £60 in the value of stone broken for R.E.; but last year's earnings were the produce from a soft description of stone easily broken; this year the stone supplied is Jersey granite, a stone of the hardest description, requiring considerable labour to break, and I consider the estimated value of the labour, viz.: 2s. per ton, much too low for this work.

There is also a falling off of £111 in the making of canvas suits, none of which have been turned out this year.

There is a considerable falling off in oakum picking; this I regard as being satisfactory, and but for the necessity of giving this form of labour to Form L prisoners, there would be a still further reduction. I never employ this description of labour more than is absolutely necessary. Every prisoner committed here has to prove that he cannot make a simple sack, if he cannot do this, then only is oakum picking the alternative.

I am anxious to obtain the order for the supply of kindling wood to the Garrison. From former experience of this work, I consider

wood cutting a most useful and valuable form of labour. The proposal was put forward when first introduced by you, but it appears to have been rejected owing to want of space and the small profit to the State. I am satisfied I could take in nearly a year's supply, about 150 tons rough wood, 50 tons of which could be stored under cover ready for use.

I have brought the matter to the notice of the General Officer Commanding, and I hope the work will be sanctioned.

**Military Training.**—The parades, drills and exercises have been carried out with excellent results. The marching order parades are well turned out, and, considering the men are, as a rule, the untidy, dirty soldiers of their unit, an inspection would clearly demonstrate the value of these parades. Prisoners in second, third and fourth stages are seldom checked for being badly turned out. In fact, coming as they do from various corps, I think they take a pride in their appearance, the men feeling that they have the reputation of their corps to uphold.

The marching order parades of the first stage are not quite so satisfactory; many men appear not to be able to put on their equipment properly, or to keep it clean; these are generally badly instructed recruits, or men who have been away on desertion, &c., but by the time the higher stage is reached, the desired results are usually attained. I am glad to say the former practice of sending men to prison in any or no kit has ceased.

Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry are drilled in separate squads, I found mixing the latter with the two former caused a drag, and better results are now seen.

The physical exercises, &c., are smartly carried out; I should like to see others introduced, more particularly shelter trench exercises, which I consider not only valuable and useful instruction, but it also becomes a form of hard labour combined with instruction. I have been anxious to send non-commissioned officers of the Staff for instruction as drill instructors; I consider it absolutely necessary that all should be smart drills, but this has been impossible, and will continue to be so as long as this establishment is a dépôt prison.

The gymnasium, I hope, will be completed by April, when a course will be at once commenced.

The prisoners' conduct has, on the whole, been good; no serious offences have been recorded. Last year the prison offences were 941, this year 541, showing the satisfactory reduction of 400 on the year. Of this number 250 punishments were for idleness. There were seven cases of restraint during the year.

With reference to these, it should be explained that the special cells are not yet ready for use, and that handcuffs were used in accordance with the regulations for short periods during the outbreak of temper, but had the special cells been available the handcuffs would probably not have been necessary, as the object of the restraint was to prevent the prisoner from doing more damage, and also from injuring himself with the broken glass in an ordinary cell.

The men appreciate their treatment as soldiers and seldom give much trouble, knowing full well that they are bound to work hard in discharge of their sentence, and that if they are clean, smart on parade and attentive to their duties, they will reap the advantages now to be obtained in a military prison; on the other hand, the idle, slovenly soldier finds his life very unpleasant, and soon endeavours to improve his condition. It is very seldom that the soldier is indifferent

to the training he now receives. The letters that pass through my hands in the usual course from the prisoner to his friends all contain expressions which prove the good work being done. A trooper from New Zealand, committed here for sleeping on his post in South Africa, and a bushman from Australia, expressed surprise and gratitude in finding themselves treated as soldiers and not felons; the former who knew little about drill on his arrival was a well drilled, smart man on his release. He was most anxious to learn all that he saw going on around him, and he returned to New Zealand fully acknowledging the many benefits he had derived during his imprisonment.

I regret to say I have had some cases of cutting up equipment. The object is, no doubt, to obtain discharge from the Army. The perpetrator of such an act is usually a worthless man that will never become a good soldier, as he dislikes the service, and has no wish or intention to serve. It is an offence that requires the severest punishment.

School Instruction has been carried out by the Quarter-Master-Sergeant who is an efficient instructor. I have had many cases of educational improvement brought to my notice, still I do not think the system goes far enough, and it would be advantageous for these duties to be carried out by a trained schoolmaster.

The total number of prisoners admitted during the year is 2,713, an increase of 632 over that of the previous year. Of this number, 1,377 were from South Africa, 152 from India and Colonies, the remaining 1,184 being local admissions.

The cases of men admitted with itch and vermin are too prevalent, there being 197 during the period under review, an increase of 28 over that of last year; of these 129 were from South Africa, and, seeing the condition of the clothing, no other results could have been expected. The greatest vigilance is necessary, and but for the watchful care of the Medical Officer I am convinced the whole prison would have become infested; the labour thus thrown on the staff in cleansing and disinfecting cells, bedding, kits and clothing has been enormous, taking up almost the entire services of a non-commissioned officer who could have been more profitably employed.

Discharges from the Army amounted to 247 during the year; of these 107 were from South Africa, and 96 from India, Egypt, Malta and Gibraltar; of the 44 remaining local discharges, who were under my observation for periods which enable me to form an opinion, I consider that some would have done well on transfer to another regiment. While in prison they are hard working, industrious, smart soldiers. I do not say this is the case with all, but a large percentage can be saved to the Service. I always carefully go into these cases, and enquire into the cause and reason, &c., which often reveals facts which were not previously known. None were sent to the Prisoners' Aid Society, all had homes or work to go to.

I would here remark that I consider very short sentences are of little value. A soldier sentenced to 48 hours on a Friday, practically does no punishment, as he is for release on the Saturday, and by the time he is seen by the Medical Officer there is not much time left for labour. If it is necessary to send a man to prison, 168 hours would appear to be the minimum desirable.

As a result of the year's experience of the many beneficial changes recently introduced, I am able to say that nothing but immense good has been produced. Those cognisant with the old military prison

system, and who have the daily working of these establishments, can fully appreciate the vast importance of these changes.

I have found them to be the greatest aid to discipline.

The soldier is no longer degraded and broken down by a sentence of imprisonment, but the majority are returned to their corps distinctly better men, more efficient as soldiers, and with a better understanding of discipline.

The branch prisons in this district are now in a very satisfactory condition. It is desirable that a trained non-commissioned officer should be placed in charge of the prisons at Guernsey and Jersey. The former to be filled first as there is always difficulty in obtaining a suitable non-commissioned officer for these duties at that station.

**RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments**

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Making beds, barrack, coir.. .. }	30	147 16 3 }	7 12 9
„ cases, bed, barrack, coir .. }	17	81 7 6 }	8 17 8
„ cases, slip, bolster .. .. }	12	151 0 10 }	1 8 9
Oakum picking .. .. }	2	17 5 3 }	5 5 6
Making nose-bags .. .. }		0 18 6 }	
„ sacks, corn .. .. }		9 17 6 }	
Royal Engineer works—Scraping and cleaning cells, painting, &c. ..	1	19 8 9	19 8 9
Stone breaking .. ..	12	20 16 0	1 14 8
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>448 5 7</b>	<b>6 1 2</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Pumping .. ..	1	15 11 0	15 11 0
Cooking .. ..	3	105 4 6	35 1 6
Washing .. ..	5	97 10 0	19 10 0
Repairing clothes and shoes ..	1	19 10 0	19 10 0
Stoking .. ..	1	17 15 0	17 15 0
Cleansing and jobbing .. ..	3	68 8 9	22 16 3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>323 19 3</b>	<b>23 2 9</b>
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	19	—	—
<b>Grand total .. ..</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>772 4 10</b>	<b>7 4 4</b>

**EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.**

The following additions have been made to the prison buildings during the year: 33 sheds have been erected under the west wall of the yard for the protection of prisoners employed at stone-breaking. A large kitchen range has been placed in the cook-house.

The oakum shed has been greatly improved by opening two windows in the north wall.

A gymnasium is in course of construction on the east side of the yard.

Some improvements are being effected in the laundry.

No change has been made in the dietary.

The prisoners have been largely employed in industrial work. They have made and upholstered the torn barrack beds in three pieces, bolster slip cases, jute corn sacks, and nose-bags. The usual drills, physical exercises, &c., have been carried on in the yard. Prisoners in the first stage are employed at stone-breaking, and crank labour is reserved for punishment only.

The temperature of the prison has been good during ordinary weather, but it sinks a little below the standard (60° F.) during severe weather.

The baths have been in good sanitary condition during the year, and the supply of water, hot and cold, has been ample.

The total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 2,713, of whom 1,377 came from South Africa.

Fourteen men were sent to hospital.

Two hundred and forty-one cases were treated in cells, and in addition, slight cases were given medicines, &c., and kept at work.

A case of delirium tremens occurred in a man of the R.G.A. just returned from India who had been drinking spirits heavily before his admission, to undergo a sentence of 96 hours. The symptoms were fully developed during the second night of his stay in prison, he was therefore sent to hospital for care and treatment.

The cases of Phthiriasis (vermin) treated in prison cells amounted to 169, exactly the same as during last year. A great number of these men were from troopships from South Africa.

The cases of scabies numbered 28, all of whom, with one exception, were suffering from the complaint on admission to prison.

These cases of vermin and itch give great trouble in prison, as the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent spreading among the clean prisoners.

The health of the warders and their families has been good during the year. The amount of sickness among them has been slight and unimportant in character.

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## HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA).

## EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Serjeant-Major in Charge.

During the past year 274 prisoners were received into this prison, being nine less than last year. Of these admissions 73 were sentenced by courts-martial, and 201 were sentenced summarily by Commanding Officers. These numbers include 42 Naval prisoners and 180 Special Service Royal Canadian prisoners; of the former seven, and of the latter 53, were sentenced by courts-martial. This shows that only 13 soldiers belonging to the Regular Forces were imprisoned by sentence of court-martial at this station during the year.

Of the 180 admissions from the Royal Canadian Regiment, 31 were unable to read or write, and one, a French Canadian, was quite unable to speak or understand a word of English.

There have been several cases during the year of prisoners being admitted with tobacco concealed in various parts of their clothing, &c. It has been found stuffed into razor cases, and mixed with blacking in blacking tins. On one man over 10 ounces were found; he had it very cleverly concealed, but the officer whose duty it was to search him was equal to his work.

The number of Naval prisoners admitted during the year was 42, an increase of 14 over last year.

During the months of September and October the Naval prisoners averaged 11 daily, as against 10 Army prisoners. These men attend physical drill parades but not marching-order drill, as they do not possess the necessary accoutrements.

Thirteen prisoners were received during the year infested with vermin, 12 belonging to the Canadian Regiment, and one to the Royal Navy. A chamber for disinfecting the verminous clothing has been asked for.

A great deal of clerical labour would be saved if every man arrived at the prison with a complete and serviceable kit. I would suggest that every prisoner before leaving his unit for prison be subjected to a strict kit inspection, which evidently is not the case at present.

I would recommend that the prisoners' property book be abolished, and that inventories be used instead, each man to bring two, one to be retained the other to be receipted and returned.

Drills have been carried out according to order with excellent results. The discipline staff of the prison deserve great credit for the way in which they have handled the "raw material" sent here from the Royal Canadian Regiment. With but little previous training and unaccustomed to a strict military discipline, they are, on the whole, a difficult class of prisoners to deal with.

The conduct of the prisoners during the first four months of the year was exemplary, there was not a single entry made in the punishment book until the 6th of May, but since then reports have been frequent, and, although there have been no very serious cases, I found it necessary to bring four cases before the Visitors for disposal.

Three other prisoners (Canadians) were reported to their Commanding Officer, on release, and were dealt with in accordance with paragraph 137 A of the "Instructions." All three were subsequently tried by court-martial.

Eight prisoners, seven soldiers and one seaman, had a portion of their sentence of imprisonment remitted during the year, three to proceed with their unit to the West Indies, four to proceed home for discharge as incorrigible and worthless, and one to accompany his ship, the "Crescent," to Bermuda.

Thirteen prisoners, two soldiers, both Canadians, and 11 seamen were removed to other prisons.

School instruction has been carried out as usual, and every opportunity is given to those attending school to improve.

The productive labour has chiefly consisted of stone breaking and oakum picking, the latter being the only cellular employment obtainable at present. The work of re-making coir beds for the garrison came to an end in April, and only a few hair-beds from the station hospital have been received here at odd times to be re-made since. I endeavoured to obtain some repairing work from the A.S.C. Officer in charge of barracks, such as blankets, sheets, palliasses, and watchcoats, but only succeeded in getting a few of the latter, the other articles being repaired under an existing contract.

The distance from the garrison,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, makes it impossible to obtain kindling wood to cut up and prepare in bundles for the use of the troops, it is considered to be much cheaper to employ a fatigue party to chop it up at the Ordnance yard than to hire transport to convey it to and from the prison at Melville Island.

Three new quarters have been provided for the Staff. Two more are urgently required, and have been asked for.

Shelves for the prisoners' kits are now being fixed in the cells.

A new gymnasium, 30 feet by 40 feet, is now in course of construction. It will probably be completed ready for use by April. The necessary equipment as per War Office Letter No. 23, Ireland, 193, of the 11th of July last has been demanded.

The construction of one "special" cell has been authorized, and the work, I am informed, will shortly be commenced. This will necessitate the removal of an old disused and dilapidated coal shed, and the erection of a new boundary wall in its place, a much needed improvement both as regards security and appearance.

The telephone which connected my quarters with the new block of cells has been replaced by an electric call-bell.

The new pattern brown leather belts for the Staff have not yet been received, a second application has been made for them.

Stone-breaking boxes are now being made.



RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
<b>Productive employments:</b>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Oakum picking .. .. . }	5	1 8 0	8 15 7
Wheeling and breaking stone ..		42 10 0	
Re-making hair and coir beds, &c., and washing cases .. .. . }	1	11 16 1	14 18 10
Washing and repairing watch coats, and completing officers' uniform ..		3 2 9	
Whitewashing, painting, shovelling snow, and repairing yard .. .. . }	1	12 9 6	12 9 6
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71 6 4</b>	<b>10 3 9</b>
<b>Employments in the service of the prison:</b>			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. . }	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cleaners, washers, and tailors ..	2	40 11 8	20 5 7
Stoking, jobbing, and carrying water ..	2	39 18 9	19 16 11
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>115 4 7</b>	<b>23 0 11</b>
<b>Unproductive employment, sick, &amp;c. ..</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand total .. .. .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>186 10 11</b>	<b>14 7 0</b>

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The accommodation for the prisoners has been ample; the general sanitary conditions satisfactory; the health of the prisoners has been good.

The new quarters for the warders (3) have been finished and are occupied, and no complaints have been made in connection therewith.

The barrack rooms are now occupied by the Infantry Detachment from the Canadian Regiment (12 N.C.O.'s and men). Sanitary conditions satisfactory; no overcrowding.

The water supply and means of ablution have been found sufficient and suitable.

Latrines and urinals clean and in good order.

The kitchens have been kept in a good sanitary condition.

The diets of the prisoners and all connected with the prison have been of good quality and well cooked. Milk has been occasionally ordered for sick prisoners for medical reasons.

The clothing has been suitable. No change since last Report.

The water supply has been sufficient and of good quality.

The general health of the whole prison has been good. There have been no epidemic diseases. Four cases were sent into the Station Hospital during the year.

The duties and punishments have produced no ill effects on the health of the prisoners.

The warders' children have been vaccinated.

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### KANDY (CEYLON).

#### EXTRACTS from the Superintendent's REPORT.

The conduct of the prisoners during the year has been good.

The drills have been carried out daily, according to regulations, throughout the year. These drills have been performed smartly, and have benefited the prisoners' physique.

Elementary school instruction has been carried out regularly without intermission.

There have been no Visitors' punishments.

The admissions have amounted to 101, as compared to 75 in 1900.

The accommodation in Kandy Prison is insufficient for present requirements. Prisoners from Diyatalawa have had to be sent to Colombo branch Prison, Kandy Prison being full. But in August the daily average for the month was only 11·77.

The admissions include a number of men guilty of "wilful injury to arms." This is probably due to the fact that they are old soldiers sick of foreign service and trying for discharge. There have been 39 admissions of men over 7 years' service, as compared with 6 admissions over 7 years' service for 1900.

Five prisoners of war have been admitted, viz., three under sentence of hard labour, and two for detention.

The first stage prisoners perform the first preparation of coir fibre, i.e., beating the cocoanut husk, and stone-breaking.

The second, third, and fourth stages do jungle cutting, jobs detailed by the C.R.E., and the final preparation of coir fibre.

The conduct of the prison staff has been very good.

Several improvements might be instituted for the better development of the mental, moral, and physical condition of the prisoners, viz. :—

1. More school instruction.
2. Construction of hasty cover for skirmishers on ground available in the immediate neighbourhood of the prison.
3. Musketry and aiming drill with (dummy) rifles.
4. Signalling instruction.
5. Scouting exercises.

The above, though interesting in character, would, if properly carried out, entail real hard labour, and C.O.'s of regiments would, I am sure, be glad to get back from prison men who had been so trained.

Prisoners would then rejoin their regiments with the feeling that they were better up in their work in some respects than their comrades. They would get into steadier sets in their companies, and be much less likely to return to prison.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Royal Engineer Works, cutting jungle, breaking stone, pumping water, clean- ing drains, and repairing roads ..	15	{ 84 11 0 6 10 0 }	6 1 5
Preparing coir fibre from cocoanut husk ..			
Total .. .. .	15	91 1 0	6 1 5
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cleaning and jobbing work in and about the prison, and washing prisoners' clothing .. .. .	1	25 7 0	25 7 0
Total .. .. .	1	25 7 0	25 7 0
Grand total .. .. .	16	116 8 0	7 5 6

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been good. Four admissions into hospital:—S.C. fever, 2; spinal meningitis, 1; inflammation lymph. glands, 1.

Sanitation.—Satisfactory.

Water Supply.—Good. Pasteur's filters are in use here.

Rations.—Good. Well cooked and varied.

Prison Staff.—In good health.

The prison is a two-storied building, situated in the barrack enclosure, and capable of accommodating 20 prisoners. It is kept in a perfectly sanitary condition.

Work of prisoners.—Stone breaking, drills, fatigues, fibre-picking, and shot drill as punishment. The work has no ill effect on health.

## MALTA.

## EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge of this prison on October 1st, 1901.

The total number of admissions during the year, exclusive of the branch prison at Pembroke, was 1,140; an increase of 280 compared with the previous year. This increase is due to the closing of the provost cells in the district. No less than 440 prisoners, sentenced by summary award, were received here, the majority of whom would, in previous years, have been committed to the provost cells.

Notwithstanding this large increase in the number of admissions, the number of prisoners punished for breaches of prison discipline has fallen nearly 41 per cent. In 1900 there were 698 prison offences, with a total number of 954 prisoners. In 1901, with a total of 1,252 prisoners, there were 539 offences, committed by 328 prisoners.

Idleness was the chief cause of the reports, 56 per cent. being reported for this offence; of the remainder, the majority were for "smuggling tobacco," chiefly by the Naval prisoners.

In my opinion, this gratifying drop in the number of prisoners reported is due, chiefly, to the abolition of "the crank" as a form of hard labour.

When I first took over charge of this prison, I found reports every day for idleness on the crank. The work, though not particularly hard, is so monotonous and so utterly useless and unproductive, besides having to be carried out in their own cells, where they were not under constant supervision, that it was not surprising to find men neglecting to complete their tasks.

So, by your order, I substituted "hair-picking" in its place. This labour is tasked very high, and is carried out in strict separation.

By instituting this form of productive hard labour, the authorities were enabled to dispense with the services of the civil labourers who were employed at hair-picking, thereby saving between £200 and £300 a year.

I hope, shortly, to be able to institute another form of hard labour more productive and instructive than the oakum picking, which is the only form of hard labour we have at present during the dark hours from 6 to 8 p.m.

Stone-breaking, in conjunction with hair-picking, is carried out by all first stage prisoners. A great quantity of stone being required by the Royal Engineers for road-making and repairing.

The second and third stage prisoners are employed in washing the beds, sheets, and blankets of the garrison—the fourth stage in collecting the washing, mending sheets and blankets, prison employ, &c.

The marching order parades and drills have been strictly carried out; and, since the receipt of the "dummy" rifles, I have been enabled to institute a variety into the drills, which has made them more instructive, and caused the soldiers to take more interest in them, so much so that they consider it a severe punishment to be sent off parade for any inattention at drill.

I obtained a supply of looking-glasses in November, and gave every man his razor so that he might shave himself daily instead of being shaved once a week as had been the custom.

This was evidently much appreciated by the men themselves, as they present a much cleaner and smarter appearance, and walk about in a brisk, soldier-like fashion instead of slouching about, as if ashamed to be seen. Since issuing the razors, I have not had a single case of their being put to an improper use, although I have admitted a great number of men convicted of cutting up their equipment, &c. This offence seems to be on the increase, and, in almost every case, the prisoner has admitted that he did it in the hope of getting his discharge. In my opinion, it should be widely published in the Army that any man convicted of this offence would receive, at least, one year imprisonment, hard labour, and, in no case, would his discharge be sanctioned. The result of this crime is that many men come out of prison drowned in debt, and care little what becomes of them as soldiers, their one idea being to get out of the Army by any means they can. Only last week a prisoner was admitted for cutting up his equipment, a mere lad of 19, with a previously good character. He said that, as a friend of his had got his discharge by "cutting up," and as he wanted to get home to help his mother, who had been left a widow, he committed the crime purely in the hope of being discharged.

I have had no serious cases of insubordination. Before I arrived, one prisoner was sentenced to receive 12 lashes for striking a staff-sergeant on the head, and one prisoner, a sailor, escaped by climbing up a rain-water pipe. All these pipes have now been cemented over.

School instruction has been carried out by the Quarter-Master-Sergeant, which has been much appreciated by the prisoners.

The library is in good condition.

The rations are excellent in quality, and invariably well cooked.

On 1st June the provost cells, at Pembroke, were taken over as a branch prison. There is accommodation there for ten prisoners, and I always send prisoners sentenced, by summary award, there, as the only form of hard labour we have room for is stone-breaking and oakum picking.

The boxes for stone-breaking have now been completed, and I have had some alterations made to the house of the Staff-Sergeant in charge, so as to put it in a more sanitary condition.

There have been 320 admissions since the 1st June, and only 20 prisoners were punished for breaches of prison discipline, nine for concealing tobacco, seven for idleness, four remaining for minor insubordination.

During the year the following improvements and alterations to the military prison have been carried out. The large garden has been converted into a parade ground, and we have now ample room for our drills. Two more bath-rooms and two more earth closets have been added. The new wing to the prison, containing 39 additional

cells, was passed by a Board in November, and in the same month the "special" cells were altered, to be in accordance with the regulations. The Governor's house, which has been unoccupied for more than three years, has been placed in a thoroughly sanitary condition, and was handed over in October.

Plans are in progress for erecting a new military prison, in rear of St. Julian's Bay, which will accommodate 100 prisoners.

Before the extra wing was added, the accommodation here was not sufficient to meet the requirements, but is now ample.

During the month of December the number of prisoners locked up daily averaged 88, with accommodation for 158, and this month (January) I think the average will be below 80.

I have a most efficient staff of subordinates, all of whom seem to take a real interest in their work, and although the labour is tasked very high, and any case of idleness, or other breach of prison discipline is immediately reported, I am satisfied that there is no "bullying" or "nagging" at the prisoners.

I am sorry to have to report that the quarters of the staff are in a very bad and insanitary condition. I have made several reports on this subject, and I believe a proposal of mine, that new quarters should be built, by arrangement with the Admiralty, has been forwarded to the War Office for consideration.

In conclusion, I would like to state that, although the number of admissions has been nearly 300 more than last year, owing to the closing of the provost cells, the monthly average has been steadily falling for the last three months. On the last day of the year the number of men in prison, naval and military, was only 66, as compared with 112 on the same day the previous year.

This cannot be considered high with a fleet of some 11,000 men, and a garrison of 10,000, roughly 3 per 1,000, which includes summary awards.

Also the reports for prison offences have decreased considerably in the last few months. During the months of August and September there were 155 reports, while in the following three months there were only 126.

Finally the fewer number of re-convicted prisoners admitted is a proof that the new system of treatment, in military prisons, is bearing good fruit. Men go out of prison disciplined, but not broken-hearted and feeling that they don't care what happens to them when they return to duty.

The hard labour, the strict separation, the monotony of prison life is a sufficient punishment for the breaches of military discipline that they have committed; but, at the same time, they feel that they have, during their confinement, been treated as soldiers and sailors, and not as criminals; and the majority are, as a rule, anxious to make a fresh start with a stout heart.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments :		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Washing for the garrison .. .. .	24	505 18 7	21 1 7
Repairing barrack linen .. .. .	4	282 17 10	70 14 5
Re-making barrack and hospital beds .. .. .	1	48 7 10	48 7 10
Hair and oakum picking .. .. .	22	380 17 6	17 6 3
Loading and unloading R.E. carts .. .. .	5	129 3 9	25 16 9
Stone-breaking and wheeling .. .. .	16	369 18 9	23 2 1
Total .. .. .	72	1,716 19 3	23 16 11
Employments in the service of the prison :			
Repairing shoes .. .. .	1	1 7 6	1 7 6
„ clothes .. .. .	2	29 8 9	14 14 4
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	2	69 3 10	34 11 11
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	4	89 17 0	22 9 3
Carpenter .. .. .	1	1 13 9	1 13 9
Total .. .. .	10	191 10 10	19 3 1
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. .. .. .	17	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	99	1,908 10 1	19 5 6

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good. The total number of admissions for the year was 51, and there were no deaths. Fever, both simple continued, and Mediterranean, and syphilis formed the majority of admissions. These cases occurred principally during the hot weather when fever is prevalent outside. No cases of enteric fever or dysentery.

The sanitary state of the prison is very good, and I have nothing insanitary to note.

The prison officials and their families were fairly healthy, the majority of cases being mild cases amongst the children. The quarters allotted to the warders are not very healthy, and, in my opinion, new quarters should be built.

## PIETERMARITZBURG (NATAL).

## EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Serjeant-Major in Charge.

I took over charge of this prison from the Governor of the Central Civil Gaol, on the 11th February, 1901, and found there were 61 separate and 2 special cells, the air space for each prisoner being 998 cubic feet, and are well ventilated. Thirty-one electric bells, for means of communication between prisoners and warders, have been fitted on the top corridor, and were brought into use on the 1st July, 1901, thirty more are still required on the lower corridor; this I brought to the notice of the half-yearly Board of Visitors.

The whole of the prison is now lit up by electricity, being completed on the 28th inst.

There were 356 admissions, including one Boer prisoner of war, who was shortly afterwards transferred to the Civil Gaol. Nineteen prisoners had a portion of their sentences remitted during the year, and 93 were removed to other prisons. No prisoners are admitted to this prison under sentence of less than six months.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. I have not found it necessary to bring any case before a Visitor for punishment.

I am pleased to report that the Stage System is now strictly enforced; first stage prisoners are employed at stone-breaking for R.E.; second, third and fourth stage at tent-repairing for the Army Ordnance Department; this is found to be a most useful employment, and, during the hostilities, in this country there is a great demand for this labour, 7s. per diem being paid to workmen outside the prison for the same work.

On my suggestion, I am pleased to report that a most substantial work-shed has been erected in the work yard, being 50 feet by 30 feet, and the prisoners are thereby enabled to continue work during wet or very hot weather, and Divine Service can now be held by the Chaplains under this shed instead of in the close corridors of the prison.

Physical and squad drill is now carried out, but without belts, as all equipment belonging to prisoners is withdrawn and taken into Stores at the various Brigade Depôts, on arrival at Maritzburg.



have now arranged for the prisoners to be clothed in khaki instead of the old prison garb, that I found covered all over with a stamp P.P. of black paint, even to the shirt and straw hat, giving the men the appearance of the very worst class of convicts. Khaki clothing is worn here by the troops all the year.

In accordance with instructions received, I have requisitioned for gymnastic apparatus, also the new equipment of cells.

School instruction could not hitherto be carried out owing to no lights being provided in the cells at night. Bibles and Prayer Books have been received and distributed to the prisoners. Library books have also been obtained through the medium of the Chaplains, and are regularly exchanged.

Many improvements could be made and suggestions put forward respecting the prison building, &c., as mentioned by the Chaplain and Medical Officer, but at present it is not known whether this will remain a Military Prison or a new one built, this building only being on loan from the Civil Authorities for three years from about the 1st April, 1900. I have endeavoured to organise this prison to the best of my ability; this has been done under great difficulties, owing to the scarcity of stores here almost everything has had to be procured from England, but little is now required to complete it as a Military Prison Establishment.

The health of the prisoners has been good with the exception of two cases of enteric fever, both proving fatal, one on the 1st March, and one on the 30th December, 1901.

The prison has been visited weekly by the Visitors detailed in Maritzburg Sub-District orders, since the 30th March, 1901, also on several occasions by the Commandant of Maritzburg, and on all occasions very satisfactory reports were made.

The staff consists of four non-commissioned officers, four privates, and two night watchmen. One of the non-commissioned officers has since been returned to duty through his regiment leaving this station for the Cape; great inconvenience and trouble is caused here by the privates employed being called away so frequently to join their corps or columns at the front. A private soldier is, at present, temporarily filling the vacancy made by the removal of N.C.O. mentioned above, pending the appointment of another acting assistant warder by the G.O.C. Natal.

The privates detailed for these duties here have no experience of prison duties, and consequently have little or no authority over prisoners, although permission is obtained for them to wear a lance stripe. The four permanent non-commissioned officers have given every satisfaction.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which Sergeant Hitchcock has performed his duties since my arrival, and the excellent assistance he has afforded me, otherwise my task would have been a hard one.

There are no warders' quarters attached to the prison. I am accommodated in soldiers quarters at Fort Napier, most undesirable quarters for any prison officer.

The Branch Military Prison, Fort Napier, is situated on the cavalry square a little over a mile from the District Military Prison, which is in town.

Six separate cells and two large rooms, with accommodation for 15 prisoners each in association. There are now located in the District and Branch Prison 90 court-martial prisoners. Even this

is not sufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners sent to the Base; 56 prisoners are now under sentence at the front, awaiting accommodation.

I have not yet had the opportunity of visiting the Branch Prison, at Ladysmith, but have forwarded copies of forms and books required, and have given all the assistance I could. That prison is being supervised by the Assistant Provost Marshal, at Ladysmith.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stone-breaking for Royal Engineers ..	29	491 12 0	16 19 0
Repairing tents for Ordnance Department .. .. .	16	297 6 9	18 11 8
Total .. .. .	45	788 18 9	17 10 7
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	35 1 6	35 1 6
Washing for " .. .. .	2	42 2 6	21 1 3
Cleaning and jobbing about .. .. .	2	42 2 6	21 1 3
Total .. .. .	5	119 6 6	23 17 3
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	16	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	66	908 5 3	13 15 3

#### EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, the prisoners suffering chiefly from minor ailments, with the exception of two, who died from enteric. One was under observation for mental disease for a short time, but appeared to quite recover; another man is detained suffering from melancholia.

The health of the Staff has been good.

The drainage is satisfactory.

The prisoners are cleanly, and are using the bath regularly, and their clothes are clean and in fair order; no vermin has been observed on the prisoners or their clothes.

All the water used in the prison is boiled.

The food supplied is good, and there have not been any complaints.

The shed erected in the yard is a decided improvement; it was not safe for the men to be working all day subject to the direct rays of the sun. I am of opinion that a shed or covering should be erected over the place where ablutions are carried on. The men are exposed unprotected to the sun.

Further improvements have recently been instituted in the fitting of electric lights and bells, although it is to be regretted that there are no bells on the ground floor.

The sanitation is generally good, the w.c.'s are kept very clean, and they are devoid of smell.

The cook-house and all the utensils used in it are very clean and in good order.

Disinfectants are freely used, and certain parts of the buildings are frequently whitewashed; the yards, corridors, and cells are kept clean.

The accommodation not being quite equal to the calls made on it, there has been some overcrowding, three prisoners being placed in each cell, and six have been placed in the beds of the small hospital, when not required for patients. This overcrowding is undesirable, especially during the hot weather, and does not tend to keep up the otherwise good health of the inmates.

Lids should be supplied for the night buckets. I do not consider it either advisable or sanitary that these buckets be used during the night, and allowed to remain during the night in the cells; the men should use the w.c.'s erected for the purpose, by night as well as by day.

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## STIRLING.

### EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

I took over charge of the prison from the Chief Warder in charge on the 12th October, 1901. The general condition of the prison appears to have been satisfactory, as reported by the weekly Visitors, and recorded by the General Officer Commanding.

I think the discipline on parade was allowed to relax more than was desirable, and that the punishment-book showed too many reports for offences on parade. This, I trust, has been improved lately.

The total number of admissions for the year was 163, a reduction of 59 from 1900; of these the number of prisoners whose sentences were remitted either by the Commander-in-Chief, or for other reasons, amounted to 56, a percentage of 34, which large proportion shows the difficulty of estimating for industrial labour contracts.

As in 1900, desertion was the principal cause of crime, 6½ admissions being due to this cause. I am glad to be able to report that the number of admissions for violence and insubordination was reduced from 58 to 33.

Forty-six prisoners were punished for prison offences, the total number of reports was 97. None of these were for any serious breach of discipline.

Up to October, 1901, the industrial work appears to have been done satisfactorily, but the contract then entered upon for nose-bags has been attended with great difficulties.

The average number under school instruction since November was five. No record appears to have been kept prior to October.

The marching order and physical drills are strictly carried out, and in nearly every case great improvement is noticeable, both in the health and personal appearance of the prisoners on discharge.

Great difficulty is still experienced in getting all the articles of equipment, &c., required with each prisoner, as laid down in Army Orders. In spite of repeated directions in District Orders to this effect, quite 75 per cent. of the men admitted are deficient of some articles, and some even are sent without any equipment. It would be a great improvement if the sending of Army Form B 253 with each prisoner was compulsory.

The number of prisoners discharged from the Army was 8. None of these desired to avail themselves of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

The prison building generally is in good condition. The shelves for the prisoners' cells, for which the first measurements were made early in 1900, appear to be likely to be erected at some future date, the brackets having been deposited here last month.

The new gymnasium is to be commenced immediately, and, I hope, will be completed in a few weeks.

The fumigating apparatus has been worn out for the last five or six years; the work has now to be done on the floors. I trust that a new apparatus will soon be fitted up, as a report has been made. At present men on admission have to be without their uniform for two or three days, and I doubt if the sulphur fumigation as used is really efficient.

The total earnings of the year amount to £444 0s. 6d., an increase over last year of £221 6s. 11d. The daily average of prisoners being seven higher than 1900.

The conduct of the Staff has been satisfactory, and in only one instance have I had any cause to find fault.

The proposed increase will be of great advantage to the staff in allowing the non-commissioned officer sleeping in, a much-needed rest on the succeeding day.

I visited the branch prison at Edinburgh Castle on the 28th October, and again on 10th December, by request of D.O.R.E., to see proposed alterations.

The prison was most unsuitable, being dark, insecure and cramped for space; but the alterations, either about to be or actually carried out by now, have made real improvements.

The alterations consist of (i.) Provision of proper artificial and natural light in cells; (ii.) conversion of a cell into special cell; (iii.) erection of stone-breaking shelters; (iv.) re-appropriation to prison of a shed in exercise yard; (v.) erection of spikes on yard wall; (vi.) securing lower cell windows.

I trust that these when completed will place this prison in a more satisfactory condition.

I understand from C.R.E. that proposals (i.) To heighten the wall alongside the steps which lead down outside exercise-yard; and (ii.) the closing up of another back yard will be entertained in next estimates.

These are essential, in my opinion, as soldiers passing down the steps can converse easily with prisoners when on parade, or stone-breaking, and the prison is not properly secure against escapes.

The staff are efficient and the N.C.O. in charge capable and energetic.

The labour has been stone-breaking and gravel crushing, and is carried on under great difficulties. There is no entrance to stone-breaking yard except through the building.

The punishments in prison do not appear excessive.

It is noticeable that in the case of this, and the other branch prisons, the principal cause of admission is "Absence," and next "Insubordination."

I visited the branch prison at Fort George on 21st November, 1901, and found all correct, except that none of the new Army Books and Forms, as required for branch military prisons, had been received or were in use.

I regret to say that it would appear that the supply is not yet to hand, consequently the information available for the "Record" is meagre, and, in some cases, has to be estimated as near as possible.

The buildings are most unsuitable for a prison where sentences of 14 days are to be carried out, it is not well warmed, is dark naturally, and lighted with minute oil lamps, which smoke and smell, and the accommodation for the staff at night is disgraceful. The non-commissioned officer sleeping in has to sleep under the stairs or occupy a cell.

The alterations already done appear to be the erection of stone-breaking shelters and the provision of proper locks for cell doors.

The admissions were 130, the increase being due to extra troops stationed in the district.

The labour appears to be only stone-breaking, but the amount shown as earned is clearly an estimate.

The report of N.C.O. in charge, *re* the latrines and washing places for prisoners, shows the necessity of some better provision being made than exists at present.

The conduct of the staff has been excellent.

I visited the branch prison at Glasgow on 31st October.

The prison is well built, well situated, and sufficiently ventilated and lighted, and the alterations, as in the report of the N.C.O. in charge, would appear to be all that was necessary.

The labour was stone-breaking and oakum-picking. The latter having been abolished, it is hoped to commence re-making barrack beds to replace this. No other offers or suggestions can be obtained.

The staff appear conversant with their duties, and the N.C.O. in charge thoroughly competent and efficient.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Making bed cases .. .. .	25	228 3 4	13 2 4
„ clothes' bags .. .. .		0 13 6	
„ sand-bags .. .. .		80 8 0	
„ nose-bags .. .. .	5	18 15 0	2 2 10
Stone-breaking .. .. .		10 14 2	
Total .. .. .	30	338 14 0	11 5 9
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	33 12 9	33 12 9
Washing and repairing prisoners' clothing	1	18 15 0	18 15 0
Cleaning and stoking .. .. .	3	52 18 9	17 12 11
Total .. .. .	5	105 6 6	21 1 3
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	1	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	36	440 0 6	12 4 5

EXTRACT from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The prison is a handsome and suitable building, well situated on the rock of Stirling. There are 48 cells, which yield a cubic space of 848 cubic feet to each prisoner. They are well ventilated, and, in winter, are kept warm by means of hot-water pipes. There is room for improvement in this direction, as it is impossible with the existing apparatus to keep an even temperature throughout the Hall. There is a difference of three degrees between the temperature of the top and bottom corridors; so to maintain a normal temperature of 58 degrees on the bottom landing means that the heat of the top will be too great.

The existing fumigating apparatus is in a very dilapidated condition, and quite useless for the purpose. I would urge that immediate steps be taken to replace it by one which would be more effective. A fumigator now forms a very important part in a military prison, where the men wear their own clothing and come from guard-rooms all over the country.

The rations were of good quality and were sufficient; they were well cooked.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, and suitable to the climate.

The water supply was of good quality and sufficient; it was obtained from the town reservoirs, where it is passed through a sand filter.

The latrines were suitable, and kept in a good sanitary condition. The sewers were good and had a good fall into those of the town.

None of the punishments had any injurious effect upon the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was excellent; only one of them was transferred to the Station Hospital for treatment for slight rheumatism.

The health of the staff has been good, one of them being laid up for a short time with a sprain, contracted on duty. Another, who was on probation, being found medically unfit for the work after being under treatment in hospital for a time.

#### WYNBERG (CAPE COLONY).

##### EXTRACTS from the REPORT of the Sergeant-Major in charge.

The accommodation of the prison is 62 cells, 30 temporary cells having been added since my last report.

Of the 190 prisoners committed to this prison during the year 129 were sentences of six calendar months, ten above this sentence and 51 below. Three prisoners transferred to hospital soon after admission to prison did not return; they were invalided home. Of the prisoners shown as discharged to other prisons, five were transferred to the United Kingdom, and 37 to the Castle cells to complete the latter portion of their sentences (seven days and under) in order to make room for prisoners sent down from the front. The accommodation for military prisoners in the Cape Peninsula is as follows:— Military Prison, Wynberg, 62; Garrison cells, Wynberg, 6; Castle cells, Cape Town, 16; Garrison cells, Green Point Camp, 12; Civil Gaol, Cape Town, 15; Total 111.

The allotment and transfers of military prisoners (Imperial Army) in this district during the year is as follows:—

To Wynberg Military Prison .. ..	190
To Wynberg Garrison cells .. ..	80
To Green Point cells .. ..	546
To Cape Town Castle cells .. ..	365
To Cape Town Civil Goal .. ..	353
To Cape Town Convict Station.. ..	116
To the United Kingdom.. ..	1,228
To Gibraltar .. ..	50
Total ..	<u>2,928</u>

The whole of the allotments and transfers have been successfully carried out by the Assistant Provost Marshal, Cape Town District,

who has very kindly informed me that amongst the whole of the prisoners abovementioned, there has been very little sickness and no deaths, that their conduct has been very satisfactory, no serious offences calling forth any special mention. Those confined in the Civil Gaol are brought out daily under military escort to perform work for the Royal Engineers. Those in the Castle are employed in general fatigues, breaking stones, and road making. The prisoners in Green Point Camp are mostly men of long sentences waiting public opportunity for transfer to the United Kingdom, the remainder perform the general fatigues.

In my opinion all military prisoners confined in cells and civil gaols here, should, in some way or other, be placed on the military prison system of treatment. Many short sentences are here carried out in the civil gaols for lack of military accommodation.

It was in contemplation here to convert the old military barracks at Graham's Town into a temporary military prison and so relieve the Civil Gaol of its military prisoners. This project, however, has fallen through.

The labour in this prison has been carried out very satisfactorily throughout the year; very few reports for idleness. Those in the first stage were employed on crank labour and stonebreaking. Sufficient stone could not be obtained to keep them constantly on this employment, consequently crank labour had to be resorted to, no other labour of the first class being available; second, third, and fourth stages were employed in tawsing hair and coir, re-making beds, bolsters, and pillows, and in laundry work. Two-thirds of the prisoners are now employed in the laundry, and if the place was a little larger there is sufficient washing from the two hospitals to employ the whole of the prisoners. A daily average of 29 men have washed and repaired 211,083 articles of hospital and barrack linen, their total earnings being £824 17s. 8d., an average of £28 8s. 11d., per man per annum; 29,498 lbs. of hair and 21,033 lbs. of coir has been tawsed, 1,931 beds and 3,220 bolsters and pillows have been re-made during the year. There were no complaints.

Drill, physical and squad, has been proceeded with three times a day throughout the year with the usual good results. There is no doubt, judging from their behaviour, that the prisoners appreciate the exercises which keeps them developed and healthy. There were a few minor reports for misconduct, which are absolutely necessary to strict discipline and order.

The conduct of the prisoners on the whole has been very good, notwithstanding the fact that they have represented nearly the whole of the Regiments in the British Army and a few Colonial Corps. One offence only had I to bring to the notice of a Visiting officer, that of malingering. This prisoner had previously been transferred to hospital for treatment and returned cured.

School instruction has been given to the prisoners three times a week throughout the year, and through the perseverance and careful training of the instructor several have advanced in all subjects. Library books have been issued at the regular periods, and devotional books supplied to every prisoner.

The permanent staff and those employed temporarily have been very punctual and attentive to their duties, and praise is due to the drill instructors for the excellent manner in which they handle their squads. Discipline throughout the Establishment has been well maintained.



RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901,  
in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Laundry work .. .. .	29	824 17 8	28 8 11
Re-making hair and coir beds .. .. .	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
Oakum picking .. .. .	10	2 2 0	10 6 5
Towsing hair and coir .. .. .		101 2 1	
Stonebreaking .. .. .	2	19 19 0	9 19 6
Total .. .. .	43	986 18 3	22 19 0
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	1	34 19 7	34 19 7
Cleaning and jobbing .. .. .	2	38 17 6	19 8 9
Total .. .. .	3	73 17 1	24 12 4
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	4	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	50	1060 15 4	21 4 4

EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

The health of the prisoners has been well maintained.  
There has been no case of zymotic disease.  
Eight cases were transferred to the Military Hospital, of which  
three were invalided home and five returned cured.  
The water supply is good and plentiful.  
The sanitary arrangements are in good order.  
The health of the staff has been good.

YORK CASTLE.

EXTRACTS from the Governor's REPORT.

The past year has been chiefly occupied in adapting and re-modelling this old Civil Prison for military requirements.  
The work done has, amongst other things, comprised placing large windows in the ground floor walls of the modern hall of 60 cells, thereby improving the lighting, which was very gloomy; the fitting of eight baths in place of the antiquated slate pattern baths

formerly in use; wood paving the work room for associated labour; concreting one of the centre yards for drill purposes in wet weather; filling-in and enlarging the exercise yard as a parade ground; removing the very old-fashioned and cumbersome bolts and bars from the doors of the 90 cells in the three old detached blocks, and replacing with spring locks; fitting hot water and heating services; building a range of latrines and stone-breaking shelters, and the installation of the electric light to the prison and Governor's house. This most important innovation has been a great success and is much appreciated both by the prisoners and staff, for the great improvement effected in the lighting of the prison and of the saving of labour it entails. The cells can now be inspected at any hour of the night by the patrol, more work is done after "lighting up," and an increased task imposed. The prison has been painted externally. The interior, last painted seven years ago and in a very bad state, has yet to be done and will presently be carried out by prison labour. The new gymnasium is progressing and is expected to be ready in April.

The Governor's house has been enlarged, repaired, and re-decorated, and placed in telephonic communication with the Castle and Barrack Prisons. A great deal of time and labour has been spent in putting in order the Castle grounds and surroundings, but there still remains much to be done.

These services, in which prison labour was employed as far as possible, consequently interfered with the industries, which remain as before—mat making, horse-halter weaving, scrubber brush, and bed-making. Thus the output for mat making fell from £12 to £4 per month in the early part of the year, and bed-making was entirely suspended. The industries have now recovered and increased, and the last month of the year shows an output of £17 worth of mats, 350 beds, and £6 was earned by sale of chopped wood. This is an addition to the preparation of kindling wood for the troops quartered in the Command. The wood sawing and chopping industry provides excellent work for short sentence prisoners. This industrial labour, though it forms no part of the soldier's curriculum, is yet excellent training and discipline for the military prisoner, and, besides providing penal task labour, it accustoms and encourages to work and methodical habits the men who afterwards become the toilers of the country on return to civil life. In most instances it is their first experience of any handicraft. This industrial labour might with advantage be increased, and other suitable industries would be tin-making, as carried on at the Civil Prison at Hull, horse shoeing and smithing work for garrison requirements, under a competent farrier-sergeant on the prison staff, and the baking of the prison bread. Those two last trades would turn out annually a fair number of men who would be of much use on active service and military training, and provide a certain number with trades which would be of some benefit and aid to them in obtaining work on leaving the Army. At this year's Naval and Military Exhibition at the Crystal Palace an exhibit of Prison Industrial work and models made by prisoners and staff were shown, some of the work being bought by the public.

It is suggested that good workers should be able to earn some slight gratuity. This would probably pay as a commercial speculation in the increased work turned out.

The behaviour of the prisoners has been good, and continues to improve; the reports, compared with those of a few years ago,

showing a decrease of upwards of 80 per cent., with more prisoners in custody. This improvement in the prisoners' conduct has been principally during the last two years, and is due to the new system of military discipline and punishment which continues to give good results, and under which men are more easily dealt with.

The greater part have given no trouble and have been a splendid lot of young fellows, with good manly dispositions. Others have been deterred by the fear of personal discomfort. In very few instances was it necessary to punish a man more than once for a breach of prison discipline, but there is always a certain element of unsatisfactory material quite useless from a military point of view.

One case of violence occurred at the Barrack Prison, where a prisoner struck with his fist in the face one of the temporary warders on the latter entering the cell. This was dealt with by a Board of Visitors, who awarded 18 days No. 1 Dietary Punishment, remarking that though this offence was punishable by flogging, the state of discipline and total absence of such offences did not necessitate this being done.

Many men commit offences in order to obtain discharge, and openly state their intentions of continuing to do so until they effect this object. This has been frustrated in several instances by their transfer direct from this prison to an out-going Indian transport, and it is hoped this will continue to be done, as many of these men are of the material to make good soldiers when separated from the ill advice of bad associates and local surroundings. In the instances alluded to they expressed the intention of trying to soldier properly in India.

The prisoners are much indebted to the kindly interest taken in them by the Church of England Chaplain, who is the Rector of the Parish in which York Castle is situated. He has greatly improved the services, making them bright and cheerful, the men heartily joining in all the musical portions. The prisoners have been addressed from time to time by other clergy, notably by the Very Rev. the Dean of York. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has also been assiduous in his duties to the men of both prisons. Those services and the influence exercised by the Chaplains of all denominations on the men are great aids to discipline and to the improvement of the character of the prisoners.

The York Castle Church of England Chaplain has arranged for an eight days' Mission to be held in the prison by one of the most experienced Missioners of the Church Army. It is regretted there is no instrument to accompany the singing at the Barrack Prison.

Over 300 volumes of bright and interesting literature have been added to the library during the year and have been much appreciated by the prisoners.

The conduct of the staff has been very good and, as a rule, they have worked hard and adapted themselves to the new system, which requires more professional knowledge and more constant vigilance.

This prison, built for security and not supervision, however well it suits its purpose, entails by its scattered arrangement of buildings much work on the staff and does not show the labour expended on it.

Many probationers for the new Military Prison Staff Corps have been received from various cavalry and infantry regiments and, to

judge from the applications for employment, the new corps will be popular. There are still two private soldiers employed on temporary duty, an unsatisfactory arrangement. Two such privates on prison employ were tried during the year for stealing from prisoners.

The drill of the prisoners has been very good, and it is hoped that the recommendation in the Inspector-General of Military Prisons Report of 1900, that a machine gun and a position gun be supplied to each military prison for drill purposes, will be adopted. The parade grounds inside the prison being limited the prisoners are drilled as much as possible in the Castle grounds.

The repairs did not admit of the whole of the prison being available for use until the end of the year. The branch prisons at Preston and Sheffield have been inspected periodically.

The Barrack Prison forms an important adjunct of York Castle, and during the year 600 prisoners have passed through it, with a daily average of 42 prisoners. Being situated 20 minutes' walk from the Castle Prison much time is taken up in going to and fro and, when the drill parades are inspected, the supervision of the Castle parades has to be omitted, and the prisoners there cannot be taken into the outer grounds for drill.

RETURN showing the Earnings of the Prisoners during 1901, in each of the several Employments.

Employments.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
Productive employments:		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mat and kneeler making .. .. .	50	85 17 9	1 14 4
Brush and halter „ .. .. .	16	86 7 6	2 5 6
Making bed cases, bed slips, and canvas suits .. .. .	16	115 5 0	7 4 1
Wood chopping .. .. .	13	222 6 3	17 2 0
Loading and unloading carts, and wheel- ing and breaking stones.. .. .	29	442 1 3	15 4 10
Royal Engineer works — concreting, building walls, plumbing, ironwork, gymnasium, and governor's house ..	5	123 0 5	24 12 1
Total .. .. .	129	1,024 18 2	7 18 11
Employments in the service of the prison:			
Cooking for prisoners .. .. .	3	100 7 6	33 9 2
Cleaning, jobbing, and gardening .. ..	6	136 7 6	22 14 7
Washing and repairing clothing .. ..	2	65 10 0	32 15 0
Stoking .. .. .	1	30 14 2	30 14 2
Total .. .. .	12	332 19 2	27 14 11
Unproductive employment, sick, &c. ..	1	—	—
Grand total .. .. .	142	1,357 17 4	9 11 3

## EXTRACTS from the Medical Officer's REPORT.

During the year ending 31st December, 1901, of the 1,200 prisoners admitted to the York Castle and Barrack Military Prisons, all of whom passed several times through my hands, 287 cases of sickness occurred—53 of these, being unsuitable for treatment in the prisons, in which there are no sick wards, were transferred to the Station Hospital.

There were no deaths.

The health of the prison officers and their families was fairly good. Four cases of scarlet fever, however, occurred, which were treated by me in the City Fever Hospital. One case, with serious brain and lung complications, I regret to say, died. I would here suggest, that it would be a matter of much convenience and safety if a room—for which there is ample accommodation in the married quarters—were set apart for the reception of doubtful cases of infectious disease occurring in the warders' families, so that such cases could be immediately isolated, until other arrangements were made.

Such provision would do much to prevent the spread of infection.

The sanitary conditions of both prisons have been satisfactory.

The food has been good, and carefully cooked.

A good many cases of malingering occurred, the chief cause of which, I believe, being that the prisoners, well knowing that no Prison Hospital exists, strive to get to the Station Hospital, where they have an easy and comfortable time.

If a prison ward were available, a short careful observation of cases would enable a proper diagnosis to be formed, and not a few malingerers to be dealt with as they deserve to be.

A very marked case of this malingering recently occurred in the Castle. A man of remarkably fine physique (an ex-prize fighter), who had only been in the Castle a few days, produced each morning a quantity of blood, which he informed me he spat during the night. A careful examination of the man's chest, &c., discovered no cause for this, but he was, however, placed under observation, as far as he could be, in his cell. When, however, the Prison Visitor (a very senior garrison officer) saw the man, who poured out his complaints to him, the Visitor expressed his opinion to the Governor that the man was "seriously ill" and "ought to have further medical attention." I accordingly, much against my inclination and judgment, sent the man to the Station Hospital, where it was found that he was perfectly sound, with the exception of a small abscess on his neck (of which he never complained in prison), and that he obtained the blood he spat from his gums. Had an observation ward in the prison been available, this impostor's trick would have been detected, and, instead of enjoying eight days' ease and comfort in hospital, he would doubtless have got his deserts in prison.

Many cases, now sent to the Station Hospital, could be treated in prison.

Much strain on, and inconvenience to, the Station Hospital, would thus be avoided, and such an arrangement would be much more consistent with prison discipline, and regulations.

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**FORTY-FOURTH REPORT,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1900,**  
**OF THE**  
**INSPECTOR**  
**APPOINTED,**  
**UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,**  
**TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED**  
**REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL**  
**SCHOOLS**  
**OF**  
**GREAT BRITAIN.**

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**PART II.—General Report and Appendices III. to XI.**

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**Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.**

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# FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE CERTIFIED

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS  
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

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PART II.—General Report. and Appendices III. to XI.

---

TO THE

RIGHT HON. CHARLES THOMSON RITCHIE,

M.P., &c., &c.,

*Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

---

Great Scotland Yard, S.W.,

August 1901.

*General  
Report.*

---

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the second part of my Annual Report on the Home Office Schools under inspection during the year ended December 31st, 1900.

Under the new arrangement sanctioned by you towards the end of last year, the first part, containing the list of schools under inspection and the detailed Reports of inspections, was published early in the year. It was considered a convenience that the detailed Reports should be issued as soon as possible, without waiting for the statistical appendices, which, with the general Report, largely based on those statistics, necessarily involved a good deal of time for completion.

*General  
Report.*

This second part consists, therefore, of a general Report and various statistical appendices, Nos. III. to XI. Special attention may be directed to the sections in which new topics are broached, viz., classification, and the physical condition of the children dealt with in the schools. The latter is based on a physical census taken in July, 1901.

Since the publication of last year's Report, the most important event in connection with Reformatory and Industrial Schools has been the passing last session of the Youthful Offenders Act. This Act will come into operation on the 1st January, 1902. It contains amendments of the law which have long been pleaded for, and which are of great importance. The present opportunity may be taken to briefly indicate what are the chief provisions.

- (1.) Section 4 of the Act enables a child or young person on remand to be committed into the custody of any fit person named in the commitment who is willing to receive him, instead of being sent to prison.
- (2.) Section 2 provides that a conviction of a child or young person which merely results in the individual receiving the benefit of Section 16 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, or the Probation of First Offenders' Act, 1877, or in being punished with whipping only, shall not be regarded as a conviction of felony for the purposes of Section 15 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866.

Further, Section 5 gives a Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions the same power of committing a child to an Industrial School as may be exercised by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under Section 15 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866.

The result of these provisions will be to reduce to a desirable minimum the number of very young offenders committed to the Reformatories or Senior Schools.

- (3.) Sections 6 and 7 give a Court power to make at the time of a child's committal an order on the parent to contribute towards its maintenance in the school, and provides that the order shall be enforceable as an order of affiliation, or, in Scotland, a decree for aliment. These extensive powers, now placed in the hands of the Magistracy and of the Department should secure a stricter enforcement of the feeling of parental responsibility than has been possible in the past.

There are other useful provisions affecting the Central Department and Local Authorities, but as they relate to details it is unnecessary perhaps to dwell on them here ; but it will be useful

to mention one or two striking provisions of the Act which are not so intimately bound up with the administration of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts.

*General  
Report.*

- (4.) Section 2 renders a parent or guardian liable to be charged with contributing to the commission of an offence by a child, where there is reason to believe that he has conduced to the commission of the alleged offence by wilful default or by habitually neglecting to exercise due care of the child.
- (5.) In Scotland, by Section 12, power is given to the Court to discharge a youthful offender without proceeding to conviction, where the offence, though proved, is of a trifling nature.
- (6.) Section 13 provides that in Scotland a separate register of convicted youthful offenders shall be kept for every Summary Court, and, further, that within three days after each conviction of an offender under fourteen years of age a copy of the entry relating to that offender shall be sent to the Clerk of the School Board for the burgh or parish in which the offender resides.

*General Remarks.*

During the year every school has been examined at least once by one of my colleagues or myself, and 370 additional visits, nearly all without notice, have been paid. The total number of schools under inspection is 227, viz., 48 Reformatory Schools, 142 Industrial Schools, 15 Truant Schools, and 22 Day Industrial Schools. Of these, 2 were Reformatory and 8 Industrial School Ships. The number of Certified Auxiliary Homes in connection with Industrial Schools is 17. Of the Industrial Schools, 8, viz., Durham, Cumberland, Dorset Boys', Kent, Mayford, Stafford Boys', Stafford Girls', and Feltham, are managed by county authorities; 10, viz., the Shadwell and Thorparch Schools at Leeds, Desford, Carlton House at Bristol, the "Davenport Hill" Home, the "Shaftesbury," Gordon House at Isleworth, Middlesbrough, Brighton, and Hull Girls', are managed by School Boards; and one, Shustoke, by the Corporation of Birmingham. The remainder of the Industrial Schools and all the Reformatories are under voluntary management. The Truant Schools and all the Day Industrial Schools, save one in Liverpool and three in Glasgow, are under the management of School Boards. The Day Industrial School in question in Liverpool is managed by a voluntary committee, and the three schools in Glasgow by the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board.

In the late autumn a new Industrial School for the reception of Jewish boys was opened. The liberality and the personal

General  
Report.

interest displayed by the Jewish community have been such that the prospects of success for the school are exceptionally bright.

The total number of juveniles under sentence of detention in Reformatories and Industrial Schools at the close of 1900 was 30,329, namely, 24,952 boys, including 4,283 on licence from and 1,332 in Truant Schools, and 5,377 girls. This shows an increase of 91 boys and a decrease of 52 girls as compared with the previous year.

In addition to the above there were at the end of the year 3,253 children, 18 fewer than in 1899, attending Day Industrial Schools, and 417 children on licence from those schools.

There were 7,550 admissions during the year 1900, exclusive of children sent to Day Industrial Schools; this shows a decrease in the number of committals as compared with the previous year of 16. The details are as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
To Reformatory Schools :—		
England ... ..	1,136	147
Scotland ... ..	213	27
To Industrial Schools proper :—		
England ... ..	2,303	604
Scotland ... ..	733	194
To Truant Schools :—		
England ... ..	2,193	—
Total ... ..	6,578	972

Preliminary imprisonment is now abolished by the Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. cap. 12), and consequently *all* juvenile offenders now go to Reformatories without passing through the avenue of the prison, except as a matter of convenience while a suitable school is being found. Of the 1,283 offenders committed to English Reformatories, 1,251 were dealt with summarily, and 32 by quarter sessions or assize courts.

The tables on the following pages show the movement in numbers and expenditure since 1859.



DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Year.	Number of Boys and Girls.	Treasury.		Parents.		*Guardians.		School Boards.		Expenditure.	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1879 ...	287	326	4 3	138	17 8	7	7 9	1,771	12 8	3,272	7 0
1880 ...	1,005	1,492	8 10	258	7 2	31	2 2	4,537	17 11	8,260	10 8
1881 ...	1,493	2,155	0 2	351	8 7	25	8 7	5,969	2 8	10,332	16 0
1882 ...	1,692	2,592	1 4	2,183	14 7	47	10 5	5,890	14 11	13,494	11 5
1883 ...	2,083	2,922	15 7	2,182	8 10	—	—	5,586	0 11	14,381	7 5
1884 ...	1,876	3,577	16 2	2,060	18 9	335	17 0	6,465	19 11	16,035	0 0
1885 ...	2,324	4,131	2 4	2,053	1 2	202	9 4	8,548	9 9	18,000	11 4
1886 ...	2,444	4,687	0 11	1,873	5 1	737	3 8	10,827	8 11	20,230	2 10
1887 ...	2,622	4,965	9 11	2,804	5 5	592	7 4	8,396	17 5	19,355	17 9
1888 ...	2,783	5,621	14 1	2,254	14 10	1,166	2 3	8,866	19 1	20,340	7 5
1889 ...	3,197	6,064	17 4	2,633	2 4	1,091	13 3	11,175	18 9	22,113	7 9
1890 ...	3,698	6,891	2 0	3,382	0 3	1,071	15 4	11,260	6 8	25,558	18 0
1891 ...	3,796	7,937	2 7	3,772	17 10	1,005	16 3	12,506	13 10	28,228	18 11
1892 ...	3,425	8,204	18 11	3,276	3 2	2,195	5 5	14,814	9 4	31,221	19 1
1893 ...	3,253	8,003	11 11	3,089	0 4	1,303	13 9	16,002	16 1	31,075	11 7
1894 ...	3,251	7,712	13 2	2,923	16 6	1,388	17 5	15,813	7 5	29,854	7 1
1895 ...	3,223	7,430	13 10	2,560	19 10	1,299	13 11	15,217	19 2	29,213	14 2
1896 ...	3,144	7,140	12 5	2,847	4 10	1,398	17 4	16,871	3 3	31,062	19 6
1897 ...	2,804	6,811	1 10	2,559	1 6	1,085	9 8	16,755	4 1	29,965	6 10
1898 ...	2,901	6,235	1 9	2,434	4 2	546	18 6	18,927	4 1	30,782	9 4
1899 ...	3,271	6,577	8 7	2,577	6 3	571	4 11	18,096	17 10	30,518	2 8
1900 ...	3,253	7,178	10 6	2,741	4 11	563	13 0	20,856	8 7	33,055	10 1

\* Chiefly (if not altogether) on behalf of parents.

General  
Report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Year.	Number under Detention.	Paid by Treasury.	Parent.	Rates.	Subscriptions and Legacies.	Total School Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1859 ...	3,276	51,681 6 0	1,603 19 11	2,601 17 6	16,168 19 9	72,893 10 10
1860 ...	3,702	59,230 4 7	2,139 11 10	2,595 12 5	24,903 6 7	92,854 5 6
1861 ...	4,133	66,374 4 5	2,362 13 1	4,749 19 6	14,134 15 11	98,638 9 9
1862 ...	4,283	68,140 14 1	2,564 9 1	7,055 17 6	11,250 13 9	92,396 12 8
1863 ...	4,302	66,375 9 8	2,433 19 1	8,798 1 1	10,529 5 0	93,452 17 8
1864 ...	4,286	64,735 7 10	2,499 8 7	9,546 15 7	9,607 6 4	96,167 5 8
1865 ...	4,508	64,619 9 7	2,479 19 4	9,613 13 3	10,697 5 9	96,883 5 9
1866 ...	4,798	67,978 13 2	2,803 17 4	11,742 16 4	7,480 1 10	102,191 15 4
1867 ...	5,110	72,998 13 5	3,112 13 0	15,287 1 5	12,236 8 4	110,108 14 4
1868 ...	5,320	77,351 1 11	3,017 12 1	17,823 4 9	10,226 12 5	121,697 12 11
1869 ...	5,480	82,357 15 7	3,240 13 6	18,041 15 5	7,730 5 7	118,418 19 11
1870 ...	5,433	84,422 13 8	3,295 10 10	19,372 10 4	8,599 15 10	123,015 7 4
1871 ...	5,419	83,761 6 4	3,559 14 2	19,219 3 6	8,328 16 4	127,234 1 8
1872 ...	5,575	84,222 16 3	4,060 17 6	19,232 8 4	6,960 18 2	128,425 7 8
1873 ...	5,621	86,125 18 7	4,692 10 5	19,331 8 4	7,794 16 7	132,211 5 2
1874 ...	5,688	87,019 19 2	4,936 19 0	20,567 7 10	5,624 13 3	136,060 18 2
1875 ...	5,615	87,382 17 2	6,378 4 11	21,241 9 1	6,897 1 0	137,191 15 3
1876 ...	5,634	86,581 13 1	6,741 19 6	20,618 11 6	9,954 19 6	137,660 5 0
1877 ...	5,935	87,305 6 7	6,897 3 7	20,823 11 6	7,824 13 3	139,825 15 1



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS (INCLUDING TRUANT SCHOOLS).

Year.	Number of Boys and Girls.	Treasury.	Parents.	Rates.	School Boards.	Subscriptions.	Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864 ...	1,668	15,887 6 8	1,188 15 0	—	—	—	—
1865 ...	1,952	19,684 5 2	1,239 9 11	—	—	20,448 17 1	—
1866 ...	2,566	22,797 4 8	1,542 9 10	—	—	19,999 12 1	58,701 4 8
1867 ...	3,802	31,723 12 9	1,869 9 0	19,652 2 6	—	23,010 15 8	87,825 5 4
1868 ...	5,738	52,563 13 9	2,532 0 11	19,052 5 4	—	35,889 6 6	122,590 1 1
1869 ...	7,345	74,102 7 5	3,806 11 0	21,056 16 6	—	33,740 15 9	138,407 10 10
1870 ...	8,788	92,962 6 0	4,539 13 3	21,129 2 2	—	59,309 13 7	188,778 14 10
1871 ...	9,420	109,681 12 0	5,181 8 3	16,250 1 5	2,982 9 4	37,085 12 9	182,923 11 5
1872 ...	10,905	120,535 4 4	6,966 11 9	20,490 17 3	7,503 15 4	47,380 14 11	222,066 19 3
1873 ...	11,791	127,279 3 10	7,805 11 3	20,199 4 9	14,381 19 1	43,729 8 0	239,827 10 4
1874 ...	12,265	134,333 6 1	9,093 1 10	20,651 5 0	19,925 5 9	48,607 17 9	252,845 8 10
1875 ...	12,662	136,698 10 3	11,666 13 11	19,118 1 4	22,597 0 0	51,445 11 9	274,156 8 2
1876 ...	13,475	138,310 12 7	15,797 0 7	20,870 8 3	30,966 2 9	50,556 12 9	292,170 2 7
1877 ...	14,359	144,369 8 8	16,133 10 1	24,318 4 6	40,213 7 9	44,412 14 0	292,280 10 5
1878 ...	14,953	153,469 5 0	17,116 9 3	26,961 13 5	95,674 5 5	38,326 12 7	362,314 17 8
1879 ...	15,860	159,650 6 7	16,751 15 11	22,112 1 3	57,069 1 2	94,886 1 1	303,655 18 0
1880 ...	16,446	167,639 1 11	16,999 13 3	25,187 13 11	57,881 7 2	29,260 9 5	316,175 0 6

1881	...	...	16,955	170,107	11	1	16,855	0	6	48,780	15	10	56,809	19	4	34,727	18	9	342,658	17	1
1882	...	...	17,614	170,472	19	6	16,993	7	9	42,726	10	6	59,583	16	5	30,918	10	1	338,200	8	0
1883	...	...	18,780	176,733	16	3	17,536	11	0	40,052	11	10	65,542	13	7	42,129	19	8	359,821	17	8
1884	...	...	19,383	183,458	13	0	17,955	4	6	39,466	5	1	78,193	13	10	80,152	13	8	362,614	8	5
1885	...	...	20,250	183,970	2	6	16,794	12	1	59,547	13	9	72,984	16	3	36,959	15	8	386,400	5	3
1886	...	...	20,668	185,539	1	5	15,539	1	5	41,403	11	8	64,280	18	6	34,037	7	0	378,376	17	3
1887	...	...	20,940	186,459	16	10	15,078	13	5	40,742	3	9	64,871	14	7	32,355	19	5	348,693	8	8
1888	...	...	21,426	187,561	12	3	14,803	0	11	45,847	15	11	61,017	13	11	33,886	15	6	372,454	2	6
1889	...	...	22,127	191,905	7	2	15,521	8	7	40,157	11	9	62,172	2	10	35,292	18	10	361,817	16	0
1890	...	...	22,735	194,403	15	2	16,656	15	10	42,198	5	5	67,936	8	0	34,489	16	11	360,947	0	2
1891	...	...	23,688	196,404	19	5	16,764	4	5	43,122	5	1	69,017	8	11	34,006	6	7	386,351	10	6
1892	...	...	23,968	199,325	0	5	16,756	12	4	42,510	10	10	78,993	10	7	38,633	2	6	394,886	17	9
1893	...	...	24,471	196,940	9	9	15,736	13	0	48,768	9	1	84,677	6	3	35,238	11	3	406,882	14	9
1894	...	...	24,686	196,222	4	3	16,009	8	2	47,857	3	8	66,984	12	0	31,758	5	3	365,775	15	5
1895	...	...	24,577	194,002	6	0	16,043	9	7	52,620	9	0	88,798	8	8	22,523	4	2	377,146	11	0
1896	...	...	24,520	192,727	19	1	17,506	13	4	53,724	8	6	93,784	4	11	31,362	14	5	407,284	19	11
1897	...	...	24,705	192,096	1	2	17,781	12	1	54,466	3	11	98,379	1	0	23,056	8	4	411,547	1	4
1898	...	...	24,933	192,093	19	4	18,346	12	7	51,753	12	6	100,377	11	5	37,812	8	9	422,745	12	2
1899	...	...	24,886	193,798	8	1	19,214	13	0	53,905	12	5	108,845	2	6	30,221	11	0	428,648	1	3
1900	...	...	24,718	192,041	1	9	19,272	2	6	56,747	1	10	111,523	19	2	24,896	16	4	427,669	12	1

N.B.—Up to the end of 1868 the amounts collected from the parents were remitted to the Schools as part of the Treasury Grant. Since then they have been paid to the Paymaster-General.

\* These figures represent the total number of children under order of detention, and not that of children actually in School.

General  
Report.

*General  
Report.*

The estimate for Reformatories for the year 1901-2 shows an increase of 2,000*l.* for England and 500*l.* for Scotland, as compared with that for the previous year.

The estimate for Industrial Schools, including Truant Schools, shows a decrease of 1,000*l.* for England and of 500*l.* for Scotland. The estimate for Day Industrial Schools in England is 250*l.* more, and in Scotland the same as last year. The net increase on the whole estimate, including staff and office expenses, is 186*l.*

The number of children in Industrial Schools remains almost stationary, the only movement discernible being a slightly downward tendency. On the other hand, admissions to Reformatories have gone up markedly. So far as this means that older and more difficult cases are being sent to senior instead of to junior schools it is subject for congratulation. But whatever the cause the pressure on the accommodation in the senior schools both in England and Scotland is becoming severe. Too many schools have been prematurely closed during the past 10 years under the mistaken impression that the need for them would go on decreasing indefinitely despite the continued influx from country to town, and the bearing of this fact on the social condition of the people.

Before passing to statistics specially affecting the senior Home Office Schools or Reformatories, it may be convenient if the general explanation of the nature of these schools, which was given in last year's Report, be repeated here. The senior schools, or Reformatories, are schools to which are sent juveniles, up to the age of 16, who have been convicted of an offence punishable with penal servitude or imprisonment, and such children must not, by the Act of 1899, serve a previous term in prison. The junior or Industrial Schools, on the other hand, are designed, broadly speaking, for children up to the age of 14 who may not actually have committed an offence, but whose circumstances are such that if left in their surroundings they are likely to join the delinquent population. Thus the senior schools are for actual, the junior schools for potential, delinquents, and the former contain children some three years older on an average than the latter. The two overlap to some extent, in that an actual delinquent, if under 12 and not previously convicted, may be sent to an Industrial School.

On pages 199 to 209 of the last published Judicial Statistics, Part I. [Cd. 659], will be found tables showing for 1899 for both sets of schools, (a) the admissions and terms of detention ordered; (b) the discharges and terms of detention actually served; and (c) the age, sex, and state of instruction of the children admitted. Special tables also show, with regard to Reformatories, (d) offences and sentences, and (e) previous convictions of offenders admitted.

The following interesting little table has been compiled from information kindly supplied by the Judicial Statistics Department. It gives the numbers of children between 12 and 16 and of young persons between 16 and 21 who have been convicted of indictable offences during recent years.

*General  
Report.*

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS CONVICTED OF  
INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Year.	Number between ages 12 and 16.	Number between ages 16 and 21.
1894    ...    ...    ...	6,604	9,568
1895    ...    ...    ...	5,330	8,634
1896    ...    ...    ...	5,773	7,834
1897    ...    ...    ...	5,625	8,063
1898    ...    ...    ...	6,104	8,489
1899    ...    ...    ...	5,715	7,592

For what these figures are worth as a measure of juvenile crime, they certainly do not show any alarming tendency to increase. This may be said to be the general conclusion to be drawn from the elaborate and detailed discussion of the question contained in the introduction to the Judicial Statistics for 1899.

*Reformatory Statistics.*

The number of senior or Reformatory Schools at the end of 1900 was 48, viz., 39 in England and 9 in Scotland, a decrease of 14 schools in the last 16 years.

England :

Boys, Protestant    ... 26    ... Roman Catholic    ... 4  
Girls                "        ... 7        "                    ... 2

Scotland :

Boys, Protestant    ... 4        Roman Catholic    ... 1  
Girls                "        ... 3        "                    ... 1

40

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*General  
Report.*

The number of juveniles under detention on December 31, 1900, was—

	Boys.	Girls
England :		
Protestant ... ..	3,273	396
Roman Catholic ... ..	916	158
Scotland :		
Protestant ... ..	513	102
Roman Catholic ... ..	251	2
Total ... ..	4,953	658
Of these were :—		
On licence ... ..	860	27
In prison ... ..	6	—
Absconded ... ..	33	1
Total ... ..	899	28
Giving a total actually in the schools of	4,054	630

These numbers show an increase of 111 boys and of 7 girls as compared with those of the previous year.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1900 were 1,523, viz., 1,349 boys and 174 girls, showing an increase of 221 boys and of 6 girls—a total increase of 227 as compared with 1899.

They were distributed as follows :—

England :

Boys, Protestant ... 898 ... Roman Catholic ... 238  
Girls „ ... 108 ... „ ... 39

Scotland :

Boys, Protestant ... 137 ... Roman Catholic ... 76  
Girls „ ... 25 ... „ ... 2

Their ages on admission were—

Under 10 years ... Boys, 18 ... Girls, 1 .. Total 19  
From 10 to 12 ... „ 142 ... „ 15 .. „ 157  
From 12 to 14 ... „ 500 ... „ 59 .. „ 559  
From 14 to 16 ... „ 689 ... „ 99 ... „ 788



Their criminal status as tested by previous convictions was—

Not before convicted ...	Boys, 447 ...	Girls, 104 ...	Total 551
Once	„ ... „ 494 ...	„ 40 ... „	534
Twice	„ ... „ 247 ...	„ 23 ... „	270
Thrice	„ ... „ 102 ...	„ 5 ... „	107
Four times and upwards	„ 59 ...	„ 2 ... „	61

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Of those admitted to English Reformatories in 1900, 27 had lost both parents, 43 had been deserted, the parents of 6 were in prison, and 43 were illegitimate as far as was known.

Inquiries and proceedings were taken in 1,245 cases, with the result that in 896 cases the parents were placed under contribution.

Of those admitted into Scottish Reformatories in 1900, 7 had lost both parents, 6 had been deserted, the parents of 2 were in prison, and 10 were known to be illegitimate. In 94 cases the parents had been placed under contribution.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1900, deducting transfers, amounted to 1,127 boys and 192 girls; total, 1,319.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service ... ..	574	127	701
Placed out through relatives ... ..	252	44	296
Emigrated ... ..	23	1	24
Sent to sea ... ..	159	—	159
Enlisted ... ..	64	—	64
Discharged from disease... ..	18	3	21
Discharged as incorrigible ... ..	2	3	5
Died ... ..	18	7	25
Absconded, not recovered ... ..	17	7	24
Total ... ..	1,127	192	1,319

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools to December 31, 1900, amounted to 66,626, viz., 55,322 boys and 11,304 girls.

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The TOTAL DISCHARGES to the same date, exclusive of transfers, were 61,013, viz., 50,369 boys and 10,644 girls.

The RESULTS for the years 1897, 1898, and 1899 were as follows :—

Number placed out in the three years was 4,251, viz., 3,733 boys and 518 girls.

Of these 90 had died, viz., 80 boys and 10 girls, leaving 3,653 boys and 508 girls to be reported on.

Of the boys—

2,944 or about 81 per cent. were in regular employment.

130 „ 3 „ were in casual employment.

434 „ 12 „ had been convicted.

145 „ 4 „ were unknown.

Of the girls—

380 or about 75 per cent. were in regular employment.

48 „ 9 „ were in casual employment.

46 „ 9 „ had been convicted.

34 „ 7 „ were unknown.

The fuller details are given below :—

—		No. alive reported on.	In regular employment.	In casual employment.	Convicted.	Unknown.
ENGLISH SCHOOLS :						
Protestant	... Boys	2,413	2,039	74	219	81
„	... Girls	304	241	29	23	11
Roman Catholic	... Boys	695	489	46	108	52
„	... Girls	118	89	10	9	10
SCOTCH SCHOOLS :						
Protestant	... Boys	366	291	8	57	10
„	... Girls	86	50	9	14	13
Roman Catholic	... Boys	179	125	2	50	2
„	... Girls	—	—	—	—	—

or, giving an approximate percentage—

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—	In regular employ- ment.	In casual employ- ment.	Con- victed.	Unknown.
<b>ENGLISH SCHOOLS :</b>				
Protestant ... .. Boys	85	3	9	3
„ ... .. Girls	79	9	8	4
Roman Catholic ... Boys	70	7	16	7
„ ... .. Girls	75	9	8	8
<b>SCOTCH SCHOOLS :</b>				
Protestant ... .. Boys	80	2	15	3
„ ... .. Girls	58	11	16	15
Roman Catholic ... Boys	70	1	28	1
„ ... .. Girls	—	—	—	—

For further detail on the subject of these tables, and the disposal of ex-inmates of the schools, reference may be made to the section of this Report dealing with the question *in extenso*. (See page 62.)

The Prison Reports of offenders recognised in prison during the year 1900 as having previously been in Reformatory Schools, give the following results :—

The number so identified was 866 ; 584 males, 36 females, total 620 in English and Welsh prisons, and 238 males, 8 females, total 246 in Scottish prisons.

The JUDICIAL STATISTICS for England and Wales for the year 1899 give the following number of commitments to prison :—

Adult—Males, 108,088. Females, 45,308. Total, 153,396.

Juvenile—Males, 1,286. Females, 72. Total, 1,358.

The numbers for the previous year were—

Adult (over 16 years of age)—Males, 111,425. Females, 45,085. Total, 156,510.

Juvenile (under 16 years of age)—Males, 1,718. Females, 95. Total, 1,813.

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In Scotland the returns for the year ending December 31, 1899, give—

Adult commitments—

Males, 36,307. Females, 20,248. Total, 56,555.

Juvenile—Males, 288. Females, 23. Total, 311.

In Scotland the numbers for the year ending December 31, 1898, were—

Adult commitments—

Males, 33,962. Females, 20,163. Total, 54,125.

Juvenile—Males, 270. Females, 27. Total, 297.

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

TABLES of Adult and Juvenile commitments since 1861.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS (under 16 years of age) :—

YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	YEARS.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1861	7,373	1,428	8,801	1881	4,888	795	5,683
1862	7,080	1,260	8,349	1882	4,947	753	5,700
1863	7,308	1,251	8,459	1883	4,535	740	5,275
1864	7,536	1,321	8,857	1884	4,327	552	4,879
1865	8,350	1,290	9,640	1885	4,245	568	4,813
1866	8,099	1,257	9,356	1886	4,348	576	4,924
1867	8,285	1,346	9,631	1887	4,322	520	4,842
1868	8,702	1,377	10,079	1888	4,465	600	5,065
1869	8,956	1,358	10,314	1889	3,857	509	4,366
1870	8,619	1,379	9,998	1890	3,456	416	3,872
1871	7,821	1,156	8,977	1891	3,465	390	3,855
1872	8,070	1,293	9,363	1892	3,684	352	4,036
1873	8,062	1,297	9,359	1893	2,646	278	2,924
1874	7,870	1,073	8,943	1894	2,024	226	2,252
1875	6,319	893	7,212	1895	1,789	179	1,968
1876	6,232	906	7,138	1896	1,395	103	1,498
1877	6,611	971	7,582	1897	1,568	90	1,658
*1878	*3,848	*536	*4,384	1898	1,718	95	1,813
1879	5,957	873	6,830	1899	1,286	72	1,358
1880	4,786	793	5,579				

\* These figures are for six months only, ending March 31, 1878.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

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## ADULT OFFENDERS (over 16 years of age) :—

YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.	YEARS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1861	72,947	30,396	103,343	1881	124,657	49,066	173,723
1862	85,031	32,096	117,126	1882	124,520	50,840	175,360
186	87,632	33,266	121,068	1883	121,936	50,303	172,239
1864	85,047	33,102	118,149	1884	123,606	47,960	171,566
1865	85,265	31,133	116,398	1885	115,281	42,815	158,096
1866	83,321	31,614	114,935	1886	121,194	44,768	165,962
1867	88,620	33,147	121,767	1887	118,743	39,774	158,517
1868	97,636	35,442	133,078	1888	122,491	42,764	165,255
1869	108,196	38,745	146,940	1889	112,763	43,166	155,931
1870	107,621	39,604	147,225	1890	106,281	42,499	150,780
1871	100,010	40,017	140,127	1891	107,345	40,345	147,691
1872	94,765	42,925	137,710	1892	113,528	43,061	156,589
1873	99,883	46,171	146,054	1893	108,061	40,471	148,532
1874	102,808	46,029	148,837	1894	111,206	41,674	152,880
1875	106,368	47,908	154,276	1895	101,599	39,854	141,453
1876	116,735	50,425	167,160	1896	106,186	41,316	147,502
1877	117,899	50,175	168,074	1897	105,036	42,338	147,374
1878	61,884	24,499	86,383	1898	111,425	45,065	156,490
1879	118,363	47,480	165,843	1899	108,088	45,308	153,396
1880	115,038	45,646	160,684				

\* These figures are for six months only, ending March 31, 1910

In the above tables the numbers for the years to 1892 inclusive include all persons received into prisons, whether convicted or not. From 1893 the numbers are those of convicted prisoners only.

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## SCOTLAND.

## ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS (of both sexes):—

YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.	YEARS.	Adults.	Juveniles.
1860	18,218	1,026	1880	49,575	1,188
1861	17,366	1,212	1881	46,987	857
1862	18,581	1,120	1882	47,488	1,088
1863	21,377	1,075	1883	47,832	1,068
1864	23,792	1,036	1884	50,283	1,190
1865	23,972	1,041	1885	45,059	1,174
1866	24,045	1,061	1886	44,647	936
1867	24,656	1,070	1887	45,180	928
1868	25,657	1,186	1888	45,076	903
1869	27,160	1,138	1889	46,899	853
1870	27,646	1,204	1890	47,834	755
1871	27,896	1,094	1891	47,707	797
1872	30,591	1,136	1892	48,013	718
1873	31,620	1,199	1893	50,006	741
1874	34,900	1,225	1894	51,960	698
1875	42,374	1,019	1895	49,143	574
1876	42,800	1,068	1896	52,308	618
1877	44,961	1,209	1897	49,107	338
1878	47,649	1,097	1898	54,125	297
1879	43,878	1,097	1899	56,555	311

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Reformatory Schools were as follows :—

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## RECEIPTS.

	ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance ... ..	62,053	4	7	10,384	2	7
Payments from County and Borough rates	22,246	17	2	2,652	9	9
Subscriptions, legacies, &c. ...	1,925	6	3	320	14	7
Payments from voluntary associations.	114	2	1	11	10	0
Sundries. Interest on Investments, &c.	2,236	4	2	310	6	9
Profit on industrial departments, including hire of labour—						
England ... 3,000 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> }	9,383	10	1	1,633	10	1
Scotland ... 272 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> }						
Total ...	£97,959	4	4	15,312	13	9

## EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers' salaries and rations ...	25,272	10	3	3,419	1	0
Food of inmates ... ..	24,118	5	0	4,107	19	10
Clothing do. ... ..	11,221	2	9	2,162	1	8
Rent of school premises and interest.	2,757	10	8	211	4	8
Disposal on discharge ... ..	3,438	8	2	535	19	6
Loss on industrial departments	279	18	6	64	14	9
Building and Capital Account ...	6,233	3	0	50	4	0
Sundries, including furniture, rates, &c.	28,956	15	11	4,598	8	2
Total ...	£102,277	14	3	15,149	13	7

The AMOUNTS received from parents of juvenile offenders in Reformatory Schools for 1900 were—

	£	s.	d.
England and Wales ... ..	5,860	14	11
Scotland ... ..	467	13	0
Total ... ..	£6,328	7	11

Showing an increase of 91*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* on amount collected in the previous year.

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—  
**Reformatory  
Schools.**

The average cost of maintenance, including rent and expenses on disposal, and allowing the usual set-off for the profits of the labour of the inmates, was—

For Boys' Reformatories in England, 21*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and in Scotland, 19*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

For Girls' Reformatories in England, 21*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, and in Scotland, 25*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

For last year the figures were—

For Boys' Reformatories in England, 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and in Scotland, 17*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

For Girls' Reformatories in England, 19*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and in Scotland, 28*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

**Industrial  
Schools.**

The chief figures with regard to the Industrial Schools are as follows :—

There were on 31st December, 1900, 142 Industrial Schools in operation, 109 in England and Wales and 33 in Scotland.

They were distributed as follows :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 48, Roman Catholic 13, Jewish 1.  
Girls, Protestant 32, Roman Catholic 12.  
Boys and Girls, Protestant 3.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 13, Roman Catholic 3.  
Girls, Protestant 12, Roman Catholic 3.  
Boys and Girls, Protestant 2.

The NUMBERS of children under detention in the schools on December 31, 1900, were—boys 14,384, girls 4,719 ; total, 19,103 ; viz. :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 8,354, Roman Catholic 2,507.  
Girls, Protestant 2,105, Roman Catholic 1,197.

Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 2,781, Roman Catholic 742.  
Girls, Protestant 937, Roman Catholic 480.

Of these there were—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence ... ..	1,498	266	1,764
Absconded and not recovered ... ..	38	—	38
In Working Homes ... ..	213	—	213

Total number in the schools, viz., 12,635 boys and 4,453 girls, 17,088 ; showing a decrease of 128 boys and an increase of 14 girls as compared with the previous year.



The numbers retained in the schools waiting situations after the expiration of sentence were 15 boys and 27 girls ; total, 42.

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The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1900, deducting transfers, were—boys 3,036, girls 798 ; total, 3,834.

*Industrial  
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Distributed as follows :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 1,773, Roman Catholic 530.  
Girls, Protestant 376, Roman Catholic 228.  
Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 598, Roman Catholic 135.  
Girls, Protestant 131, Roman Catholic 63.

These numbers show a decrease of 31 boys and of 84 girls on those of 1899, the number of admissions for that year being 3,949.

Distributed as follows :—

England.—Boys, Protestant 1,827, Roman Catholic 491.  
Girls, Protestant 387, Roman Catholic 224.  
Scotland.—Boys, Protestant 623, Roman Catholic 126.  
Girls, Protestant 187, Roman Catholic 84.

AGES on admission were—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 ... ..	20	40	60
From 6 to 8 ... ..	132	106	238
" 8 " 10 ... ..	415	153	568
" 10 " 12 ... ..	1,281	248	1,529
" 12 " 14 ... ..	1,188	251	1,439
Total ... ..	3,036	798	3,834

FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate ... ..	211	58	269
Both parents dead ... ..	119	33	152
Father dead ... ..	468	153	621
Mother dead ... ..	430	136	566
Deserted by both parents ... ..	157	87	244
One or both parents destitute or criminal	151	105	256
	1,536	572	2,108
Both parents alive and able to take care of their children.	1,500	226	1,726
Total ... ..	3,036	798	3,834

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—  
**Industrial  
Schools.**

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1900 were—boys 3,173, girls 828; total, 4,001; showing a decrease of 15 boys and of 22 girls compared with the previous year.

They were distributed as follows :—

—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service ... ..	1,516	627	2,143
Placed out through friends ... ..	756	108	864
Emigrated ... ..	41	42	83
Sent to sea... ..	514	—	514
Enlisted ... ..	194	—	194
Discharged from disease ... ..	43	22	65
Committed to Reformatories ... ..	22	7	29
Died ... ..	57	19	76
Absconded, not recovered ... ..	30	3	33
Total ... ..	3,173	828	4,001

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) up to December 31, 1900, were—100,834 boys and 27,233 girls; total, 128,067.

The TOTAL DISCHARGES to the same date (excluding transfers) were—boys 86,435, girls 22,487; total, 108,922.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the proportions in regular employment, in casual employment, convicted, and unknown, of those discharged in 1897, 1898, and 1899, were as follows :—

The total discharged in those three years, omitting deaths, transfers, and committals to Reformatory Schools, was 12,144, viz., boys 9,657 and girls 2,487.

Of the 9,657 boys, 174 had since died, leaving 9,483 to be reported on, of these—

7,918	or about 83 per cent.	were in regular employment.
446	„ 5 „	in casual employment.
537	„ 6 „	convicted or re-committed.
582	„ 6 „	unknown.

Of the 2,487 girls, 50 had since died, leaving 2,437 to be reported on, of these—

2,161	or about 89 per cent.	were in regular employment.
154	„ 6 „	in casual employment.
17	„ 1 „	convicted or re-committed.
105	„ 4 „	unknown.

The fuller details are given below :—

	No. alive reported on.	In regular employ- ment.	In casual employ- ment.	Con- victed.	Un- known
<b>ENGLISH SCHOOLS :</b>					
Protestant ... Boys	5,792	4,849	268	324	351
" ... Girls	1,186	1,010	104	10	62
Roman Catholic Boys	1,496	1,140	92	106	158
" ... Girls	547	516	18	1	12
<b>SCOTCH SCHOOLS :</b>					
Protestant ... Boys	1,802	1,575	70	88	69
" ... Girls	469	420	21	4	24
Roman Catholic Boys	393	354	16	19	4
" ... Girls	235	215	11	2	7

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—  
**Industrial  
Schools.**

or, giving an approximate percentage—

	In regular employ- ment.	In casual employ- ment.	Con- victed.	Un- known.
<b>ENGLISH SCHOOLS :</b>				
Protestant ... Boys	84	5	5	6
" ... Girls	85	9	1	5
Roman Catholic Boys	76	6	7	11
" ... Girls	94	3	—	2
<b>SCOTCH SCHOOLS :</b>				
Protestant ... Boys	87	4	5	4
" ... Girls	90	4	1	5
Roman Catholic Boys	90	4	5	1
" ... Girls	91	5	1	3

For Industrial Schools the financial returns show the following results :—

The average cost of maintenance, including rent and disposal expenses, and allowing for the profits of the industrial departments, which were chiefly from farming and hire of labour, or

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from the indoor trades, such as tailoring and shoemaking, brush-making, firewood cutting, match-box making, &c., was as follows :—

In mixed schools for boys and girls :—						£	s.	d.
England	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	8
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	0
In schools for boys only :—								
England	...	...	...	...	...	21	5	2
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	8
In schools for girls only :—								
England	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	11
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	6
In Industrial training ships :—								
England	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	5
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	20	11	8

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for Industrial Schools, excluding Truant Schools, were as follows :—

#### RECEIPTS.

	ENGLAND.			SCOTLAND.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury allowance ... ..	128,798	16	5	54,412	16	6
Payments from County and Borough rates.	45,278	6	11	11,230	17	6
Payments from school boards ...	88,419	6	8	1,061	0	2
Ditto parochial authorities	3,898	11	8	400	6	0
Subscriptions, legacies, &c. ...	15,818	18	0	9,077	18	4
Payments for voluntary inmates	2,437	19	4	344	14	9
Sundries ... ..	4,664	19	0	2,889	16	9
Profits from industrial departments, including hire of labour—						
England...3,671 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> }	18,940	18	7	4,935	2	3
Scotland...1,134 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> }						
Total income ...	£308,257	16	7	84,352	12	3

#### EXPENDITURE.

Salaries ... ..	72,305	5	8	20,435	8	4
Food ... ..	80,745	10	7	22,174	8	10
Clothing... ..	36,918	8	0	11,210	5	4
Rent ... ..	5,423	12	0	2,167	4	2
Disposal on discharge ... ..	9,823	13	0	2,395	9	4
Building and Capital Account	13,209	7	4	1,469	11	4
Loss ... ..	809	1	0	34	13	11
Sundries, including furniture, rates, &c.	94,291	10	4	22,793	1	8
Total expenditure ...	£313,526	7	11	82,680	2	11

The amounts recovered from parents, and in Scotland from parents and parochial boards, during the year, were—

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**Industrial  
Schools.**

	£	s.	d.
England and Wales ...	13,597	13	2
Scotland ... ..	5,674	9	4
	<u>£19,272</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>

Showing an increase of 57*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* on the amount collected last year.

The chief local authority under the Industrial Schools Act in England is the London School Board. The Board has under its own control the "Shaftesbury" training ship on the Thames, affording accommodation for about 450 inmates, a boarding school on shore for 100 boys, a Day Industrial School in Drury Lane, and a Girls' Industrial School at Isleworth for 70 girls. In addition it avails itself of the accommodation in schools all over the country. By the returns of the Board it appears that up to the 25th March, 1901, 30,084 children have been sent to Industrial Schools from the London School Board District since 1871, viz., under sections 14 and 15 of the Industrial Schools Act, 14,031; section 16, 3,294; under the Industrial Schools Amendment Act, 653; under section 12 of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, 12,092; and under Order in Council, 14.

The total number committed to Industrial Schools proper at the instance of School Boards in 1900 (including 710 by the London School Board) was 2,164 out of a total of 2,923 in England, and 28 out of a total of 931 in Scotland.

#### TRUANT SCHOOLS.

The number of children detained in Truant Schools is included in the returns of children in Industrial Schools; but the following table may be interesting as showing the amount of work these schools have done since the first one was established in 1878.

**Truant  
Schools.**

It must be remembered that this list does not include all children who have been dealt with for truancy under the Elementary Education Act of 1876, since many have been committed to ordinary Industrial Schools. A goodly proportion of these were committed under subsection (2) of section 11 of that Act, and must therefore be presumed to be fit subjects for a long detention school.

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**Truant  
Schools.**

Schools.	Date of Certificate.	Total No. of Ad- missions.	In School Dec. 31st, 1900.	On Licence Dec. 31st, 1900.
Plymouth ... ..	March 7, 1882 ...	1,686	27	246
North London ...	May 10, 1884 ...	3,089	111	394
West Ham ... ..	May 19, 1885 ...	1,631	76	189
Swansea ... ..	October 6, 1882...	1,172	69	72
South Wales ... ..	November 8, 1893	1,323	72	161
Cardiff and Barry ...	April 21, 1899 ...	324	84	61
Bristol ... ..	July 27, 1883 ...	2,002	50	161
Hightown ... ..	December 13, 1878	6,134	129	955
Upton House ... ..	February 7, 1885	5,151	139	276
Highbury ... ..	March 12, 1891 ...	3,696	199	393
Holme Court ... ..	May 15, 1891 ...	1,146	63	200
Midland (Lichfield) ...	December 28, 1893	1,369	99	296
Purley Lodge ... ..	October 13, 1882	1,039	32	94
Hull ... ..	July 1, 1884 ...	2,188	97	423
Sheffield ... ..	March 5, 1879 ...	2,184	85	362

The ADMISSIONS to Truant Schools in 1900 were 2,193 boys, a decrease of 128 compared with last year.

The DISCHARGES were 2,256 boys, a decrease of 98 compared with last year.

The NUMBERS actually in the schools on the 31st December 1900 were 1,332, with 4,283 on licence.

The AVERAGE COST per head for maintenance, allowing for profit or loss of the industrial departments, was 21*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The total expenditure, including 2,507*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, for Building and Capital Account, was 31,463*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, towards which the Treasury contributed 8,829*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* and the School Boards and other Local Authorities 22,480*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to the 31st December 1900 were 34,134, of which 17,713 had been licensed and not re-admitted, 8,687 licensed and once re-admitted, and 6,493 had been re-admitted twice or oftener.

The average length of detention was about 13 weeks 3 days in cases of first admission, 18 weeks 2 days in those of first

re-admission, and 19 weeks 5 days in those of the second re-admission.

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Up to the year 1900 the numbers in these schools have shown a steady increase year by year. During 1900, as compared with 1899, there was a slight decrease, and it may be that in England the point of equilibrium, which seems to have been reached in ordinary Industrial Schools in the year 1895, has now been reached in Truant Schools. In Scotland, however, there is a movement towards the establishment of at least one of the short-detention schools known under this name. Hitherto action against truants in Scotland has been restricted in the main to the following measures:—(a) Day Industrial Schools have been established in Edinburgh and Glasgow; (b) those truants only have been proceeded against who could, as beyond the control of their parents, be dealt with under section 16 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, and committed to ordinary Industrial Schools. It is true that before the passing of the Day Industrial Schools (Scotland) Act, 1893, School Boards in Scotland had not the same powers as obtained in England for proceeding directly against the pure and simple truant. That Act gave ample power, but difficulties have arisen in its practical application. Where there is no Day Industrial School available, recourse to ordinary Industrial Schools has been necessary. In the event of a truant's committal to one of the latter, the Act requires the child to be licensed out within three months, a public day-school willing to receive him being named in the licence. Herein lies the first difficulty—how are you to maintain peace and contentment in an establishment where some boys have to stay for years, while others walk out after a few weeks? The second difficulty is a financial one. The Treasury grant in respect of the truant is but 2s. a week, and managers are bound to call on the school authority for the district from which the truant comes to supplement this by a subvention of from 4s. to 5s. a week.

Neither difficulty is insuperable. The suggestion that the first should be got over by repealing the provision which renders obligatory licence after three months is to be deprecated. To do so would be an act of stultification. If a boy, merely for persistent non-attendance at school, be taken by the collar and interned in a school, justice and common sense demand that he shall be given a chance to mend his ways at the earliest possible moment. Procedure against him as a truant implies that he is not, in the eyes of the authorities, vicious enough himself, or that his parents are not vicious enough, to warrant procedure under the Industrial Schools Acts. The English Education Act of 1876 does not indeed contain this provision, but the older truant schools have brought themselves within its terms by the adoption of stringent licensing rules, and it has been the practice of the Department for years not to grant a certificate to a new school until the

managers have followed suit. Nor is so violent a suggestion called for. The difficulty can be got over by tactful management, and, as a matter of fact, the Directors of several Industrial Schools in Scotland have expressed their willingness to receive truants on the reasonable condition that the School Board concerned (a) pay the necessary supplement to the Government grant, and the cost of conveying the truant to and from the school, either on first committal or on revocation of license; (b) keep a watch over truants on license and advise the Directors of the Industrial School where revocation of license is desirable. A settlement on these terms will be the most economical for the greater part of the country. The general establishment of short-detention schools where advantage might be taken of existing Industrial Schools on the terms described above, would be an expensive luxury.

The exceptions are such large centres as Edinburgh and Glasgow. It is possible that there Truant Schools might be maintained as they are in London and Liverpool, quite as cheaply as ordinary Industrial Schools. But in Edinburgh the necessity for such a school has not yet shown itself. The School Board's Day Industrial School has proved capable of dealing with all but a few truants; in exceptional cases, circumstances seem to have warranted procedure under section 16 of the Industrial Schools Act. At Glasgow, on the other hand, the School Board is seriously considering the advisability of establishing a short detention school. The Day Industrial Schools of the Juvenile Delinquency Board, and the large boarding school at Mossbank, have played their useful part for many years, but in a city which exhibits in almost equally high relief certain of the chief characteristics of Liverpool, it may well be that here, as there, room is to be found for such an intermediate foundation as the short detention or truant school.

If it is hard to excite much enthusiasm for Truant Schools, a candid critic must admit their signal merits within limits. It is not necessary in advertising ardour to claim for them the prodigious efficacy of a patent medicine; the figures quoted near the beginning of this section give ground for confidence. The truants committed may be assumed to have been obstinate cases, but of the 34,000 who have crossed the threshold of a truant school, rather more than half have done so once, and no more. Only 6,000, or about one in six, have had to be admitted more than twice. Further, it may be claimed that the humane and rational methods adopted of late years in almost all these schools have done good of a more lasting kind than any clumsy artifice borrowed from an obsolescent penology can hope to achieve. Success in the abstract is not easy to define, but a good example in the concrete can be given. Over 15 years ago a truant was committed to one of the London schools. After he left he was lost sight of until his old Superintendent received, in November



last, the following letter from him, drawn out, perhaps, by reading in some newspaper an account of what others like himself had done for their country :—"It may interest you by learning that "I, ———, was an inmate of ——— school 15 years ago, for "being a truant from school. I declare it did me a great deal of "good. I never attempted to play truant after I left, although I "only did 10 weeks. A few years afterwards I joined the service, "was serving at Crete during the disturbance there, and have since "passed through the South African war. I confess I should not "know what would have become of me, as I got with such bad "companions, but being rescued from further trouble, I consider "myself a decent member of Society. . . . If possible I "should like you to read this letter to the boys, hoping it may "interest them, as I know that a great many of the Old Boys "have fought and died for their Queen and Country. . . ."

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#### DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The number of children attending Day Industrial Schools on 31st December 1900 was :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	2,426
Girls	...	...	...	...	827
Total...	...	...	...	...	3,253

and 303 boys and 114 girls were on licence.

There are 22 Day Industrial Schools under inspection, of which 18 are in England and 4 in Scotland, 3 in Glasgow (under a special Act) and one in Edinburgh.

The ADMISSIONS to Day Industrial Schools in 1900 were :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	1,604
Girls	...	...	...	...	510
Total...	...	...	...	...	2,114

In the previous year they were :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	1,729
Girls	...	...	...	...	589
Total...	...	...	...	...	2,318

The DISCHARGES were :—

Boys	...	...	...	...	1,572
Girls	...	...	...	...	528
Total...	...	...	...	...	2,100

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**Day Industrial  
Schools.**

The total receipts, including 481*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* profit in Industrial departments, were 33,923*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, towards which the Treasury contributed 7,178*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, School Boards and local authorities 20,856*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*, parents 2,741*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, parochial authorities on behalf of parents 563*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* Subscriptions, which were principally confined to the Kirkdale School, amounted to 1,979*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

The total expenditure, including loss of 158*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* in Industrial departments, was 33,055*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*

The average cost per head was 10*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; and for food 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

It will be noticed that the increase in numbers attending these schools, which received a marked impetus in the year 1899, has not been so prominent in the year 1900; but the number of admissions is still well above that of 1898, viz., 2,114, as against 1,811. The numbers are likely to keep steadily rising in the next two years, for the London School Board, encouraged by the marked success of their first Day Industrial School in Drury Lane (a model of its kind), is likely to have another ready for occupation before the end of 1901 to serve a portion of the East End, and a third before the end of 1902 to serve the Lambeth district. As suggested last year, it is eminently desirable that these schools should increase in number. They afford a welcome relief from the conventional type of day school, and are eminently suited for an ever-growing class of children whose poverty leads to truancy, and thence by too easy a transition to juvenile delinquency. No class of school has fluctuated so much as the Day Industrial School. In some towns it has been a success, in others as conspicuous a failure. In towns where there is a considerable slum population these schools can, and ought to, be successful. If in such centres there have been failures, the two main causes are easily discovered.

- (1) If an attempt is made to deal in a Day Industrial School with children of definitely criminal habits or associations who ought to be removed to a residential school, the Day Industrial School is doomed to fail.
- (2) Where the school is run in a half-hearted fashion or is considered to be in any way a penal establishment, it is equally doomed to fail.

A Day Industrial School should be a great deal more than simply a Feeding Day School, it should be a centre of great social effort; an attempt should be made not only to elevate the children and to keep in touch with them after school hours and after their school term is over, but also to get in touch with the parents and influence them. Further, while they are in the school special regard should be had to the laborious lives—not necessarily on that account unhappy lives—which these children

will have to lead in youth and manhood. Special pairs, therefore, are requisite to develop the industrial as well as the literary side of their training. The Day Industrial School should be an example in this country of the striking movement which has spread with such force during recent years in Scandinavia in favour of a practical education for those children who must, by force of circumstances, lead upstanding and practical, not sedentary or contemplative, existences.

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#### *Industrial Training and Education.*

The lines on which the Home Office schools are proceeding, and to which full encouragement is being given by the Department, were clearly indicated in last year's Report, to the observations in which it is not necessary to add much here.

An additional year's experience has only confirmed the soundness of the policy of making the education in these schools as practical as possible—to dovetail into one another the industrial and literary elements of a child's training. Confidence in this course of combining theory and practice is to be gained from a study of what is going on abroad, notably in Sweden and the United States of America. There are physiologists of eminence who are ready to declare the scientific truth of Mr. C. G. Leland's contention that "from seven to fourteen years of age a certain suppleness or knack or dexterous familiarity with the pencil or any implement may be acquired that diminishes with succeeding years." If it results from this, that the manual activity of the child is just as worthy of cultivation as its intellectual faculties, the conclusion comes with trebled force when the children concerned must, in nine cases out of ten, earn their living, not by stress of intellect, but by sweat of brow.

Not only has the position taken up in previous years been maintained, but an important step in advance has been taken. Two of the syllabuses suggested as desirable in last year's Report have actually been issued, and are already being followed in a number of schools. One of these syllabuses has been issued by the Department, and its aim and characteristics are described in the introduction which runs as follows :—

#### *Syllabus on the Theory and Practice of Shoemaking.*

The following syllabus has been drawn up by the principal Instructor of the Northamptonshire County Council, Mr. E. Swaysland, whose name will be a guarantee for sound doctrine in the matter of shoemaking. Great Britain holds a leading position in this trade, and any instructor who resolutely sets himself to teach boys on the lines laid down by Mr. Swaysland may rest assured that he is up to date. He will turn out good shoemakers. More than that, he will turn out good craftsmen, and perform in leather the service that the ordinary manual instructor of the elementary schools performs in wood. No one expects all the latter's pupils to become cabinet makers, but from the manual instruction class, whatever the material, all pupils should

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carry away something of the workman's touch, hand should have been trained to work in concert with eye, the habit acquired of taking and recording precise measurements, and, by the application of drawing, a capacity developed of drafting as well as executing a piece of work. And so, whether our young shoemaker sticks to his last or goes off at a tangent, he ought, if taught as Mr. Swayaland would have him taught, to carry with him a general equipment fitting him to do well whatever job he takes in hand.

The first part of the syllabus contains suggestions for conversational lessons, which are calculated to convey a good deal of general information, as well as to stimulate a boy's interest in his work. In dealing with the boys to be found in Home Office Schools much importance is to be attached to this last point. An ambition to rise by hard steady work has to be fostered. The routine of the industrious apprentice must be painted in bright colours; they can never be so gaudy as those appropriate to a picture of an adventurous career in some Tom Tiddler's ground, but there is no reason why they should not be gay enough to attract. The most must be made of every little detail of a trade, or incident connected with it, which is calculated to interest a boy. The imagination of most children is strong, and if we are wise we shall work upon it so as to turn it to advantage.

The second part explains itself; it is a carefully graduated three-year course of practical and theoretical instruction. Each year's work covers all the seven branches into which the subject is conveniently and, for elementary purposes, exhaustively divided. Thus a boy will not have to wait until his last year before he gets some inkling of the most attractive portions of his trade, he will not be forced to *specialise* on a particular branch of a trade before he realises in the least what his capacity and wishes are. In many of the schools there are capital collections of specimens, diagrams, and models suitable for illustrating a reasoned course of instruction such as is here presented. These aids are not difficult to obtain, and without them the course will be of little value. It will be in danger of degenerating into a series of object lessons without objects.

The other syllabus is one on very similar lines, and is marked by very much the same characteristics; it has been prepared for young tailors by the editor of the well-known trade journal, the "Tailor and Cutter." Thanks are due to this gentleman for his kind co-operation. He has taken so keen an interest in the movement towards giving an elementary technical education in tailoring that not only has he prepared and issued the syllabus, but also in each weekly issue of his journal he has printed an article suitable as the basis for a weekly lecture or conversational lesson to the boys in tailors' shops.

It may be hoped these syllabuses will in course of time be followed by others suitable for the simple trades which may be introduced into boys' schools. Hitherto girls' schools have had an advantage; the occupations followed in them—sewing, needlework, dressmaking, cookery and laundrywork—are also taught in many of the elementary schools of the country, whose scheme of education has been taking of recent years a more practical twist. A wide demand has thus been created for syllabuses outlining a scientific course of work and for text books amplifying the syllabuses. These aids have been as available for industrial schools as elementary schools, but tailoring and shoemaking being hardly suitable for ordinary elementary schools, work in wood

and more recently metal, have alone attracted the attention of those whose business it is to supply boys' elementary schools with suitable literature.

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*Physical Training and Recreation.*

Here, too, good progress is to be reported. In addition to the Scotch and North of England Football and Athletic Associations, to which attention was called last year, a London Association is now in vigorous life, and one has recently been formed for the Midlands. The "Empress," after holding the football cup in Scotland for two years, had to surrender it this year to the Baldovan Industrial School at Dundee. From the comparative figures given in a later section of this report, it will be seen that the material furnished from Dundee does not stand high in the matter of physique. The school, however, has not only managed to make enough of its material to carry off this trophy, but it succeeded in turning out a gymnastic team which reached the final stage in the open competition for the gymnastic shield for Dundee and district—a notable centre of gymnastic training. The North of England football cup was again won by St. Joseph's, Manchester, but only after a desperate struggle with the Liverpool Industrial School; the result, after extra time, being 1 to 0 in favour of St. Joseph's. In the London district, the junior cup was won by St. Vincent's, Dartford, and the winners of the senior competition were the boys from Boleyn Castle Reformatory. At cricket, in the south, the Feltham Industrial School, managed by the London County Council, came out at the top; and in the north, Shadwell, the Leeds School Board's School. The North of England athletic meeting was held this year at Liverpool: the form shown was again excellent. St. Joseph's, Manchester, did not sweep the board as nearly as they did last year, the satisfactory result of the afternoon's proceedings being that honours were fairly divided between St. Joseph's Manchester, the Liverpool Industrial School, and the Leicester School Board's Industrial School, Desford. The prominent place taken in these competitions by Roman Catholic schools, managed by brothers, is worthy of note; it is a sample of the delightful energy that is to be found in much of their work.

With regard to girls, the improvement in general physique, in bearing and in gait, to be effected by suitable exercises either in free gymnastics or in Swedish gymnastics, properly so-called, is as marked as ever. A new gymnasium in a girls' school has been opened during the year, due to the energy of the Superintendent of the Girls' Reformatory, Glasgow, and the enlightened interest in their work taken by the Juvenile Delinquency Board. In this gymnasium the girls are receiving a thorough course of physical culture. At the Sunderland Reformatory, and at the Holy Trinity Girls' Industrial School, Liverpool, arrangements

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have been made for the girls to visit neighbouring gymnasia for training.

In urging the development to the utmost extent of the physical training of the children in Home Office schools, H.M. inspectors have been preaching to willing ears. The public should be convinced of the importance of this side of reformatory training when the facts set out in the section of this report dealing with the physique of children admitted to the schools are studied. The physique on admission is on an average abnormally poor, and it should be the business of managers, by good food and the most careful physical training, to do all that in them lies to brace up every child for the struggle of life.

A word may be added with regard to a new feature in camp life recently introduced. As has been pointed out in previous reports, a large proportion of the schools emigrate to the seaside or to open country for a fortnight or three weeks in the summer. The advantages of this movement need not be repeated here, but mention may usefully be made of a novel form of recreation suitable for camp, viz., scouting. It is most amusing where it has been introduced to watch the zest with which this salutary exercise is indulged in. It admits of great variety, throws children on their own resources, and trains those whose range of vision is limited to use their eyes to detect distant objects. Girls have been found to be just as interested and artful as boys in slipping past sentries, or getting a convoy through the enemy.

#### *Health.*

On the following page is a table corresponding to that published for the last five years, giving the death-rate in the various classes of schools for the year 1900. The general death-rate is 4.47, as against 4.64 last year. The rate per thousand for discharges on the ground of unfitness for training is 3.81 as against 4.64 last year. There is thus a slight improvement to be recorded during the twelve months under review, though we are not yet back to the high-water mark of 1898, when the death-rate was 3.87, and that of discharges as unfit, 3.66.

There is little to record that is out of the way, but a word of warning may be uttered with regard to the danger of eye trouble. From anything serious of this kind the schools have for years enjoyed remarkable immunity, but it is never safe for the Managers, Superintendents, and Medical Officers to ignore the serious danger which exists. In one school last year serious trouble did arise, viz., at St. Mary's, Croydon. The school is one whose general management is good, but the number of inmates is far larger than is to be usually found in girls' schools, and it may be suspected that but for the large number of girls the danger would have been noticed before it had had time to spread.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of DEATHS and DISCHARGES on ACCOUNT of UNFITNESS for REFORMATORY or INDUSTRIAL TRAINING during the Year ended 31st December 1900.

	England.					Scotland.				
	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Discharged Unit for Training.	Rate per 1,000.	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Discharged Unit for Training.	Rate per 1,000.
Reformatory Schools:										
Boys, Protestant ...	2,708	8	2·95	14	5·17	373	2	5·36	2	5·36
Girls, Protestant ...	369	4	10·84	2	5·42	96	1	10·42	—	—
Boys, Roman Catholic ...	770	6	7·79	1	1·30	179	2	11·17	1	5·59
Girls, Roman Catholic ...	178	2	11·24	1	5·62	—	—	—	—	—
	4,025	20	4·97	18	4·17	648	5	7·72	3	4·63
Industrial Schools:										
Boys, Protestant ...	7,781	22	2·85	26	3·36	2,654	17	6·41	14	5·28
Girls, Protestant ...	2,101	8	3·81	11	5·24	908	—	—	1	1·10
Boys, Roman Catholic ...	2,246	12	5·34	3	1·34	546	6	10·99	—	—
Girls, Roman Catholic ...	1,298	10	7·70	8	6·16	437	1	2·29	2	4·58
	13,376	52	3·89	48	3·59	4,545	24	5·28	17	3·74
England and Scotland combined:										
Reformatory ...	4,673	25	5·35	21	4·49					
Industrial ...	17,921	76	4·24	65	3·63					
Total ...	22,594	101	4·47	86	3·81					

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It may be suggested that there should be one or two schools in different parts of the country specially set apart for cases showing a tuberculous tendency. These children are undoubtedly a danger in the schools to which they are admitted. On the other hand, it is very difficult to lay down a stringent rule that no child showing such a tendency shall be admitted to an Industrial School, or shall, as soon as detected, be discharged as unfit for industrial training. There is a general concensus of opinion now-a-days that consumption, taken in time, is curable through the agency of fresh air and proper food. There can then be little doubt that the general health of the schools would improve were a couple of special schools set apart for these cases. There are administrative difficulties of course, as indicated in the section of the Report dealing with Classification, but they should not be insuperable.

Great attention has been given by H.M. Inspectors in the past few years towards securing improvements in accommodation, ventilation, cleanliness, food, and physical training. With regard to cleanliness, it may be mentioned as a fact (strange enough when regard is had to the general excellence of schools managed by Sisters) that the only two schools in England where objections have been raised against the weekly bath for each child have been two schools managed by Sisters; in both of them it has been contended that a bath once a fortnight was quite enough. A consideration of the figures given in the section of this Report dealing with the physical condition of the children admitted to these schools leads the Department to the conclusion that it will be well next year to go very carefully into the question of the dietary tables which guide managers.

*Classification.*

How to secure a classification of schools is a problem which has for many years exercised the minds of theocrists and practical men alike. All are agreed that advantage is to be gained by a system under which a child shall be consigned, not to *any* school, but to the one specially suited for the particular case. A full statement of the conditions of the problem will be of service, and may suggest means by which at least one or two steps may be taken towards the desired end.

In two ways the law has done something to provide means of classification. There is first the distinction between the Reformatory and the Industrial School, the former being in theory a place to which should be sent the more hardened offenders or juveniles guilty of some actual breach of the criminal law, the latter a refuge to which can be consigned mere children guilty of petty offences who show vicious tendencies, or whose circumstances are such as to give reasonable presumption that unless



removed they are likely to degenerate into crime—children, in a word, more sinned against than sinning. Second, we have the various sections of the Industrial Schools Acts, which give specific heads under which children can be committed, as it were, with a label indicating the character of their circumstances or the degree of their criminality.

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In practice, however, neither of these tests can be said to be worth much. In paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Report of the Departmental Committee of 1895, the Committee state that they propose to treat Reformatories and Industrial Schools together, and for two reasons: first, as regards their system of management, their discipline and the life led within their walls, there is really no practical difference between the two classes of institutions; second, there is no more difference between the inmates of these institutions than in the life they lead, the one in one class of school, the other in the other; the difference between the two being one not so much of criminality as of age. There is much in that Committee's Report with which it is not possible to agree, but, as was fully admitted last year, the above remarks may be subscribed to as substantially true.

What has happened in practice with regard to the elaborate distinctions drawn in the Industrial Schools Acts? Mr. Wyatt, clerk to the Manchester School Board, said in his evidence before the above-quoted Departmental Committee:—"I have had practical experience of the difficulties that have been placed in the way of children in after life, after they have left schools, owing to the fact that they have been committed under particular sections, or that the phraseology of particular sections has been imported into the commitment. I know, as a matter of fact, that perhaps the best disposal of all for a boy who leaves an Industrial School is to get him into the Royal Navy or into the Army, and, in many cases, this has been prevented through his having been committed under the 15th Section of the Act." Magistrates, policemen, and School Board officers are for the most part humane, and however serious the case before them, are only too glad, where a child is concerned, to take all possible advantage of the milder sections of the Act.

The train of reasoning which will be followed by many who have to consider what shall be done with a thievish, but hungry and bright-eyed, little boy, who has got into trouble, is easy to understand. If he has committed a theft, he has probably been an associate of thieves; why not, then, charge him, not with actual theft, but with being an associate of thieves? If he has been an associate of thieves he has probably been running about the streets instead of attending school; can he not be dealt with as a truant? Were the Secretary of State to certify one school for Section 16 cases (children simply beyond the control of their parents), another for Section 14 cases (children not under proper

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guardianship, &c.), and another for Section 15 cases (young thieves), there is good reason to suppose that it would be found in a short time that while there was little real difference in the character of the children in the three schools, the Sections 14 and 16 schools would be full, and the Section 15 school nearly empty. The indulgence of natural feelings of humanity will tend to break down any attempt at strict classification on these lines.

Two further elements of confusion may be alluded to. Subsection (2) of Section 11 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, enables almost every child in England who should more strictly come within the terms of section 14 of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, to be dealt with nominally as a truant. Then the operation of the First Offenders' Act has to be borne in mind. This facilitates the committal to Industrial Schools of children who must otherwise have been consigned to Reformatories. Whatever the value of previous convictions as a test of criminality, the First Offenders' Act has certainly rendered the test less reliable. A boy who is committed to a Reformatory after having had the benefit of this Act is treated on paper as sent on first conviction. But no distinction, in fact, can fairly be drawn between such a case and the boy who goes to the Reformatory on second conviction, never having had the benefit of the Act. No doubt the Act has been generally beneficent in its operation, but it is fair to mention this incidental drawback from the Reformatory point of view. The more numerous the convictions or the appearances in court before a lad finds himself in a Reformatory, the more difficult it is to make an impression on him. The circumstances of a particular lad have of late been prominently before the Department. Two Reformatories in widely different parts of the country have tried without success to make something of him. But before he was sent to a Reformatory at all he was described by the police as "continued thief and appears incorrigible," and had been on four occasions before a court, when he was dismissed with a caution, and twice, in addition, when he was convicted and birched. He entered the Reformatory nominally on third conviction.

Administratively, the existing means of classification may be set out as follows :—There are boys' schools and girls' schools, schools for Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews, farm schools, town schools, and ships. As regards classification by age, there are the Reformatories for older children, and the Industrial Schools for younger ones. There are four Roman Catholic schools, managed by Sisters, which are specially suited for very young boys. Of Protestant schools there is but one specially devoted to youngsters, viz., Green's Home at South Shields, which acts as feeder to the Wellesley training ship, but there are several which are known to the Department and to local authorities as having more facilities than most for the care of the very young. Objections may be raised to entirely separate junior schools. It

cannot be good for a child, first of all, to wrench it from however an unsavoury bed in the slums and plant it in a junior school, and then later on, at 11 or 12, to pluck it up by the roots again and transplant it into a senior school. The hold that a school will get of a child is very much greater than is sometimes supposed; school ties may, and do, become like family ties, and it is desirable to interfere as little as possible with their natural growth. The passage from a junior to a senior department in the same school is an easy one, and there can be no objection to junior departments. They are to be encouraged.

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Another mode of classifying by age which can be commended is the fixing of age limits in various schools, above or below which children are not to be admitted. As an illustration of classification on these lines, the action of the London School Board with regard to girls' schools in London may be taken. Of the girls recently inmates of the King Edward Industrial School, Elm House, and Gordon House (the Board's own school) the following are the respective percentages of those who at the date of admission were over 11 years of age, viz., 75, 60, 10. The younger girls are thus being sent to Gordon House; the material is more plastic, better results are to be expected. The much heavier expenditure at Gordon House (£35 11s. 3d. as against £23 4s. 8d. at Elm House, and £17 16s. at King Edward Industrial School) may at least hope to be justified by success on a higher plane.

A little is done in the way of classifying boys according to physique, for there is undoubtedly a tendency to send picked boys to ships. Not as much as some people would like is done in this direction, but a common mistake of the past has been to assume that nothing is done. It is proved by the comparative results of the statistics relating to the physique of boys of 11 to 12, that a discrimination (more noticeable in some centres than in others) is exercised by School Board Authorities, by the Police and by Magistrates, and that bigger boys, as a rule, are sent to Industrial School Ships than to ordinary schools. The average height of raw material on board ships is 51·61 inches, that of town schools is 50·55 inches. Very instructive are the comparative figures for the "Akbar" Reformatory Ship in the Mersey and the Liverpool Farm Reformatory,—two institutions under the management of the Protestant Reformatory Association of Liverpool. The raw material on board the "Akbar" is strikingly superior, so far as physique goes, to that to be found in the Farm School, the comparative figures for height at 14 being 57·29 inches and 53·76 inches. It is clear that here a very careful selection has been going on. Similarly in Glasgow the superiority of physique of the boys sent to the Clyde Training Ship "Empress" over those sent to the Shore School at Mossbank, is indicated by the respective heights of the boys at 11, viz., 51·97 inches and 49·63 inches. This tendency may grow

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generally more marked in the future, though we must not leave out of sight the fact that there is another opening for boys of fine physique of not less importance to the country than the provision of seamen, viz., the provision of soldiers.

Lastly we come to the most common method of classification, and one by no means to be commended, viz., classification by locality. Last year attention was called to the dangers and difficulties involved in bringing together, in the same schools, children from the same locality. Hope of reform largely depends on the influences of new associations. Obviously these influences must be weaker, when a child on being removed from the court or alley in which he has hitherto spent his existence, finds himself in company with others who left the same court or alley, or neighbouring ones, a year or two before. The effect is as bad on the old hand as on the new-comer. Difficult, indeed, as it is to prevent a child on leaving school from reverting to the slum from which it came, the difficulty can only be aggravated when there is so much in the school to keep alive the memory and associations of the past. It is not surprising that one should find the proportion of re-convictions in connection with such schools above the normal. During the past five years this consideration has been a frequent topic of conversation between H.M. Inspectors and the Superintendents of schools, and only a single one has been found to favour the sending of boys to a Reformatory near their homes; the argument he used was simply this: in his opinion the boys settled down with more tranquillity, were easier to manage, and less inclined to abscond, when they knew their own home was but a mile or two off. With this exception, all the practical men and women whose opinions have been taken, have been in favour of receiving only a proportion of local cases to be mixed up with children brought from a distance. The fact is—to use a homely simile, so apt as to be irresistible—a good school is like a good salad, and should be compounded of the most varied ingredients.

It is a matter for congratulation that of the immense number of Industrial School children for whom the London School Board is responsible, at least three-fourths are dealt with, not in London itself, but in different localities on the outskirts, and as far away as Lancashire, Norfolk, and Cornwall. The gain is reciprocal, both to the London child and the school to which he is sent, for of all the constituents of a good school there is none more pungent than the London boy; he seems to quicken and to flavour every school he enters. It will be a hard task to break down this classification by locality; the origin of the schools has to be remembered. In the case of Voluntary Schools, people, aroused by the contemplation of juvenile delinquency in their own districts have collected subscriptions and donations to found an Industrial School to cope with the needs of their own district. They naturally find a difficulty in inducing subscribers to

continue their subscriptions in favour of strange children from a distance. Similarly where County Councils and School Boards have founded schools, they are, as a rule, most anxious to keep in them the children for whom they are responsible. But there is reason to believe that as the conditions of the problem are better understood, the Authorities in the various localities, whether voluntary managers or rateable authorities, will see no hardship in a reasonable arrangement by which, adequate provision having been made for the needs of a particular district, some of that is devoted to children from other districts for whom room is made by transferring to those other districts local children in whose case it is eminently desirable that a final severance from the past should be effected.

This exposure of the conditions of the problem shows that it bristles with difficulties, but it is not to be inferred that no practical suggestion can be made to improve matters :—

- (a) Something can certainly be done to promote a reasonable classification by age, and effort should be made to get special schools to receive children committed under a certain age, say under 10, and those committed over a certain age, say over 12. In Industrial Schools the difficulty of providing for very young children is generally recognised. The difficulty of dealing with boys of over 12 has not been so clearly recognised, though it is a question whether it is not the more serious difficulty of the two. Very few boys of twelve-and-a-half and thirteen committed to an Industrial School are sent until they are more or less hardened offenders. In the school they at once take their place amongst the oldest and biggest. Instead of being led by others who have come under the influence of wholesome discipline, they are in danger of leading others, and leading them astray. A school which has been in difficulties for some time, though it is steadily improving in tone as well as general efficiency, is St. Nicholas', Ilford. The progress there, which has been slow, is hampered by the unfortunately high proportion of boys of over 12 committed to that school. It is a proportion considerably above that to be found in St. Joseph's, Manchester, or St. George's, Liverpool, two schools with which Ilford may fairly be compared.
- (b) With regard to breaking down undue classification by locality, the steps taken will have to be very gradual; authorities will have to be persuaded rather than compelled. The idea, however, is so reasonable, that once started it is likely enough to operate like leaven. One step that the Department can take is, when certifying any new school, to limit the number to be admitted to it from any one locality.

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- (c) There should be complete freedom of transfer from one school to another. This, after all, would result in by far the most perfect kind of classification. People, whose business it is to have some idea of the special conditions of the different schools, should be in a position freely to transfer to the most appropriate school within their knowledge any child who does not appear to be thriving, in the widest sense of the term, where it is placed. The managers and superintendents of schools often get the most intimate knowledge of the characters and dispositions of particular children; this knowledge they will be perfectly prepared to place at the disposal of H.M. Inspectors or others, who, from their experience of a number of other schools, can advise where a child would be more likely to be better suited. The Secretary of State has power, under various Acts, to transfer children pretty much as he pleases, but, as a matter of practice, his power is limited by the difficulty of securing that the Local Authorities' Grant shall follow the child to its new habitat. When applied to for their concurrence in the transfer of a child a County Council or a School Board will say that they quite agree as to the propriety of this step, but, unfortunately, they have no contract with the new school and, therefore, cannot pay the contribution, and the making of a special contract in respect of a particular child will require the expenditure of a good deal of time and compliance with a large number of formalities. The new Youthful Offenders' Act will help to grease the wheels, and in the future it may be possible to do more than has been practicable in the past.
- (d) Attention may be called to the suggestion made in the section of this report dealing with the question of health that one or two schools should be set apart to deal with children showing a tuberculous tendency.

*Finance.*

Appendix IV. (E) enables a comparison to be made between the cost of maintenance in the different Industrial Schools during 1900. On page 30 of the General Report the average cost per head in the different class of Boys' and Girls' Schools in England and Scotland is given. The average cost shows remarkable variations between schools, and some further analysis is desirable. The average cost per head in Schools under the management of Voluntary Committees comes to 20*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Of Schools under the management of School Boards to 26*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Of Girls' Schools managed by Voluntary Committees the

average cost per head is 18*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* Of Girls' Schools under the management of School Boards the average cost per head is 23*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The costs of Schools under the management of the London School Board is greatly above that of Schools managed either by Voluntary Associations or Provincial School Boards. The following tables show the comparative cost under different kinds of management of ships, of Boys' Industrial Schools, and of Girls' Industrial Schools; Scotch Schools, save the "Empress," and Roman Catholic Schools have not been cited, for in their case disturbing elements mar the usefulness of the comparison:—

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#### SHIPS.

Name of Ship.	Management.	Comparative Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
"Shaftesbury" ... ..	London School Board	£ s. d. 30 8 8
"Formidable" ... ..	Voluntary Committee	20 10 4
"Empress" ... ..	Voluntary Committee	18 12 4

On the above figures the following observations may be made. Boys are detained a shorter time on the "Shaftesbury" than on the "Empress" or the "Formidable." From a study of the numbers dealt with during the triennial period covered by the last No. 4 Return it appears that the equivalent for each pound expended was for the "Shaftesbury"  $1\frac{2}{3}$ , for the "Empress"  $\frac{1}{3}$ , and for the "Formidable"  $\frac{7}{8}$ . On this basis the comparative cost will work out,—"Shaftesbury" 26*l.*, "Formidable" 23*l.*, "Empress" 20*l.* All three ships are efficient. Judged as training grounds for getting boys to sea, the last No. IV. returns make out the "Empress" to be the most successful of the three (144 at sea). She is followed by the "Formidable" (107 at sea). The "Shaftesbury" has 90 at sea. On the other hand she has 96 in the army as against 33 from the "Empress" and 24 from the "Formidable." The improvement in the "Shaftesbury's" record in recent years is remarkable. For the three years 1894-6, 29 per cent. of those who left the ship were returned as unknown. For the three years 1897-9 the percentage of unknowns is but 7. This creditable result is no doubt due to the vigour with which the affairs of the ship have of late been administered. So far as work on the school-deck goes, the "Shaftesbury" and "Formidable" have both, of late years, afforded better results than the "Empress"; the "Shaftesbury" perhaps having a little advantage over the "Formidable."

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### BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Name	Management.	Comparative Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
		£ s. d.
Davenport Hill Home ...	London School Board	34 1 4
East London ... ..	Voluntary Committee	24 15 10
Shadwell... ..	Leeds School Board...	21 19 5
Werrington ... ..	Staffs. County Council	20 0 11
Macclesfield ... ..	Voluntary Committee	19 8 10

The very high cost of the boys at the Davenport Hill Home is due in part to the fact that they are living as lodgers at Margate. The buildings at Brentwood were abandoned for sanitary reasons two years ago, and the school has since been occupying temporary quarters. The comparative cost of each boy at Brentwood in 1898 was £30 3s. 4d.

It will be observed that the cost of the East London school is a good deal higher than that of the Macclesfield school, though both are under voluntary management. This is partly to be accounted for by the greater cost of living in London.

All the schools named are excellent.

### GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Name.	Management.	Comparative Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
		£ s. d.
Gordon House ... ..	London School Board	35 11 3
Lichfield... ..	Staffs. County Council	22 15 11
Stockport ... ..	Voluntary Committee	22 0 5
Thorparch ... ..	Leeds School Board...	21 17 4
Sale ... ..	Voluntary Committee	19 3 11

With regard to these Girls' Schools, it may be premised that all of them are thoroughly efficient. It is probable that as



regards schoolroom work, Gordon House and Sale are the best, though it is doubtful whether in industrial training they are quite so good as either Stockport or Lichfield. To borrow a French word where an English equivalent is hard to find, the girls at Gordon House, so far as dress and appearance and physical training go, are more *soignées* than those at the other schools. As regards the subsequent careers of girls from Gordon House as compared with others, nothing can yet be said; so few of them have gone out into the world. The high comparative cost at Gordon House is partly to be accounted for by the fact that very young children are received there, who are of course not available for housework, &c., and on that account involve the keeping of a larger staff. Further, it is suggested in another section of this Report that the London School Board may reasonably be expected to spend more money on the girls at Gordon House, seeing that as they receive girls younger than most schools do, they may hope to make more of the material. The cost of supplies at Gordon House is probably greater than in the country generally.

All truant schools are under the management of School Boards, and it may be said that the cost of the London Board's Schools compares favourably with that of others. There are no truant schools more efficient than those in London.

From the London School Board's Annual Report for the twelve months ended Lady Day, 1900, it appears that there were 824 children in the schools managed by the Board itself, 2,945 in schools throughout the country, managed either by other school boards or by voluntary associations. The cost to the Board (*i.e.*, to the ratepayers of London) for the former is given as £20,419 0s. 7d.; the cost for the latter as £25,462 1s. 8d. The Board in addition gave to five industrial schools building grants amounting to £2,880, chargeable to Loan Account. From these figures may be drawn the pleasing deduction that the wise policy of sending most of the London children to schools outside London had resulted in a single year in a saving to the ratepayers of London of over £40,000. The London ratepayer has therefore reason to congratulate himself, and to hope that this policy may continue. Nor has any Manager of a Voluntary Industrial School or ratepayer outside London any reason to grumble. Peter in this instance has not been robbed to pay Paul. When the London School Board sends a child to an outside school it pays a contribution sufficient to relieve the funds of the outside school from any undue charge on behalf of London children, and its influence in improving the school room work has been strong.

The advantage of the country over London in the matter of economy is not confined to maintenance. The cost of building London schools within the Metropolitan area is enormous. Some two years ago sanction was given for the erection, by the

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London School Board, of two schools at Hither Green, a new Truant School and a Boys' Industrial School, to house the Davenport Hill Boys' Home. The two schools were to exist, like the Siamese twins, side by side, separate but undivided, an arrangement which was prompted by motives of economy. But when application was made to the Secretary of State last year for sanction to the necessary loan for the erection of these schools, it was found that, apart from the cost of the site, it was proposed to spend not much less than £100,000 for the purpose of accommodating 300 boys (150 in each school). The Secretary of State pointed out that in the new school to be erected at Portslade, a joint undertaking of the London and Brighton School Boards, the cost of the accommodation for each boy was estimated at about £180 per head, a figure which appeared to him sufficiently high. The matter was therefore referred back to the Board, with the result that for the present, at any rate, the idea of the new Truant School has been withdrawn; the future of the other school has not yet been settled. There is plenty of vacant accommodation already provided by the rate-payers of London in the London County Council's Schools at Feltham and Mayford.

The cost of buildings erected by Voluntary Associations is not so high as that erected by Local Authorities, as may be seen by the consideration of the following figures. Recently the Cardiff and Barry School Boards have built a new Truant School to accommodate 100 boys, on which loans amounting to £18,447 4s. 11d. have been sanctioned. This works out at £180 per head, the identical figure quoted above in connection with the London and Brighton School Boards' new school at Portslade. Contemporaneously with this school the Managers of the Devon and Exeter Reformatory have put up a new school near Exeter to accommodate 60 boys. This has cost as nearly as possible £7,050; and the cost per head may be taken to amount to under £120. This Exeter school is a capital little building, and there is plenty of ground round it.

The cost of the schools maintained by the London County Council has in recent years approximated to that of the schools maintained by the London School Board. This was not so in the past: it is due to the extraordinary drop in the number of boys committed to the County Council's schools. In the year 1898, when the number at Feltham had fallen to 565, the maximum accommodation was fixed at 600. There are now under 400 boys at Feltham, so that so far as adequate accommodation goes there are over 200 vacant beds. Meantime it has been impossible to reduce the staff and working expenses in anything like the same proportion. The late Chairman of the Feltham Committee has been inclined to attribute the decrease in numbers at Feltham to the action of the Courts in too frequently committing for a short period to a Truant School boys whose offences and character demand a longer term in an

Industrial School, and in making excessive use of the probation of First Offenders' Act. It is probable that the police have surrendered more and more of their work in connection with juvenile delinquency to the School Board; but whatever the cause of the decrease, it is for many reasons to be regretted. The London County Council have taken infinite pains in their recent reorganisation of both their schools to make them models of their kind. To-day there is no Industrial School in the whole country where the industrial training is so varied, so scientific and thorough as it is at Feltham. There is no other Industrial School of anything like the dimensions of Feltham, and the objection generally entertained to excessively large schools is based on good grounds; nevertheless, a great deal has been done by classification and division into sections to minimise the objections at Feltham, while advantage has been taken of the opportunities afforded by extensive buildings and a large staff to perfect and vary the lads' training. The question may well be asked what need is there for two separate bodies like the London County Council and the London School Board occupying themselves with juvenile delinquency. It would be a mistake to hand the whole matter over to the School Board; the Council must remain the local authority for reformatories and for police cases; and, on the other hand, the Board can hardly be expected to resign to the Council purely educational cases. The suggestion is worth hazarding that juvenile delinquency in the Metropolis might well be dealt with in its entirety, ranging from Reformatory School matters to those connected with Truant Schools, by a standing Joint Committee composed of members of both the County Council and the School Board. London would then be in the position of Glasgow. Juvenile delinquency there is in the hands of a body known as the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board, which is made up largely of members nominated by the Town Council and the School Board. The work done by this Board has been admirable, and economy has neither been pushed too far nor ignored. London would certainly do well to follow the lead in this matter given by Glasgow.

Appendix III. (E) enables a comparison to be made between the receipts and expenditure of the various reformatory schools. It is not proposed to discuss these in detail in the present report. All the reformaties are under voluntary management, and though the Treasury subvention is higher, that from the rates is much lower, than in the case of industrial schools. On the one hand, the need for the renewal of worn-out buildings and antiquated appliances, for improvements in education and physical and industrial training, and, on the other hand, continually diminishing receipts from farming operations, render it a harder struggle

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every year for these schools to do justice to their heavy task. One great financial difficulty of the year seems in a fair way for adjustment. The Liverpool Roman Catholic Reformatory Association declared their inability to find the means to build in place of the "Clarence" the two smaller institutions desired by the Department for reasons fully set out in last year's report. The Secretary of State, however, considered the point so important that he secured the concurrence of the Treasury in an offer to render special assistance, provided that the Liverpool Corporation would co-operate. The corporation has agreed on the express condition that a maritime institution to carry on the work of the training-ship be established.

On page 25, a satisfactory increase in the amount contributed to reformatories by local authorities in Scotland will be noticed, viz., £397 0s. 6d. For this result thanks are due to the cordial co-operation of the Secretary for Scotland in the effort to place those schools on a proper financial footing.

*Physique.*

An attempt has been made during the summer of 1901 to collect statistics showing the physique of children in the Home Office schools. The superintendents of industrial schools were asked to furnish the height, weight, and chest measurement of all boys, the height and weight of all girls, between the ages of 11 and 12, and 14 and 15. These ages were selected because they afforded special facilities for comparison with the statistics compiled some 20 years ago by the Anthropometric Committee, and published with comments, in their report of 1883. Mr. Charles Roberts was one of the two mainly concerned in the production of the report, and it will be found printed as an appendix to his invaluable "Manual of Anthropometry." Sir Frederick Treves describes the "Manual" and the "Report" as providing "the most precise data upon anthropometry, so far as the English race is concerned, which we possess."

The schools responded readily to the invitation to furnish statistics, and the following tables show how, for boys and girls in industrial schools, the results obtained in 1901 compare with those published in 1883. The conditions of measurement have been the same. The height was taken without boots, the weight in clothes (but without boots—a heavy item in many schools), and the chest girth with the chest empty. The figures given in all the tables, both for reformatory and industrial schools, are averages.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of BOYS and GIRLS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in 1883. (Table XXI. in Committee's Report).

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Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.		Chest girth.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	54.46	55.01	77.35	81.25	27.29	—
11	49.11*	51.48	63.19	60.96	24.17	—

\* This figure is probably too low. It is raised by Mr. Roberts in his paper of 1886 to 49.6 In Table XIII. of the Anthropometric Committee's report the average height at 11 of Industrial School boys is given as 50.02, but this figure probably related to a single school. It is also probable that Poor Law Schools contributed to the Committee's figures.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of BOYS and GIRLS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in 1901.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.		Chest girth.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
14	55.50	56.74	80.63	88.43	28.03	—
11	50.82	51.40	64.63	65.07	26.02	—

NOTE.—The numbers of observations was much greater in 1901 than in 1883. In that year the numbers were, for all purposes, boys and girls of 11, 158 and 63 respectively; boys and girls of 14, 102 and 33 respectively. In 1901 the numbers were, as regards height at 11, 1,312 boys, 481 girls; at 14, 2,367 boys, 765 girls; as regards weight at 11, 1,296 boys, 384 girls; at 14, 2,340 boys, 613 girls; and as regards chest girth at 11, 1,312 boys; at 14, 2,366 boys.

The children between 11 and 12 are comparatively new-comers in the schools; at that age the figures for 1901 show a marked improvement as regards boys, though girls are stationary. The great majority of the children come from the slums of towns; and a fair inference from the figures is that the slum population of the country has not deteriorated during the past 20 years, but has, if anything, improved. This accords with the view expressed by the Anthropometric Committee of 1883 that the general belief in a rapid degeneracy in the population of the northern manufacturing towns was not founded upon fact. The advantage of girls over boys in industrial schools in 1901 accords

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with the rule established by the Anthropometric Committee that “from 10 to 15 girls grow more rapidly than boys, and at the ages 11½ to 14½ are actually taller, and from 12½ to 15½ actually heavier than boys.”

At the age 14-15 the figures for 1901 show an improvement over those for 1883, an improvement more pronounced in the case of girls than of boys ; but there is still much lee-way to be made up. In a paper written for the Royal Commission of 1895 on Secondary Education, Mr. Roberts prints the following table (based on the figures of 1883) to show the stature and weight of boys aged 11 to 12 years, of different classes of the population :—

Number of Observations.	Class of School.	Stature in inches.	Weight in pounds.
150	Public Schools ... ..	55·0	78·7
686	Middle Class Schools ... ..	53·6	68·0
181	Elementary Schools ... ..	52·6	67·8
341	Factory Children ... ..	51·6	67·4
840	Royal Military Asylums ... ..	51·2	65·1
180	Industrial Schools... ..	49·6	63·2

He goes on to say :—“ As age advances the difference widens, and at 14 years of age industrial school boys are nearly seven inches (6·85) shorter of stature, and 24½ lbs. lighter in weight than boys of the professional classes of the same age.” Assuming, for the purposes of comparison, that the standard for the professional class has remained the same, the advantage at 14 of the boy of the professional classes over the industrial school boy of 1901, is reduced from 6·85 inches and 24½ lbs., to 5·79 inches and 21½ lbs. : So much for the gap between the two extremes. Even if we take the least developed of the normal classes dealt with by the Anthropometric Committee, viz: the country labourer and the town artisan of 1883, we find that these have the advantage over the industrial school boy of 1901, of three inches in height and six lbs. in weight. This fact affords a fair answer to those critics of Industrial Schools who are nervously apprehensive of the industrial school boy being raised above the level of “ the honest labourer’s child outside.” These critics may still sleep sound. One more quotation may be given from Mr. Roberts’ paper already cited. “ Still later the difference becomes less, as the less favoured classes attain maturity at a more advanced age than

the well nurtured classes. Full growth in stature is attained in the professional classes about the twenty-first year, but in the poorer classes, not before the twenty-fifth or twenty-sixth year." It may be possible in a year or two to show this rule affects young men who have left the Home Office Schools.

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Tables shewing how Protestant compare with Roman Catholic children, and English with Scottish, will be interesting.

COMPARATIVE TABLES of PROTESTANT and ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

BOYS.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.		Chest girth in inches.	
	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.
14	55·47	55·67	81·09	78·08	28·11	27·94
11	50·92	50·42	67·28	61·77	26·03	25·99

GIRLS.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.	
	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.
14    ...    ...    ...	56·71	56·78	87·61	90·65
11    ...    ...    ...	51·60	51·12	65·63	63·94

NOTE.—The numbers of observations were—Protestant, at age 11, height, 1,053 boys, 282 girls; weight, 1,007 boys, 259 girls; chest girth, 1,053 boys; at age 14, height, 2,009 boys, 516 girls; weight, 1,982 boys, 470 girls; chest girth, 2,008 boys. Roman Catholic, at age 11, height, 259 boys, 199 girls; weight, 259 boys, 125 girls; chest girth, 259 boys; at age 14, height, 358 boys, 249 girls; weight, 358 boys, 173 girls; chest girth, 358 boys.

These tables do not show that Protestant children have a marked advantage in physique over Roman Catholic; indeed, Roman Catholic girls have the advantage at the higher age.

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Nevertheless the much higher death-rate in Roman Catholic schools points perhaps to constitutional weaknesses not revealed by figures giving physical dimensions.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of ENGLISH and SCOTTISH CHILDREN  
in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Boys.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.		Chest girth in inches.	
	English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.
14	55·43	55·67	80·35	81·37	27·99	28·31
11	50·93	50·46	64·40	65·36	26·01	26·07

Girls.

Age last birthday.				Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.	
				English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.
14	...	...	...	56·80	56·53	87·92	90·10
11	...	...	...	51·35	51·57	64·65	66·81

NOTE.—The number of observations at age 11 were—for England, height, 1,007 boys, 370 girls ; weight, 1,007 boys, 309 girls ; chest girth, 1,007 boys ; at age 14, height, 1,688 boys, 679 girls ; weight, 1,687 boys, 494 girls ; chest girth, 1,687 boys. Scotland, at age 11, height, 305 boys, 111 girls ; weight, 289 boys, 75 girls ; chest girth, 305 boys ; at age 14, height, 679 boys, 185 girls ; weight, 653 boys, 149 girls ; chest girth, 679 boys.

The figures are remarkably even, though Scotland has a slight advantage.

We now come to a table of great importance, the object of which is to compare the physique on board the Industrial School Ships, in Farm and Country Schools, and in Town Schools.



## COMPARATIVE TABLES of BOYS in SHIPS, COUNTRY and TOWN SCHOOLS.

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## AGES 14 TO 15.

Class of Schopl.	Number of Observations.	Height in inches.	Weight in pounds.	Chest girth in inches.
Ship ... ..	630	55.66	80.83	28.49
Country ... ..	670	55.85	81.93	28.35
Town ... ..	774	55.40	81.50	27.66

## AGES 11 TO 12.

Ship ... ..	100	51.61	66.19	26.34
Country ... ..	345	51.26	61.75	26.36
Town ... ..	604	50.55	63.73	25.84

Ships and country schools have not the advantage at the higher age which might be anticipated. That town schools hold their own as well as they do may fairly be ascribed to the fact that, expressly to counter-act their drawbacks, they took the lead in developing physique on scientific principles. The advantage of ships at the earlier age is probably due to the exercise of a discrimination which secures that when young boys are sent on board they are fairly well-grown for their class.

An attempt has been made to compare the material furnished by different towns in the country. The following is a list of towns which are responsible for at least 10 boys aged 11 to 12. The towns are ranged in accordance with the average height of their children.

Town.	Number of Children.	Average height.	Town.	Number of Children.	Average Height.
Bristol ... ..	34	51.97	Salford ... ..	10	50.70
Leeds ... ..	11	51.88	Dundee ... ..	10	50.58
Gateshead ... ..	11	51.56	Manchester ... ..	45	50.14
Newcastle - on - Tyne.	41	51.05	Liverpool ... ..	74	50.06
Birmingham ... ..	14	51.03	Glasgow ... ..	92	50.02
London ... ..	289	50.98	Perth ... ..	12	49.91
Edinburgh ... ..	53	50.92	Sunderland ... ..	14	49.88
Leicester ... ..	11	50.84	North and South Shields.	14	49.55
Derby ... ..	11	50.72			

*General  
Report.*

Lastly, with regard to Industrial School boys, it may be stated that the dimensions of over 1,000 boys between 14 and 15 have been scrutinised, with a view to ascertaining how many might reasonably be expected at 15 years and three months to reach the Naval standard. The percentage comes to about 15.

We may now pass to consider the physique of boys and girls in Reformatory Schools. The Superintendents of these schools were asked to furnish figures for the ages 14 to 15, and 17 to 18. Replies from almost every school have been received.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the HEIGHT, WEIGHT, and in the case of BOYS CHEST-GIRTH, of INMATES of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, aged 14-15, and 17-18.

Age last Birthday.	Height in Inches.		Weight in Pounds.		Chest Girth in Inches.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
17	61·42	60·77	110·14	111·82	31·79	—
14	56·24	58·04	84·35	95·74	28·24	—

NOTE.—The numbers of observations at age 14 were—height, 819 boys and 113 girls; weight, 819 boys and 99 girls; chest girth, 819 boys. At age 17, height, 570 boys and 149 girls; weight, 570 boys and 119 girls; chest girth, 570 boys.

On comparing the Reformatory boy of 14 with the Industrial School boy of the same age, it is interesting to note that he has the advantage all round. So too, and more markedly, has the Reformatory girl over her Industrial School sister. This may be partially accounted for by the suggestion that they are, as it were, a survival of the fittest in their class. But reference may be made to the discussion in the Report for 1897 of the social condition of the parents of children in the schools, which brought out clearly the superiority financially of the parents in Reformatory cases over the parents in Industrial School cases. Strange thought it be, the former seem to be in the better social position.

There is no means of comparing the reformatory lad or girl of 17 in 1901 with their fellows in 1883. But compared with the artizan class in towns (see Tables XVI.-XIX. of the Report of the Anthropometric Committee) the reformatory lad at 17 is 3·28 inches shorter and 10·36 lbs. lighter than the average artizan of the same age. On the other hand the reformatory girl of 17 is but 1·45 inches shorter and 2·58 lbs. lighter than the

average girl of the commercial class—a class second only in physical development to the most favoured of all. This result will not surprise one acquainted with girls' reformatory schools. The aspect of a battalion of reformatory girls drawn up for physical drill is a formidable one.

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We may again compare the results afforded by Protestant and Roman Catholic, and English and Scottish Schools.

COMPARATIVE TABLES of INMATES of PROTESTANT and ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

BOYS.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.		Chest girth in inches.	
	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.	Pro- testant.	Roman Catholic.
17	61.59	60.89	110.32	109.60	32.07	30.97
14	56.33	55.93	83.95	85.73	28.32	27.99

GIRLS.

Age last birthday.	Height in inches.		Weight in pounds.	
	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protes- tant.	Roman Catholic.
17 ... ..	60.44	61.53	110.08	118.01
14 ... ..	57.56	59.45	93.67	103

NOTE.—The numbers of observations were—Protestants, at age 14, height, 636 boys and 84 girls; weight, 636 boys and 77 girls; chest girth, 636 boys; at age 17, height, 424 boys and 103 girls; weight, 424 boys and 93 girls; chest girth, 424 boys. Roman Catholics, at age 14, height, 183 boys and 29 girls; weight, 183 boys and 22 girls; chest girth, 183 boys; at age 17, height, 146 boys and 46 girls; weight, 146 boys and 26 girls; chest girth, 146 boys.

These tables confirm, on the whole, the industrial school tables. Protestant boys have an advantage over Roman Catholic boys, but not so marked as the advantage of Roman Catholic girls over Protestant girls.

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COMPARATIVE TABLES of INMATES of ENGLISH and  
SCOTTISH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

BOYS.

Age last Birthday.	Height in Inches.		Weight in Pounds.		Chest girth in Inches.	
	English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.
17	61·70	60·46	110·41	107·31	31·81	31·59
14	56·22	56·35	84·24	84·90	28·17	28·58

GIRLS.

Age last Birthday.	Height in Inches.		Weight in Pounds.	
	English.	Scottish.	English.	Scottish.
17	60·70	61·58	111·83	111·
14	58·11	57·69	95·65	96·86

NOTE.—The numbers of observations were—England, at age 14, height, 677 boys and 95 girls; weight, 677 boys and 92 girls; chest girth, 677 boys; at age 17, height, 520 boys and 136 girls; weight, 520 boys and 117 girls; chest girth, 520 boys. Scotland, at age 14, height, 142 boys and 18 girls; weight, 142 boys and 7 girls; chest girth, 142 boys; at age 17, height, 50 boys and 13 girls; weight, 50 boys and 2 girls; chest girth, 50 boys.

Here again the balance between the two countries is fairly even. As regards boys Scotland has the advantage at 14, England at 17. The smallness of the number of observations in the case of Scottish girls rather spoils the comparative value of the second table.

*Disposal of Children.*

The No. 4 returns received by the Department during the first three months of 1901 give particulars showing the circumstances

of nearly all who left the Home Office Schools, either on licence or discharge, during the years 1897, 1898, and 1899. First, let us take the results affecting boys' schools; they may be tabulated as follows :—

*General  
Report.*

BOYS who left SCHOOL in 1897, 1898, 1899, and their  
circumstances at the end of 1900.

Circumstances.						Number.
In Army ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,939
In Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	443
In Mercantile Marine ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,033
Fishermen ...	...	...	...	...	...	171
In farm service ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028
In factories or mills ...	...	...	...	...	...	678
Mechanics ...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Miners ...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Iron or steel workers ...	...	...	...	...	...	395
Shoemakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	189
On railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	174
At shipbuilding ...	...	...	...	...	...	106
Carters ...	...	...	...	...	...	475
Carpenters, joiners, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	171
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Labourers ...	...	...	...	...	...	870
Others in regular employment...	...	...	...	...	...	2,355
In casual employment ...	...	...	...	...	...	577
Dead ...	...	...	...	...	...	254
Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	970
Unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	727
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,390

*General  
Report.*

It will be seen that the numbers joining the army and navy have been well maintained. Attention was called last year to the part played in South Africa by old boys from the Home Office Schools. It was suggested that revised figures might be published this year, considerably exceeding those given last year, which seem to have strikingly impressed all who became cognizant of them. From the latest returns received it appears that the total number of old boys who have been at the front is not less than 4,565. Of these, 216 have been killed or have died of disease, and 351 have been wounded or invalided; three have been recommended for the Victoria Cross; ten for the Distinguished Service Medal; two have gained commissions; four have been specially mentioned in dispatches, and others have received special promotion for good service rendered. The Secretary of State was good enough to direct a Minute to be sent round to all Managers of Schools congratulating them on the achievements of boys trained in their schools. This concluded with the expression of the conviction "that many now in the schools will be found to follow in the same path of good service to their country." Few hopes were ever more certain of realisation. Examples were given last year of the acts of heroism which have won distinction in particular cases. There is no need to add to them this year, but an instance of fine feeling of another sort may be quoted—it is one of a number which have come to my notice. Before going out to the front a soldier deposited with the Superintendent of his old Reformatory his valuables, and has sent to him his savings from time to time. On the eve of setting out for special duty of a hazardous kind, in the execution of which he was one of a party of volunteers, he wrote to the Superintendent a letter, from which the following is an extract:—"So now, Sir, should anything happen to me on this turn of duty, I wish to leave my medals to my eldest brother. His address is H.M.S. ———. And for the few (17) pounds you have of mine, I leave it to buy sports for the boys in the old place where I have spent many a happy day."

The number entering the navy has not gone up; for reasons given in previous years it is impossible in these schools to rouse much enthusiasm for the Navy. It is certain, however, that the boys from Industrial Schools who do manage to surmount the occasionally irritating obstacles placed in their way are as little likely to disgrace their uniform as the soldier who wrote the above letter.

To pass now to girls, the following table deals with the results affecting girls' schools :—

*General  
Report*

GIRLS who left SCHOOL in 1897, 1898, and 1899, and their CIRCUMSTANCES at the end of 1900.

Circumstances.							Number.
Cooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Dairymaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Housekeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ladies' maids	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Housemaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	261
Kitchenmaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Laundrymaids—							
Private	...	...	...	...	130	}	244
Public	...	...	...	...	114		
Nursemaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Parlourmaids	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
General servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,081
In factories or mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
In other regular employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
In casual employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	202
Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,005

Of the total number who entered domestic service, the proportion of those in households where more than one servant is kept is over 38 per cent. Of the 244 laundrymaids, 130, or considerably more than half, are employed in private houses.

It should be added that emigrants, during the period 1897-99, numbered 402, viz., 295 boys and 107 girls.

*General  
Report.*

With regard to re-convictions during the same period, the total number amounted to 1,032, a satisfactory decrease on the number recorded in last year's Report for the period 1896-98, viz., 1,391. Of these 1,032 re-convictions, it is fair to say that, according to the Reports at the end of 1900 on the careers of the young persons concerned, the characters of 344 were then described as satisfactory; of 137 as fairly satisfactory; leaving those of 551 still unsatisfactory.

Further subjects for congratulation in connection with these No. 4 Returns are :—

- (1) The proportion of those who have been entirely lost sight of has decreased. The percentage of "unknowns" in Reformatories has gone down from 5 to 4 per cent. in the case of boys, and from 9 to 7 per cent. in the case of girls. In the case of Industrial Schools, the percentage has gone down from 10 to 6 per cent. so far as regards boys, and from 8 to 4 per cent. so far as regards girls.
- (2) When the effort was first made, in 1898, to compile lists from the No. 4 Returns, showing approximately the actual occupations followed by children who have left the schools, it was found necessary to introduce a miscellaneous heading, "Other Regular Employment." The numbers under this heading given in 1898 were 4,536. It is gratifying to find that in the list given above it has been found possible to reduce the number under this heading to 2,355. It is hoped that the number may be still further reduced year by year, until practically all the information is set out in detail.

*Parental Contributions.*

During 1900 the amount collected from parents, and in Scotland from Parochial Boards, amounted to £26,081,\* an increase of £26 over the amount collected in 1899, though the numbers in the schools at the end of the year were rather less, viz., 23,104 as against 23,163. In the introduction to this report a full account is given of the important amendments of the law relating to the recovery of parental payments contained in the Youthful Offenders Act. It may be hoped that with the greater facilities to be afforded after the end of the year 1901 the amount collected will steadily improve.

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\* Including £481 costs recovered.



In conclusion, I have to mention the serious loss sustained by the Department in the death of Lieut.-Colonel Cunningham, R.E., in May, 1901, while on a tour of inspection. The services rendered by him in supervising drawing and manual instruction since these subjects were taken over from the Science and Art Department have been invaluable, and his unflagging zeal and invariable courtesy will not readily be forgotten. My thanks are again due to my colleagues at Great Scotland Yard, and to the agents of the Department all over the country, whose kind promptitude in replying to the many and varied communications addressed to them have been of the utmost assistance.

*General  
Report.*

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I have, &c.,

JAMES G. LEGGE,

H.M. Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

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Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of NUMBER of  
for the Year ending

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND.														
	BOYS.														
	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Devon and Exeter.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Rom. Cath.	St. David's, Rom. Cath.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.
Under Detention, Decem- ber 31, 1899:															
In School .. ..	43	70	29	240	122	205	48	63	127	62	48	210	147	125	73
On Licence .. ..	1	2	—	107	44	30	2	11	9	—	27	80	48	7	—
In Prison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	44	72	29	349	166	248	50	74	136	62	76	290	195	134	73
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	40	30	13	116	58	55	14	15	33	12	20	72	36	42	35
Admitted by Transfer .. ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	41	30	13	117	60	55	14	15	33	12	20	72	36	42	35
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1900.	14	16	5	86	63	50	7	20	31	12	16	81	36	42	10
Under Detention, Decem- ber 31, 1900:															
In School .. ..	66	70	35	256	140	208	52	49	126	60	54	206	148	125	90
On Licence .. ..	5	16	2	122	21	35	4	20	10	2	25	73	47	9	8
In Prison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	—	—	—	2	2	7	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	71	86	37	380	163	253	57	69	138	62	80	281	195	134	98
Average Number of Im- mates during the year.	55	70	33	245	130	220	48	59	128	65	48	200	149	124	84

## APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.INMATES, ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c.,  
December 31, 1900.

ENGLAND.													
Boys.													
Birkdale Farm, Rom. Cath.	Monmouth.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Kerrison.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wills.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
198	16	44	209	84	285	128	90	88	67	60	89	94	Under Detention, Decem- ber 31, 1899 :
32	—	3	40	17	—	12	1	2	—	15	8	21	In School
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	On Licence.
1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	In Prison.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence un- expired.
231	16	48	251	101	290	138	91	91	67	75	97	116	Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.
													Total.
62	7	15	64	27	84	34	38	24	22	26	15	20	Admitted in 1900.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Admitted by Transfer.
62	7	15	65	27	85	34	38	24	22	26	16	20	Total.
42	3	18	55	20	90	40	26	18	13	14	24	17	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1900.
200	20	42	210	84	282	116	99	88	70	59	85	95	Under Detention, Decem- ber 31, 1900 :
51	—	2	49	24	1	10	3	8	6	28	4	24	In School
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On Licence.
—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	In Prison.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence un- expired.
261	20	45	261	108	286	132	103	97	76	87	89	119	Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.
													Total.
199	20	42	209	84	280	122	98	89	69	63	85	96	Average Number of In- mates during the year.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS—Return of Number of Inmates, Admissions

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND—continued.										
	BOYS— cont.		GIRLS.								
	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Roman Catholic.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Rom. Cath.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Torteth Park.	Lancashire, Rom. Cath.	Ipswich.	Warwickshire.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:											
In School .. ..	126	210	49	52	102	41	77	59	66	43	40
On Licence .. ..	29	20	2	2	3	7	8	11	—	2	4
In Prison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	157	230	51	54	105	50	87	70	66	46	44
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	44	63	13	8	25	13	24	16	14	17	17
Admitted by Transfer .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	44	63	13	9	26	13	24	16	14	17	17
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1900.	38	44	15	11	38	12	28	20	17	15	14
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:											
In School .. ..	139	218	49	51	91	46	81	60	66	43	45
On Licence .. ..	23	31	—	1	1	5	2	6	—	5	2
In Prison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	163	249	49	52	93	51	83	66	66	48	47
Average Number of Inmates during the year.	134	221	48	52	112	46	80	59	66	44	40

APPENDIX No. III. (A.)

Discharges, &c., for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

Reformatory  
Schools.

SCOTLAND.									
BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Wellington Farm.	Rosede.	Parkhead, Rom. Cath.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Edinburgh, Rom. Cath.	Glasgow.	
104	74	173	109	85	12	30	—	49	Under Detention, December 31, 1899.
32	19	63	28	43	3	4	—	—	In School.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On Licence.
—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	In Prison.
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
									Retained in School, Sentence expired.
137	93	239	137	128	18	34	—	50	Total.
37	28	76	31	41	1	7	2	17	Admitted in 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer.
37	28	76	31	41	2	7	2	17	Total.
33	20	64	32	34	7	9	—	9	Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1900.
106	75	185	109	85	8	31	2	57	Under Detention, December 31, 1900 :
35	25	60	27	50	3	1	—	1	In School.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On Licence.
—	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	In Prison.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
									Retained in School, Sentence expired.
141	101	251	136	135	13	32	2	58	Total.
106	74	179	108	85	11	33	—	52	Average Number of Inmates during the year

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (A.)—ABSTRACT.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—TOTAL NUMBER of INMATES, ADMIS-  
SIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year ending December 31, 1900.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention December 31, 1899:										
In School .. ..	2,663	735	361	171	372	173	91	—	3,943	623
On Licence .. ..	442	126	36	3	122	63	7	—	753	46
In Prison .. ..	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	12	6	5	—	—	3	3	—	21	8
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	1
Total .. ..	3,122	875	402	174	495	239	102	—	4,731	678
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	898	238	108	39	137	76	25	2	1,349	174
Admitted by Transfer ..	5	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	3
Total .. ..	903	240	109	40	137	76	26	2	1,356	177
Discharged, transferred, or died, in 1900.	752	199	115	55	119	61	25	—	1,131	195
Under Detention, Decem- ber 31, 1900:										
In School .. ..	2,728	766	375	157	375	185	96	2	4,054	630
On Licence .. ..	525	138	21	1	137	60	5	—	860	27
In Prison .. ..	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	18	9	—	—	—	6	1	—	33	1
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Total .. ..	3,273	916	396	159	513	251	103	2	4,953	660

APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES for  
the Year ending December 31, 1900.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

## REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

The Return of Admissions excludes

NAME OF SCHOOLS:	ENGLAND.												
	BOYS.												
	Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Devon and Exeter.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Rom. Cath.	St. David's, Rom. Cath.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingwood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.
AGE AT ADMISSION.													
Under 10 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
From 10 to 12 .. .	2	5	3	8	1	2	2	4	10	—	2	3	—
From 12 to 14 .. .	9	13	4	53	17	25	6	6	15	5	5	19	20
From 14 to 16 .. .	29	12	6	55	40	28	6	5	8	7	12	50	16
TOTAL .. .. .	40	30	13	116	58	55	14	15	33	12	20	72	36
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.													
Not before convicted ..	32	8	6	62	28	26	5	3	18	3	7	27	13
Once .. .. .	2	8	5	33	23	16	6	6	13	4	9	39	12
Twice .. .. .	3	12	11	11	6	9	3	4	1	2	3	6	9
Three times .. .. .	2	2	1	6	—	3	—	2	1	1	—	—	1
Four times and upwards ..	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1
TOTAL .. .. .	40	30	13	116	58	55	14	15	33	12	20	72	36
MODE OF DISCHARGE.													
To employment .. .. .	<sup>a</sup> 9	2	3	—	17	2	—	4	6	1	10	9	14
	<sup>b</sup> —	11	2	9	14	13	2	2	6	1	—	11	16
To friends .. .. .	<sup>a</sup> 2	1	—	6	11	—	5	3	9	10	2	1	5
	<sup>b</sup> 1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	1
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	1	—	—	60	5	31	—	4	2	—	—	54	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	2	—	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	—
Discharged on account of disease.	1	—	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Died .. .. .	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Absconded .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL .. .. .	14	16	5	86	63	50	7	20	31	12	16	81	36

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with or living with friends.

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).



## APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

and DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1900.

Re-admissions and Transfers.

# ENGLAND.

## Boys.

Birkdale Farm, Rom. Cath.	Monmouth.	Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Kerrison.	Red Hill.	Wandsworth.	Salisbury.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	
—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	AGE AT ADMISSION.
7	2	2	2	3	2	5	3	—	2	2	2	2	Under 10.
20	3	6	22	9	21	20	12	11	11	6	3	7	From 10 to 12.
35	1	6	38	15	61	7	23	13	9	18	10	11	From 12 to 14.
62	7	15	64	27	84	34	34	24	22	26	15	20	From 14 to 16.
													TOTAL.
14	2	—	7	9	36	14	7	9	4	10	5	13	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.
24	4	4	24	9	29	9	15	13	13	8	7	7	Not before convicted.
10	—	4	21	7	11	7	10	2	4	5	3	—	Once.
11	—	4	6	2	6	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	Twice.
3	1	3	6	—	2	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	Three times.
62	7	15	64	27	84	34	38	24	22	26	15	20	Four times and upwards.
													TOTAL.
16	1	3	44	2	2	7	3	3	6	8	9	2	MODE OF DISCHARGE.
11	—	4	—	6	49	27	2	—	—	4	11	1	a) To employment.
11	2	6	9	6	11	—	11	7	6	1	2	4	b) To friends.
2	—	3	1	1	4	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	a) To friends.
—	—	2	1	—	13	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	b) To friends.
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	5	5	5	6	6	1	—	—	3	Sent to sea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	Transferred.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Died.
1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Absconded.
42	3	18	55	20	90	40	26	18	13	14	24	17	TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions and

NAME OF SCHOOLS :	ENGLAND—continued.										
	Boys— continued.		GIRLS.								
	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Rom. Oath.	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Rom. Oath.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Torteth Park.	Lancashire, Roman Oath.	Ipswich.	Warwickshire.
AGE AT ADMISSION.											
Under 10 .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
From 10 to 12 .. .. .	8	10	2	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	2
From 12 to 14 .. .. .	12	24	6	2	10	4	5	8	6	3	3
From 14 to 16 .. .. .	23	29	5	6	13	7	16	7	8	12	12
TOTAL .. .. .	44	63	13	8	25	13	24	16	14	17	17
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.											
Not before convicted ..	6	15	9	6	8	12	11	9	13	9	8
Once .. .. .	20	24	4	2	9	—	9	2	1	4	2
Twice .. .. .	9	16	—	—	4	1	4	5	—	3	5
Three times .. .. .	7	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Four times and upwards ..	2	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL .. .. .	44	63	13	8	25	13	24	16	14	17	17
MODE OF DISCHARGE.											
To employment .. .. .	9	1	11	5	29	7	15	11	5	7	14
	10	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
To friends .. .. .	12	34	1	3	7	—	7	6	8	2	—
	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged on account of disease.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Died .. .. .	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—
Absconded .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
TOTAL .. .. .	38	44	15	11	38	12	28	20	17	15	14

\* † See note on page 564.

### APPENDIX No. III. (B.)

Discharges for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

## Reformatory Schools.

SCOTLAND.									
BOYS.					GIRLS.				
Wellington Farm.	Rosie.	Parkhead, Roman Cath.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	Aberdeen.	Dairy.	Edinburgh, Roman Cath.	Glasgow.	
AGE AT ADMISSION.									
4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	Under 10.
7	2	20	—	9	—	—	—	2	From 10 to 12
19	7	32	16	13	1	3	1	7	From 12 to 14.
7	19	23	15	17	—	4	1	8	From 14 to 16.
37	28	76	31	41	1	7	2	17	TOTAL.
PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.									
4	6	12	10	4	1	5	—	13	Not before convicted.
18	12	25	13	6	—	2	2	3	Once.
7	7	23	4	13	—	—	—	1	Twice.
6	1	13	4	10	—	—	—	—	Three times.
2	2	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	Four times and upwards.
37	28	76	31	41	1	7	2	17	TOTAL.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.									
9	8	23	8	23	3	7	—	4	a) To employment.
13	9	34	17	5	—	—	—	1	b) To friends.
8	—	2	—	6	2	1	—	2	a) To friends.
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	b) To friends.
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to sea.
2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.
—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	Transferred.
—	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	Died.
—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	Absconded.
33	20	64	32	34	7	9	—	9	TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (B.)—ABSTRACT.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and  
DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1900.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION.</b>										
Under 10 .. .. .	10	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	18	1
From 10 to 12 .. ..	84	20	11	2	18	20	2	—	142	15
From 12 to 14 .. ..	327	86	31	16	55	32	11	1	500	59
From 14 to 16 .. ..	477	132	65	21	58	22	12	1	689	99
TOTAL.. .. .	894	238	108	39	137	76	25	2	1,349	174
<b>PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.</b>										
Not before convicted ..	323	83	64	21	24	12	19	—	447	104
Once .. .. .	333	87	23	10	49	25	5	2	494	40
Twice .. .. .	152	41	18	4	31	23	1	—	247	23
Three times .. .. .	51	17	2	3	21	13	—	—	102	5
Four times and upwards	34	10	1	1	12	3	—	—	59	2
TOTAL .. .. .	898	238	108	39	137	76	25	2	1,349	174
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE.</b>										
To employment .. { <sup>a</sup>	173	36	70	34	48	23	14	—	280	118
{ <sup>b</sup>	178	38	8	—	44	34	1	—	294	9
To friends .. .. { <sup>a</sup>	143	56	19	15	14	2	5	—	215	39
{ <sup>b</sup>	30	6	4	—	1	—	1	—	37	5
Emigrated .. .. .	18	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	23	1
Sent to sea .. .. .	122	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	—
Enlisted .. .. .	45	14	—	—	5	—	—	—	64	—
Discharged on account of disease.	14	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	18	3
Discharged as incorrigible, or penal servitude.	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	3
Transferred .. .. .	7	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	7	3
Died .. .. .	8	6	4	2	2	2	1	—	18	7
Absconded .. .. .	13	2	6	—	—	2	1	—	17	7
TOTAL.. .. .	752	199	115	55	119	64	25	—	1,134	185

## APPENDIX No. III. (C.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

TOTALS of the NUMBER of YOUNG OFFENDERS ADMITTED into and DISCHARGED from CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in GREAT BRITAIN, and the MODE of DISCHARGE, up to December 31, 1900.

—	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.		PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.			
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ADMISSIONS.										
1854 .. .. .	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	1
1855 .. .. .	164	24	—	—	167	54	—	—	331	78
1856 .. .. .	477	52	192	4	151	49	—	—	820	143
1857 .. .. .	711	100	247	53	143	50	—	—	1,101	203
1858 .. .. .	553	104	119	40	120	48	—	4	792	196
1859 .. .. .	706	155	148	43	129	58	26	17	1,009	273
1860 .. .. .	765	192	146	46	174	50	60	35	1,145	323
1861 .. .. .	869	259	153	45	184	26	82	18	1,288	348
1862 .. .. .	675	150	161	54	186	55	47	26	1,069	265
1863 .. .. .	643	149	105	47	179	51	49	20	976	267
1864 .. .. .	654	148	233	46	179	48	53	22	1,119	264
1865 .. .. .	753	213	263	52	186	57	54	15	1,256	337
1866 .. .. .	816	193	254	67	207	40	50	20	1,327	320
1867 .. .. .	850	201	270	43	181	38	95	28	1,396	310
1868 .. .. .	828	213	256	32	185	51	68	38	1,337	334
1869 .. .. .	863	199	222	58	177	56	95	17	1,357	330
1870 .. .. .	801	196	254	66	174	44	72	21	1,301	327
1871 .. .. .	790	182	248	59	194	59	63	19	1,295	319
1872 .. .. .	831	240	311	63	186	39	75	26	1,403	368
1873 .. .. .	863	204	306	48	170	40	54	31	1,395	323
1874 .. .. .	821	207	306	57	216	35	43	23	1,366	323
1875 .. .. .	773	150	228	56	161	38	44	10	1,206	254
1876 .. .. .	800	186	258	33	166	23	51	33	1,275	275
1877 .. .. .	1,010	230	271	59	178	37	83	28	1,542	354
1878 .. .. .	895	191	300	66	190	31	72	14	1,457	302
1879 .. .. .	828	196	283	62	169	35	72	24	1,352	317
1880 .. .. .	848	185	248	58	217	30	67	32	1,380	305
1881 .. .. .	784	172	248	61	149	27	51	16	1,232	276
1882 .. .. .	935	187	272	55	170	16	61	9	1,438	287
1883 .. .. .	878	202	234	54	157	21	68	14	1,337	291
1884 .. .. .	844	139	221	57	154	22	70	18	1,289	236
1885 .. .. .	824	157	196	34	176	19	62	27	1,260	237

Reformatory  
Schools.APPENDIX No. III. (C.)—ABSTRACT—*continued.*

—	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.		PROTESTANT.		ROMAN CATHOLIC.			
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
ADMISSIONS— <i>cont.</i>										
1886 .. .. .	848	146	227	49	132	24	62	18	1,269	237
1887 .. .. .	822	152	209	47	139	23	62	25	1,232	247
1888 .. .. .	870	158	234	41	126	17	59	13	1,239	229
1889 .. .. .	943	153	217	29	110	22	30	15	1,300	222
1890 .. .. .	769	143	183	30	117	15	62	4	1,131	192
1891 .. .. .	721	149	168	29	134	18	49	3	1,072	199
1892 .. .. .	773	85	184	34	129	25	52	—	1,138	144
1893 .. .. .	784	117	255	35	158	42	82	—	1,279	194
1894 .. .. .	857	128	266	44	114	35	64	—	1,301	207
1895 .. .. .	798	120	194	50	108	31	64	—	1,164	201
1896 .. .. .	726	123	180	44	117	30	66	—	1,089	197
1897 .. .. .	814	110	206	49	147	26	69	—	1,236	185
1898 .. .. .	890	93	240	46	177	31	56	—	1,363	170
1899 .. .. .	766	117	227	36	111	24	34	—	1,138	177
1900 .. .. .	903	109	240	40	137	26	76	2	1,356	177
TOTAL.. ..	36,104	7,233	10,187	2,159	7,331	1,636	2,574	685	56,256	11,763
DISCHARGES.										
To employment ..	11,013	3,813	2,162	1,108	3,992	774	1,843	395	19,099	6,090
To friends .. ..	10,883	2,094	3,799	540	1,528	387	265	219	16,475	3,24
Emigrated .. ..	2,733	72	433	63	281	91	10	13	3,457	244
Sent to sea .. ..	4,740	—	1,797	—	158	—	—	—	6,695	—
Enlisted .. ..	894	—	344	—	89	—	—	—	1,327	—
Disease .. ..	470	194	133	49	85	33	36	3	724	279
Incorrigible ..	216	89	55	21	20	20	6	4	297	134
Transferred ..	627	293	86	83	208	64	13	19	934	459
Died .. ..	583	180	297	115	217	45	72	27	1,169	367
Absconded .. ..	732	152	165	16	240	119	79	3	1,216	290
TOTAL .. ..	32,891	6,687	9,271	2,000	6,818	1,533	2,323	683	51,303	11,103
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1900.										
In school .. ..	2,728	375	766	157	375	96	185	2	4,054	630
On licence .. ..	526	21	138	1	137	5	60	—	660	27
In prison .. ..	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	6	—
Absconded .. ..	18	—	9	—	—	1	6	—	33	1
Retained .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. .

RETURN of INMATES who have left on DISCHARGE or LICENCE  
for the YEARS 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the NUMBER  
in REGULAR EMPLOYMENT, CONVICTED OF CRIME, &c.,  
since their DISCHARGE or LICENCE to December 31, 1900.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of INMATES who have left on  
the NUMBER in regular employment, CONVICTED of CRIME, &c.,

ENGLAND.

BOYS.

NAME OF SCHOOLS:

Bedfordshire.	Bradwall.	Devon and Exeter.	"Cornwall."	Boleyn Castle, Roman Catholic.	St. David's, late Clarence, Rom. Cath.	Glamorganshire.	Hardwicke.	Kingswood.	Hants.	Herts.	"Akbar."	Liverpool Farm.	North Lancashire.	Manchester and Salford.	Birkdale Farm, Roman Catholic.	Monmouthshire.
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LEFT DURING YEARS  
1887, 1888, AND 1889.

Mode of

To employment—																			
(a) Away from friends	24	16	12	2	38	9	4	8	18	2	49	14	41	41	21	69	7		
(b) To live with friends	—	23	1	46	31	101	3	8	13	3	7	47	76	—	4	68	—		
To friends—																			
(a) Friends of decent character.	12	16	12	18	22	8	37	9	39	31	2	13	27	43	38	36	19		
(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	6	5	2	—	3	2	—	9	13	7	—	3	2	—	2	4	3		
Emigrated .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—		
To sea .. ..	1	—	—	217	11	115	—	10	2	—	—	126	—	—	—	—	—		
Enlisted .. ..	—	1	—	7	32	—	3	1	12	1	—	—	—	4	4	—	—		
Specially discharged ..	—	—	2	4	2	6	—	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	3	1	—		
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	1	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—		
TOTAL .. ..	44	61	29	295	141	242	50	47	101	44	60	207	150	89	73	179	29		

Subsequent Character

Since dead .. ..	—	—	1	1	2	8	—	—	3	1	1	6*	6	—	1	9	1*		
In regular employment	33	50	23	261	126	133	43	41	87	37	56	158	118	77	57	122	23		
Not in regular employment.	1	2	1	10	2	25	—	—	—	4	—	6	4	3	6†	11	—		
Convicted of crime ..	7	4	4	23	10	35	5	4	7	1	2	10	20	5	4	31	4		
Unknown .. ..	3	5	—	—	1	41	2	2	4	1	1	25	2	4	5	6	1		
TOTAL .. ..	44	61	29	295	141	242	50	47	101	44	60	207	150	89	73	179	29		
Percentage in regular employment.	75	82	83	89	91	57	86	87	86	86	95	79	82	87	79	72	82		
Percentage reconvicted..	16	7	14	8	7	15	10	9	7	2	3	5	14	6	6	18	14		
Ditto unknown ..	7	8	—	—	1	18	4	4	4	2	2	13	1	3	7	4	4		

NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile, and children discharged by the Secretary of State on

\* 1 Imbecile.



## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

DISCHARGE or LICENCE for the YEARS 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing since their DISCHARGE or LICENCE to DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Reformatory  
Schools

ENGLAND.																
BOYS.																
Northampton.	North-Eastern.	Kerrison (Suffolk).	Bed Hill.	Wandsworth.	Saltley.	Warwickshire.	Wilts.	Stoke Farm.	Calder Farm.	Castle Howard.	Leeds.	Market Weighton, Rom. Catholic.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.	TOTAL ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
Discharge.															LEFT DURING YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.	
8	109	10	41	6	13	—	14	17	19	42	35	3	573	119	To employment—	
14	—	24	66	115	26	2	5	28	41	5	24	—	583	200	(a) Away from friends.	
7	63	20	35	—	13	38	35	9	5	23	39	139	603	206	(b) To live with friends.	
1	3	6	24	—	6	13	3	—	2	10	6	3	125	12	To friends—	
5	1	—	45	—	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	67	—	(a) Friends of decent character.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	357	127	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	
3	1	16	6	12	10	10	4	—	—	—	7	15	102	47	Emigrated.	
—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	25	9	To sea.	
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	18	4	Enlisted.	
38	177	77	220	136	77	68	61	56	68	83	113	161	2,453	723	Specially discharged.	
and Circumstances.															Absoconders, discharged by expiration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	
1	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	3	1	2	5*	9	40	28	TOTAL.	
33	154	70	183	106	64	57	51	44	56	68	89	108	2,039	489	Since dead.	
—	6	—	11†	6†	2†	1	5	—	3†	1	2	8†	74	46	In regular employment.	
3	17	4	14	21	8	10	4	6	6	12	14	32	219	108	Not in regular employment.	
1	—	3	10	2	1	—	1	3	2	—	3	4	81	52	Convicted of crime.	
38	177	77	220	136	77	68	61	56	68	83	113	161	2,453	723	Unknown.	
89	87	91	84	79	85	84	84	83	84	84	82	71	85	70	TOTAL.	
8	10	5	6	16	11	15	7	11	9	15	13	21	9	16	Percentage in regular employment.	
3	—	4	5	1	1	—	2	6	3	—	3	3	3	7	Percentage reconvicted.	
															Ditto unknown.	

the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.

† 1 Physically unfit.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

Reformatory Schools.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence for  
of Crime, &c., since their Discharge

ENGLAND—continued.											
NAME OF SCHOOLS:	GIRLS.										
	Devon and Exeter.	Sunderland.	Arno's Court, Roman Catholic.	Red Lodge.	Liverpool.	Torteth Park.	Lancashire, Roman Catholic.	Ipswich.	Warwickshire.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.	TOTAL ROMAN CATHOLIC.
LEFT DURING YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.	Mode of										
To employment— (a) Away from friends	24	24	59	32	35	28	15	28	30	201	74
(b) To live with friends	3	—	—	—	—	2	8	5	1	11	8
To friends— (a) Friends of decent character.	10	10	10	3	26	11	14	7	1	68	24
(b) Friends of ques- tionable character, or otherwise undesir- able.	2	1	—	1	2	2	8	1	—	9	8
Emigrated .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
To sea .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specially discharged ..	—	2	2	2	5	2	4	1	—	12	6
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sen- tence or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	1
TOTAL .. ..	39	38	71	39	69	46	51	43	33	307	122
Subsequent Character											
Since dead .. ..	—	2	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	4
In regular employment	30	29	58	31	49	39	31	35	28	241	89
Not in regular employ- ment.	5*	1*	5*	5*	5	3	5	6*	4	29	10
Convicted of crime ..	2	6	3	3	8	2	6	1	1	23	9
Unknown .. ..	2	—	3	—	6	2	7	1	—	11	10
TOTAL .. ..	39	38	71	39	69	46	51	43	33	307	122
Percentage in regular employment.	77	81	84	79	72	85	63	81	85	79	75
Percentage reconvicted..	5	17	4	8	12	4	12	2	3	8	8
Ditto unknown ..	5	—	4	—	9	4	14	2	—	4	8

NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile, and children discharged by Secretary of State on

\* 1 Physically unfit.

† 2 Imbecile.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)

the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in regular employment, Convicted or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

Reformatory  
Schools.]

SCOTLAND.											
BOYS						GIRLS					
Wellington Farm.	Rossie.	Parkhead, Roman Catholic.	Kibble.	Stranraer.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.	TOTAL ROMAN CATHOLIC.	Aberdeen.	Dalry.	Glasgow.	TOTAL PROTESTANT.	
Discharge.											
8	18	47	23	53	102	47	18	13	20	51	LEFT DURING YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.
67	38	123	83	30	218	123	2	—	3	5	To employment— (a) Away from friends.
1	5	1	—	14	20	1	7	5	2	14	(b) To live with friends.
2	3	—	—	1	6	—	—	3	5	8	To friends— (a) Friends of decent character.
10	—	—	3	—	13	—	—	—	5	5	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.
1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.
5	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	To sea.
—	1	8	2	3	6	8	2	—	2	4	Enlisted.
—	1	2	—	1	2	2	1	—	1	2	Specially discharged.
94	67	181	113	102	376	181	30	21	38	89	Absoconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.
and Circumstances.											
1	5	2†	2	2†	10*	2	—	2	1†	3	Since dead.
78	46	125	83	84	291	125	17	13	20	50	In regular employment.
2	2*	2	—	4	8	2	3	1	5	9	Not in regular employment.
11	10	50	27	9	57	50	8	2	4	14	Convicted of crime.
2	4	2	1	3	10	2	2	3	8	13	Unknown.
94	67	181	113	102	376	181	30	21	38	89	TOTAL.
84	74	70	75	84	80	70	57	63	54	58	Percentage in regular employment.
12	16	28	24	9	15	28	27	11	11	16	Percentage reconvicted.
2	6	1	1	3	3	1	7	16	22	15	Ditto unknown.

the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.

† 1 Imbecile.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D).—ABSTRACT.

	Total.	To Employment.									
		Away from Friends.					To Live with Friends.				
		Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND.											
BOYS, PROTESTANT:											
Beds .. ..	44	—	18	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bradwall .. ..	61	—	14	—	—	2	—	18	1	2	2
Devon and Exeter ..	29	1	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
"Cornwall" .. ..	206	—	2	—	—	—	—	43	—	3	—
Glamorgan .. ..	50	—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Hardwicke .. ..	47	—	7	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—
Kingswood .. ..	101	1	16	—	1	—	—	13	—	—	—
Hants .. ..	44	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Herts .. ..	60	—	48	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	1
"Akbar" .. ..	207	—	14	—	—	—	1	38	—	4	4
Liverpool Farm ..	150	1	35	2	2	1	5	60	1	10	—
North Lancashire ..	89	—	34	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Sal- ford.	73	—	16	3	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
Monmouth .. ..	29	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton ..	38	—	8	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—
North-Eastern ..	177	—	96	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerrison .. ..	77	—	9	—	—	1	—	22	—	2	—
Redhill .. ..	220	—	34	1	5	1	1	55	5	3	2
Wandsworth ..	136	—	3	—	3	—	—	91	6	16	2
Saltley .. ..	77	1	8	—	4	—	—	26	1	1	—
Warwick .. ..	68	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilts .. ..	61	—	12	—	2	—	—	4	1	—	—
Stoke Farm .. ..	56	1	14	—	2	—	1	21	—	4	2
Calder Farm .. ..	68	1	15	3	—	—	—	35	—	5	1
Castle Howard ..	83	—	34	1	7	—	—	5	—	—	—
Leeds .. ..	113	1	29	1	3	1	—	22	—	2	—
TOTAL.. ..	2,453	8	488	19	46	14	9	496	15	57	14
BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:											
Boleyn Castle ..	141	—	35	—	3	—	—	27	1	3	—
St. David's College, late "Clarence."	242	1	5	1	2	—	—	54	12	13	22
Birkdale Farm ..	179	5	43	4	12	5	—	54	4	9	1
Market Weighton ..	161	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	723	6	86	5	17	5	—	135	17	25	23

## APPENDIX No. III. (D).—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

To Friends.										—
Friends of Decent Character.					Friends of Questionable Character, or Otherwise Undesirable.					
Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	
—	11	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	ENGLAND.
—	13	1	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	BOYS, PROTESTANT :
—	8	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	Beds.
—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bradwall.
—	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devon and Exeter.
—	8	—	1	—	—	7	—	1	1	"Cornwall."
1	33	—	3	2	—	10	—	3	—	Glamorgan.
—	27	3	1	—	—	5	1	—	1	Hardwicke.
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kingswood.
2	7	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	Hanta.
—	18	1	7	1	—	2	—	—	—	Herta.
—	39	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	"Akbar."
1	32	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	Liverpool Farm.
—	15	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	North Lancashire.
—	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	Manchester and Salford.
—	56	—	7	—	—	1	—	2	—	Monmouth.
—	19	—	—	1	—	4	—	2	—	Northampton.
—	26	4	4	2	—	23	1	—	—	North-Eastern.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kerrison.
—	11	—	2	—	—	5	1	—	—	Redhill.
—	32	—	6	—	—	10	—	3	—	Wandsworth.
—	31	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	Saltley.
1	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
—	4	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	Wilts.
2	17	—	4	—	—	9	—	1	—	Stoke Farm.
2	29	1	6	1	—	2	—	3	1	Calder Farm.
9	503	17	60	14	—	97	6	19	3	Castle Howard.
1	19	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	Leeds.
1	2	1	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	TOTAL
4	23	2	7	—	—	—	1	3	—	BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
8	93	7	28	3	—	—	—	2	1	Boleyn Castle.
14	137	11	38	5	—	2	3	6	1	St. David's College, late "Clarence."
										Birkdale Farm.
										Market Weighton.
										TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D).—ABSTRACT.

	Emigrated					To Sea.				
	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>										
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT:</b>										
Beds .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bradwall .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon and Exeter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Cornwall" .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	189	10	17	—
Glamorgan .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hardwicke .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	—
Kingswood .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hants .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herts .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Akbar" .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	4	95	4	3	20
Liverpool Farm ..	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Lancashire ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monmouth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton ..	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerrison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redhill .. ..	1	40	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wandsworth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley .. ..	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick .. ..	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Wilts .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Farm .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calder Farm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Howard ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	1	58	—	5	3	5	206	14	22	20
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>										
Boleyn Castle ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	2	—
St. David's College, late "Clarence."	—	—	—	—	—	6	71	8	16	14
Birkdale Farm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Weighton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	80	8	18	14

APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

Enlisted.					Specially Discharged.			—
Since dead	In regular employment	Not in regular employment	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment	Not in regular employment	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ENGLAND.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	BOYS, PROTESTANT:
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Beds.
—	6	—	1	—	—	3	—	Bradwall.
—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	Devon and Exeter.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	"Cornwall."
—	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	Glamorgan.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hardwicke.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kingswood.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Hants.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Herts.
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	"Akbar."
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liverpool Farm.
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Lancashire.
—	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	Manchester and Salford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Monmouth.
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Northampton.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	North-Eastern.
—	15	—	—	1	—	1	—	Kerrison.
—	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	Redhill.
—	10	—	2	—	1	2	—	Wandsworth.
—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	Saltley.
—	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	Wilts.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stoke Farm.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Calder Farm.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	Castle Howard.
1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—	Leeds.
2	91	1	5	4	5	15	1	TOTAL.
—	32	—	—	—	—	1	—	BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	Boleyn Castle.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	St. David's College late "Clarence."
1	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	Birkdale Farm.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Market Weighton.
1	43	1	2	—	—	3	1	TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

—	Specially Discharged.		Absconders, discharged by Expiration of Sentence or Warrant of Secretary of State.				
	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>							
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT:</b>							
Beds .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bradwall .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon and Exeter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Cornwall" .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Glamorgan .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Hardwicke .. ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kingswood .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hants .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Herts .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
"Akbar" .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool Farm ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Lancashire ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manchester and Salford.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Monmouth .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northampton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerrison .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Redhill .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Wandsworth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley .. ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Warwick .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilts .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Farm .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calder Farm .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Castle Howard ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Leeds .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	1	2	1	7	—	3	7
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>							
Boleyn Castle ..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
St. David's College, late "Clarence."	1	3	—	—	—	—	1
Birkdale Farm ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Market Weighton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	2	3	—	3	—	—	1



## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

	Total.	To Employment.									
		Away from Friends.					To live with Friends.				
		Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND—cont.											
GIRLS, PROTESTANT:											
Devon and Exeter ..	39	—	18	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
Sunderland .. ..	38	1	18	—	5	—	1	9	—	—	—
Red Lodge .. ..	39	—	26	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool .. ..	69	—	25	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Toxteth Park ..	46	—	24	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ipswich .. ..	43	—	25	2	—	1	—	3	2	—	—
Warwick .. ..	33	—	25	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	307	1	161	19	13	7	1	18	2	—	—
GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:											
Arno's Court .. ..	71	1	50	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire .. ..	51	—	13	—	—	2	—	5	3	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	122	1	63	4	2	4	—	5	3	—	—
SCOTLAND.											
BOYS, PROTESTANT:											
Wellington Farm ..	94	—	7	—	1	—	—	57	—	9	1
Rossie .. ..	67	2	12	1	3	—	2	29	—	5	2
Kibble .. ..	113	—	19	—	4	—	2	59	—	21	1
Stranraer .. ..	102	1	49	—	1	2	—	26	2	2	—
TOTAL.. ..	376	3	87	1	9	2	4	171	2	37	4
BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:											
Parkhead .. ..	181	—	35	1	11	—	1	88	1	23	—
GIRLS, PROTESTANT:											
Aberdeen .. ..	30	—	11	1	5	1	—	1	1	—	—
Dalry .. ..	21	—	10	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow .. ..	38	—	11	3	2	4	—	2	1	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	89	—	32	4	8	7	—	3	2	—	—

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

	To Friends.									
	Friends of Decent Character.					Friends of Questionable Character, or Otherwise Undesirable.				
	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.
<b>ENGLAND—cont.</b>										
<b>GIRLS, PROTESTANT:</b>										
Devon and Exeter ..	—	8	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Sunderland .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Red Lodge .. ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Liverpool .. ..	—	28	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxteth Park ..	—	8	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ipswich .. ..	—	6	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Warwick .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	—	49	5	4	1	—	5	1	2	1
<b>GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>										
Arno's Court .. ..	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire .. ..	1	9	2	1	1	—	2	—	4	2
TOTAL.. ..	2	17	2	1	2	—	2	—	4	2
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>										
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT:</b>										
Wellington Farm ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rossie .. ..	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Kibble .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranraer .. ..	—	8	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	1	13	—	6	—	—	2	1	1	2
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>										
Parkhead .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GIRLS PROTESTANT:</b>										
Aberdeen .. ..	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalry .. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
Glasgow .. ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1	—	1
TOTAL.. ..	1	5	2	3	3	2	4	1	—	1

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

Emigrated.					To Sea.					
Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ENGLAND— <i>cont.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GIRLS, PROTESTANT:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devon and Exeter.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sunderland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Red Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Liverpool.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Torteth Park.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ipewich.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arno's Court.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lancashire.
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	SCOTLAND.
1	7	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	BOYS, PROTESTANT:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wellington Farm.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rossie.
—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Kibble.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stranraer.
1	10	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Parkhead.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	GIRLS, PROTESTANT:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Aberdeen.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dairy.
—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glasgow.
—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

	Enlisted.					Specially		
	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.
<b>ENGLAND—cont.</b>								
<b>GIRLS, PROTESTANT:</b>								
Devon and Exeter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sunderland .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Lodge .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Liverpool .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Toxteth Park ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ipswich .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Warwick .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	2
<b>GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>								
Arno's Court .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lancashire .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTAL.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>								
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT:</b>								
Wellington Farm ..	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Rossie .. ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kibble .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranraer .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
TOTAL.. ..	—	5	—	2	—	1	1	2
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:</b>								
Parkhead .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>GIRLS, PROTESTANT:</b>								
Aberdeen .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dalry .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glasgow .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—

## APPENDIX No. III. (D).—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

Discharged.		Absconders, Discharged by Expiration of Sentence or Warrant of Secretary of State.					
Convicted of crime.	Unknown	Since dead.	In regular employment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of crime.	Unknown.	
							ENGLAND—cont.
							GIRLS, PROTESTANT:
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Devon and Exeter.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sunderland.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Red Lodge.
2	1	—	—	—	—	1	Liverpool.
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Toxteth Park.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Ipswich.
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Warwick.
3	1	—	2	—	1	1	TOTAL.
							GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arno's Court.
1	1	—	—	—	—	1	Lancashire.
2	1	—	—	—	—	1	TOTAL.
							SCOTLAND.
							BOYS, PROTESTANT:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wellington Farm.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Rossie.
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kibble.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Stranraer.
2	—	—	—	—	—	2	TOTAL.
							BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC:
5	2	—	1	—	1	—	Parkhead.
							GIRLS, PROTESTANT:
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Aberdeen.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dalry.
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	Glasgow.
1	1	—	—	—	1	1	TOTAL.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

	Discharges for Years 1897, 1898, and 1899.		Results to December 31, 1900.				
	How discharged.	TOTAL.	Since dead.	In regular em- ployment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
<b>ENGLAND:</b>							
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT</b>	To employment—		•		•		
	(a) Away from friends ..	575	8	488	19	46	14
	(b) To live with friends ..	581	9	486	15	57	14
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	608	9	503	17	60	14
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	125	—	97	6	19	3
	Emigrated .. .. .	67	1	58	—	5	3
	To sea .. .. .	357	5	296	14	22	20
	Enlisted .. .. .	103	2	91	1	5	4
	Specially discharged .. ..	24	5	15	1	1	2
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	18	1	7	—	3	7
	TOTAL .. ..	2,453	40	2,041	73	218	81
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC.</b>	To employment—						
	(a) Away from friends ..	119	6	86	5	17	5
	(b) To live with friends ..	200	—	135	17	25	23
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	205	14	137	11	38	5
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	12	—	2	3	6	1
	Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To sea .. .. .	127	7	80	8	18	14
	Enlisted .. .. .	47	1	43	1	2	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	9	—	3	1	2	3
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	4	—	3	—	—	1
	TOTAL .. ..	723	28	489	46	106	52

\* NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile; and children discharged by Secretary of State on the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

—	Discharges for Years 1897, 1898, and 1899.		Results to December 31, 1900.				
	How discharged.	TOTAL.	Since dead.	In regular em- ployment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
ENGLAND—cont. GIRLS, PROTESTANT	To employment—		.	.			
	(a) Away from friends ..	201	1	161	19	13	7
	(b) To live with friends ..	21	1	18	2	—	—
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	59	—	49	5	4	1
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	9	—	5	1	2	1
	Emigrated .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	12	1	5	2	3	1
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	4	—	2	—	1	1
	TOTAL .. ..	307	3	241	29	23	11
GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC.	To employment—						
	(a) Away from friends ..	74	1	63	4	2	4
	(b) To live with friends ..	8	—	5	3	—	—
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	24	2	17	2	1	2
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	8	—	2	—	4	2
	Emigrated .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	6	1	1	1	2	1
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	1	—	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL .. ..	122	4	89	10	9	10

\* NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile; and children discharged by Secretary of State on the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

	Discharges for Years 1897, 1898, and 1899.		Results to December 31, 1900.				
	How discharged.	TOTAL.	Since dead.	In regular em- ployment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>							
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT</b>	To employment—						
	(a) Away from friends ..	102	3	87	1	9	2
	(b) To live with friends ..	218	4	171	2	37	4
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	20	1	13	—	6	—
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or other- wise undesirable.	6	—	2	1	1	2
	Emigrated .. .. .	13	1	10	2	—	—
	To sea .. .. .	2	—	2	—	—	—
	Enlisted .. .. .	7	—	5	—	2	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	6	1	1	2	2	—
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	2	—	—	—	—	2
	<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC.</b>	To employment—						
	(a) Away from friends ..	47	—	35	1	11	—
	(b) To live with friends ..	123	1	88	1	33	—
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	1	—	1	—	—	—
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or other- wise undesirable.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	To sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	8	1	—	—	5	2
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	2	—	1	—	1	—
	<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>

\* NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile; and children discharged by Secretary of State on the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.



## APPENDIX No. III. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

Reformatory  
Schools.

	Discharges for Years 1897, 1898, and 1899.		Results to December 31, 1900.				
	How discharged.	TOTAL.	Since dead.	In regular em- ployment.	Not in regular employment.	Convicted of Crime.	Unknown.
SCOTLAND—cont.							
GIRLS, PROTESTANT	To employment—						
	(a) Away from friends ..	51	—	32	4	8	7
	(b) To live with friends ..	5	—	3	2	—	—
	To friends—						
	(a) Friends of decent character.	14	1	5	2	3	3
	(b) Friends of questionable character, or other- wise undesirable.	8	2	4	1	—	1
	Emigrated .. .. .	5	—	4	—	1	—
	Specially discharged .. ..	4	—	2	—	1	1
	Absconders, discharged by ex- piration of sentence or warrant of Secretary of State.	2	—	—	—	1	1
	TOTAL .. ..	89	3	50	9	14	13

\* NOTE.—The dead include those imbecile; and children discharged by Secretary of State on the ground of physical unfitness for training are included in those in casual employment.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

## REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, RETURN of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.			
	BEDFORD- SHIRE.	BRADWALL.	DEVON AND EXETER.	DEVON AND EXETER.
	Boys, 55. Officers, 8.	Boys, 70. Officers, 7.	Boys, 53. Officers, 5.	Girls, 48. Officers, 6.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. .. .	799 10 0	1,114 12 11	470 18 2	707 9 7
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	7 10 0	—	15 5 0	14 14 0
County and Borough Rates ..	272 13 5	366 7 3	233 5 11	136 6 10
Voluntary Inmates .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. .. .	146 9 11	5 12 6	19 17 7	—
Sundries .. .. .	2 15 0	52 19 9	4 7 6	—
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. .</b>	<b>1,226 18 4</b>	<b>1,539 12 5</b>	<b>743 14 2</b>	<b>858 10 5</b>
EXPENDITURE.				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	423 10 6	534 11 0	200 3 6	290 8 10
Food of Inmates .. .. .	306 13 4	403 10 0	245 5 10	228 10 7
Clothing .. .. .	174 9 0	173 3 7	194 4 4	145 10 0
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	258 13 10	165 13 7	92 17 8	170 7 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes .. ..	87 2 5	25 12 0	13 6 9	57 6 9
Printing and Office Expenses ..	38 7 7	35 16 4	29 14 3	81 0 5
Travelling and Police .. .. .	9 6 8	7 5 0	1 15 8	8 0 7
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	22 1 3	27 7 10	15 15 0	13 5 2
Sundries, Rewards, &c. .. ..	20 19 2	42 13 1	34 10 1	77 18 7
<b>Total Ordinary Charges ..</b>	<b>1,343 3 9</b>	<b>1,415 12 5</b>	<b>737 13 1</b>	<b>1,072 8 10</b>
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	24 8 5	20 4 6	22 7 1	22 6 10
Ditto Food .. .. .	5 12 3	5 15 3	7 8 8	4 15 3
Ditto Clothing .. .. .	3 3 5	2 9 6	3 3 2	3 0 8
Extra Charges.				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. .. .	—	25 0 0	—	—
Rent of Farm Premises .. .. .	155 14 8	56 14 5	5 0 0	—
Disposal, Home .. .. .	59 4 7	33 4 2	15 1 4	44 0 3
„ Emigration .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>214 19 3</b>	<b>114 18 7</b>	<b>20 1 4</b>	<b>44 0 3</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>1,558 3 0</b>	<b>1,530 11 0</b>	<b>757 14 5</b>	<b>1,116 9 1</b>
Industrial Departments.				
Profit .. .. .	178 6 1	7 17 2	—	198 15 8
Loss .. .. .	—	—	75 14 9	—

**APPENDIX No. III. (E.)**  
**RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of, for 1900.**

**Reformatory  
Schools.**

<b>ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.</b>				<b>RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.</b>
<b>SUNDER- LAND.</b> — Girls, 52. Officers, 6.	<b>"CORN- WALL" SHIP.</b> — Boys, 245. Officers, 16.	<b>BOLWYN CASTLE. Rom. Cath.</b> — Boys, 130. Officers, 13.	<b>ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (late "Clarence"). Rom. Cath.</b> — Boys, 220. Officers, 17.	
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<b>RECEIPTS.</b>
765 19 2	4,126 9 4	1,995 11 7	3,365 15 10	Treasury Grant.
—	45 5 0	—	33 17 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
23 1 8	1,339 12 8	767 14 10	1,261 19 8	County and Borough Rates
—	—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
21 16 1	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
4 0 0	88 16 5	8 12 9	54 3 8	Sundries.
1,029 16 11	6,100 3 5	2,761 19 2	4,705 16 8	<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS.</b>
				<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>
281 11 4	2,005 19 6	656 10 0	1,462 3 11	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
324 4 2	1,533 19 1	852 19 6	1,295 11 1	Food of Inmates.
205 4 5	793 8 11	569 18 10	716 16 4	Clothing "
321 6 2	562 19 7	319 13 7	603 18 11	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture
185 2 7	442 7 7	258 2 9	241 9 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
44 0 0	95 8 10	42 19 0	197 6 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
12 5 6	75 3 7	59 12 4	74 19 5	Travelling and Police.
54 10 5	127 13 6	36 17 5	245 10 1	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
29 6 8	171 3 0	131 19 0	79 12 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,457 11 3	5,338 8 7	2,910 12 5	4,917 7 8	<b>Total Ordinary Charges.</b>
28 0 7	23 16 7	22 7 9	22 7 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 4 8	6 5 3	6 11 3	5 17 9	Ditto Food.
5 18 11	3 4 9	4 7 8	3 5 2	Ditto Clothing.
				<i>Extra Charges.</i>
26 12 6	13 19 2	—	250 2 10	Rent, Interest, &c.
—	—	—	—	Rent of Farm Premises.
52 10 0	86 3 0	46 12 0	136 3 0	Disposal, Home.
—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
—	—	—	240 0 0	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
81 2 6	100 2 2	46 12 0	626 5 10	<b>Total Extra Charges.</b>
1,538 13 9	5,938 10 9	2,957 4 5	5,543 13 6	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE.</b>
				<i>Industrial Departments.</i>
534 6 6	170 5 10	96 19 11	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.			
	GLA- MORGAN.	HARD- WICKE.	KINGS- WOOD.	ARNO'S COURT. Rom. Cath.
	Boys, 48. Officers, 5.	Boys, 59. Officers, 8.	Boys, 128. Officers, 12.	Girls, 112. Officers, 13.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	735 19 0	965 8 4	1,968 18 1	1,454 2 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	—	—	120 14 0	—
County and Borough Rates ..	121 7 1	547 7 5	978 10 1	517 4 1
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	30 0 0	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	27 15 6	36 4 5	—	—
Sundries .. ..	124 4 6	—	97 15 0	—
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..</b>	<b>1,009 6 1</b>	<b>1,539 0 2</b>	<b>3,215 17 2</b>	<b>1,971 6 5</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	343 10 3	360 4 2	631 2 0	570 0 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	259 11 1	371 11 9	583 0 11	845 6 8
Clothing .. ..	104 18 1	142 16 8	269 18 5	208 16 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	160 1 9	141 17 2	356 4 2	140 6 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	66 0 9	19 2 7	289 3 2	368 12 9
Printing and Office Expenses ..	225 18 4	53 19 5	69 5 1	27 17 8
Travelling and Police .. ..	13 11 8	27 0 5	14 14 1	18 14 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	13 4 3	28 0 5	44 12 0	43 4 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c. ..	15 16 7	68 9 11	126 12 10	32 5 2
<b>Total Ordinary Charges ..</b>	<b>1,302 12 7</b>	<b>1,213 2 6</b>	<b>2,383 10 8</b>	<b>2,261 3 4</b>
<b>Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.</b>	<b>25 1 1</b>	<b>20 11 3</b>	<b>18 12 5</b>	<b>20 2 0</b>
Ditto Food .. ..	5 8 2	6 6 0	4 11 1	7 10 11
Ditto Clothing .. ..	2 3 9	2 8 5	2 2 2	1 16 11
<b>Extra Charges.</b>				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. ..	30 0 0	55 10 0	—	325 0 0
Rent of Farm Premises .. ..	64 0 0	80 15 6	—	—
Disposal, Home .. ..	39 10 0	67 16 10	53 9 2	122 12 4
„ Emigration .. ..	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	190 0 0	—	95 0 9	142 12 9
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>263 10 0</b>	<b>204 2 4</b>	<b>148 9 11</b>	<b>500 5 1</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>1,466 2 7</b>	<b>1,417 4 10</b>	<b>2,532 0 7</b>	<b>2,841 8 5</b>
<b>Industrial Departments.</b>				
Profit .. ..	74 10 3	41 13 6	—	318 12 1
Loss .. ..	—	—	31 0 5	—

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
RED LODGE.	HANTS.	HERTS.	"AKRAB" SHIP.	
Girls, 48. Officers, 5.	Boys, 65. Officers, 6.	Boys, 48. Officers, 6.	Boys, 209. Officers, 16.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
650 1 8	869 7 2	806 14 1	3,394 8 0	Treasury Grant
—	—	—	43 13 4	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
223 6 4	530 12 11	321 18 3	1,116 16 9	County and Borough Rates
44 5 0	—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	3 14 0	455 19 8	—	Hire of Labour.
170 7 5	79 1 6	15 18 9	9 13 4	Sundries.
1,068 0 5	1,482 15 7	1,600 10 9	4,564 9 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.				
297 7 1	490 2 1	380 9 9	1,725 5 3	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
271 9 2	368 19 5	233 17 9	1,100 11 0	Food of Inmates.
91 13 2	199 17 11	100 17 3	347 9 11	Clothing "
260 12 2	141 16 5	137 6 11	244 17 8	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.
130 1 9	109 7 10	79 17 11	407 0 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
18 17 1	35 19 9	81 9 0	163 2 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	32 16 4	2 10 0	19 13 9	Travelling and Police.
22 6 1	45 4 1	18 18 7	98 4 7	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
53 17 0	54 9 5	12 11 0	50 7 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,146 3 6	1,386 13 3	1,047 18 2	4,146 11 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
24 18 4	21 6 8	21 16 8	19 16 10	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 18 0	5 12 11	4 17 5	5 5 4	Ditto Food.
1 19 10	3 1 6	2 2 0	1 13 3	Ditto Clothing.
70 0 0	34 0 0	93 10 0	—	Extra Charges.
—	43 0 0	46 0 0	—	Rent, Interest, &c.
59 18 2	30 14 6	60 9 9	233 0 0	Rent of Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home.
—	—	1,029 2 7	—	Emigration.
—	—	—	—	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
129 18 2	107 14 6	1,229 2 4	233 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
1,276 1 8	1,494 7 9	2,277 0 6	4,379 11 11	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
171 4 1	120 13 8	406 6 3	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS			
	LIVERPOOL FARM.	LIVERPOOL GIRLS.	NORTH LANCA- SHIRE.	MANCHE- STER AND SALFORD.
	Boys, 149. Officers, 17.	Girls, 80. Officers, 7.	Boys, 124. Officers, 11.	Boys, 84. Officers, 13.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. .. .	2,420 15 1	1,196 15 11	1,808 4 10	1,268 11 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	81 5 6	81 5 6	—	49 15 6
County and Borough Rates ..	760 8 11	306 15 9	843 1 7	635 5 10
Voluntary Inmates .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour.. .. .	264 16 11	—	78 8 5	113 7 6
Sundries .. .. .	—	—	—	244 5 8
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. .</b>	<b>3,506 6 5</b>	<b>1,586 17 2</b>	<b>2,720 14 10</b>	<b>2,191 5 10</b>
EXPENDITURE.				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	721 11 10	339 14 8	600 5 6	619 17 0
Food of Inmates .. .. .	708 19 1	487 13 2	693 17 8	380 11 11
Clothing .. .. .	389 11 5	216 12 10	470 14 6	277 17 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	403 17 0	363 18 1	448 4 0	267 14 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes .. ..	206 14 0	264 8 8	112 19 11	234 0 1
Printing and Office Expenses ..	173 16 4	87 2 7	75 8 0	51 7 4
Travelling and Police .. .. .	19 9 3	8 10 3	81 19 2	67 13 11
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	51 8 2	51 16 2	58 18 3	80 19 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c. .. ..	167 18 6	53 13 7	43 8 3	274 4 8
<b>Total Ordinary Charges ..</b>	<b>2,843 5 7</b>	<b>1,812 10 0</b>	<b>2,585 15 3</b>	<b>2,304 5 11</b>
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	19 1 8	22 13 2	20 17 1	26 4 10
Ditto Food .. .. .	4 15 2	6 1 11	5 11 11	4 10 7
Ditto Clothing .. .. .	2 12 3	2 14 2	3 15 11	3 6 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. .. .	155 0 0	—	119 12 7	—
Rent of Farm Premises .. .. .	130 0 0	—	108 10 0	83 2 2
Disposal, Home .. .. .	163 0 0	63 15 0	129 7 1	40 1 8
„ Emigration .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	—	80 10 0	200 13 2	—
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>448 0 0</b>	<b>94 5 0</b>	<b>555 2 10</b>	<b>123 3 10</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>3,291 5 7</b>	<b>1,906 15 0</b>	<b>3,140 18 1</b>	<b>2,327 9 9</b>
Industrial Departments.				
Profit .. .. .	—	289 16 4	—	—
Loss .. .. .	102 8 3	—	23 14 10	47 0 3

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
BIRKDALE FARM. Rom. Cath.	TOXTETH PARK. —	LANCA- SHIRE. Rom. Cath.	MON- MOUTH. —	
Boys, 199. Officers, 19.	Girls, 59. Officers, 8.	Girls, 66. Officers, 8.	Boys, 20. Officers, 4.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
3,065 4 6	911 6 7	978 18 4	206 6 8	Treasury Grant.
4 15 0	31 5 5	4 18 6	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,177 6 2	244 8 8	244 3 8	98 17 2	County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
80 9 5	—	49 8 11	48 15 5	Sundries.
4,357 15 1	1,187 0 8	1,277 9 5	443 19 3	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.				
1,252 7 1	248 1 6	374 17 2	168 18 3	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
968 7 11	347 9 11	353 6 0	177 5 3	Food of Inmates
546 10 5	155 5 10	204 4 2	41 5 4	Clothing "
391 7 5	222 19 3	248 7 9	68 16 2	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.
461 0 2	144 10 7	48 10 0	21 12 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
173 5 0	88 15 4	25 15 10	12 7 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
28 12 9	17 3 11	9 13 0	1 18 0	Travelling and Police.
82 8 7	58 10 10	45 1 2	8 8 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
58 11 9	44 14 3	46 16 8	22 8 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
3,982 11 1	1,327 11 5	1,356 11 9	522 17 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 0 3	22 10 0	20 11 1	26 2 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
4 19 4	5 17 10	5 7 1	8 17 3	Ditto Food.
2 14 11	2 12 8	3 1 11	2 1 8	Ditto Clothing.
135 6 8	—	169 1 5	—	Extra Charges.
42 12 6	—	—	31 13 10	Rent, Interest, &c.
185 9 5	58 5 0	53 14 8	18 2 1	Rent of Farm Premises
—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home.
283 4 5	—	—	115 6 10	" Emigration.
646 13 0	56 5 0	222 16 1	165 2 9	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
4,629 4 1	1,383 16 5	1,579 7 10	688 0 5	Total Extra Charges.
416 13 0	81 2 10	381 14 4	37 10 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.			
	NORTH-AMPTON.	NORTH-EASTERN.	KERRISON.	IPSWICH.
	Boys, 42. Officers, 7.	Boys, 209. Officers, 26.	Boys, 84. Officers, 9.	Girls, 44. Officers, 4.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. .. .	866 9 1	3,328 2 5	1,335 4 10	688 3 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	105 19 0	55 5 0	—	2 2 0
County and Borough Rates ..	332 14 5	820 12 7	124 4 0	213 13 9
Voluntary inmates .. .. .	—	28 15 1	—	2 0 0
Hire of Labour .. .. .	145 2 3	770 14 9	32 5 2	—
Sundries .. .. .	4 3 6	433 3 0	15 7 11	72 17 9
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. .</b>	<b>1,244 8 8</b>	<b>5,436 12 10</b>	<b>1,507 1 11</b>	<b>978 16 10</b>
EXPENDITURE.				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	309 18 9	1,340 7 6	378 9 0	273 11 8
Food of Inmates .. .. .	248 4 11	1,572 3 0	505 18 4	323 1 11
Clothing .. .. .	101 10 5	554 10 5	263 9 10	61 12 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	109 13 4	252 1 1	189 1 1	177 19 1
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes .. ..	46 6 0	92 10 11	22 12 11	97 2 0
Printing and Office Expenses ..	30 10 11	258 2 4	34 9 11	34 19 11
Travelling and Police .. .. .	10 17 0	38 16 7	8 14 3	16 13 2
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	14 12 1	75 6 11	21 17 10	12 0 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c. .. ..	75 3 3	328 9 7	97 2 8	23 14 5
<b>Total Ordinary Charges ..</b>	<b>946 18 8</b>	<b>4,512 8 4</b>	<b>1,521 15 10</b>	<b>1,020 14 11</b>
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	22 10 10	21 11 10	18 2 4	23 4 0
Ditto Food .. .. .	5 18 3	7 10 5	6 0 7	7 6 10
Ditto Clothing .. .. .	2 8 4	2 13 1	3 2 9	1 8 0
Extra Charges.				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. .. .	51 10 0	—	—	—
Rent of Farm Premises .. .. .	50 18 0	87 1 11	140 16 0	—
Disposal, Home .. .. .	42 7 6	139 6 0	102 2 0	56 5 1
" Emigration .. .. .	23 1 11	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	—	1,989 14 6	50 11 3	171 7 4
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>167 17 5</b>	<b>2,316 2 5</b>	<b>293 9 3</b>	<b>237 12 5</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>1,114 14 1</b>	<b>6,728 10 9</b>	<b>1,815 5 1</b>	<b>1,248 7 4</b>
Industrial Departments.				
Profit .. .. .	138 10 4	1,977 1 1	234 2 11	52 13 3
Loss .. .. .	—	—	—	—



## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory  
Schools.and Expenditure of, for 1900—*continued*.

ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
REDHILL. Boys, 280. Officers, 32.	WANDS- WORTH. Boys, 122. Officers, 13.	SALTLEY. Boys, 98. Officers, 11.	WARWICK- SHIRE. Boys, 99. Officers, 16.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
148 14 4	1,918 13 0	1,442 6 5	1,391 14 9	Treasury Grant.
437 12 2	—	85 0 9	104 9 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
2,372 8 6	819 5 7	496 13 1	119 0 3	County and Borough Rates.
—	9 2 0	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	11 11 0	—	Hire of Labour.
388 5 2	—	—	56 7 1	Sundries.
7,247 0 2	2,747 0 7	2,017 11 3	1,871 11 1	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
1,831 4 9	632 14 0	637 13 2	571 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
1,839 7 0	987 4 6	618 19 7	485 3 1	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
766 16 11	274 19 10	153 4 11	209 3 10	Food of Inmates.
941 18 1	374 3 3	304 7 1	246 16 8	Clothing "
545 15 3	764 3 4	148 19 10	134 3 7	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.
607 3 10	177 2 3	110 7 7	93 13 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
82 7 9	15 18 4	26 3 10	7 16 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
197 5 9	61 7 3	27 16 7	59 9 0	Travelling and Police.
420 18 3	169 15 3	100 11 0	48 5 6	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
7,222 17 7	3,447 8 0	2,113 3 7	1,835 11 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
26 15 11	28 5 2	21 11 3	20 12 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
6 10 8	8 1 10	6 6 4	5 4 6	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
2 14 9	2 5 1	1 11 3	2 7 0	Ditto Food.
—	638 4 11	162 16 10	—	Ditto Clothing.
21 16 4	—	55 16 6	—	Extra Charges.
154 9 1	76 10 8	62 6 5	93 19 4	Rent, Interest, &c.
200 6 8	—	—	—	Rent of Farm Premises.
304 15 6	—	4 3 0	—	Disposal, Home.
661 7 7	714 15 7	285 2 9	96 19 4	" Emigration.
7,904 5 2	4,162 3 7	2,398 6 4	1,929 10 9	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
537 1 1	399 9 10	268 19 6	426 3 8	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS			
	WARWICK- SHIRE.	WILTS.	STOKE FARM.	CALDER FARM.
	Girls, 40. Officers, 5.	Boys, 69. Officers, 7.	Boys, 63. Officers, 13.	Boys, 85. Officers, 12.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	574 18 4	1,073 19 4	1,011 4 10	1,317 12 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	70 5 0	—	155 0 0	98 9 9
County and Borough Rates ..	155 16 1	355 6 5	266 10 2	443 10 10
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	192 1 4	—	166 4 10
Sundries .. ..	26 19 8	52 9 0	3 10 6	42 1 9
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..</b>	<b>827 19 1</b>	<b>1,673 16 1</b>	<b>1,436 5 6</b>	<b>2,067 19 2</b>
EXPENDITURE.				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	193 17 9	426 1 2	506 17 6	578 2 8
Food of Inmates .. ..	274 4 1	348 19 3	370 16 3	532 18 8
Clothing .. ..	73 0 2	253 5 5	160 9 6	229 2 6
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	161 8 2	192 18 10	140 7 1	195 10 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes .. ..	101 3 9	131 7 5	40 3 9	69 7 6
Printing and Office Expenses ..	44 16 11	53 9 8	35 18 9	81 5 1
Travelling and Police .. ..	28 9 3	22 8 3	22 13 3	42 12 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	16 12 7	11 17 9	23 13 10	19 6 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c. .. ..	28 12 2	101 10 10	27 18 11	168 2 6
<b>Total Ordinary Charges ..</b>	<b>922 4 10</b>	<b>1,541 18 7</b>	<b>1,327 18 10</b>	<b>1,916 8 1</b>
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	23 1 1	22 6 11	21 1 7	22 10 11
Ditto Food .. ..	6 17 1	5 1 2	5 17 9	6 5 5
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 16 6	3 13 5	2 10 11	2 13 11
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. ..	—	37 0 0	110 2 6	203 1 3
Rent of Farm Premises .. ..	—	36 2 8	258 12 9	190 8 0
Disposal, Home .. ..	65 11 3	23 13 1	56 3 6	57 4 11
„ Emigration .. ..	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	—	249 10 0	203 10 6	109 19 6
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>65 11 3</b>	<b>346 5 9</b>	<b>628 9 3</b>	<b>560 13 8</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>987 16 1</b>	<b>1,888 4 4</b>	<b>1,956 8 1</b>	<b>2,477 1 9</b>
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>				
Profit .. ..	30 3 0	216 9 5	227 0 0	114 5 9
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

Reformatory  
Schools.

ENGLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.			RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE.
CASTLE HOWARD. — Boys, 66. Officers, 13.	LEEDS. — Boys, 134. Officers, 17.	MARKET WEIGHTON. Rom. Cath. — Boys, 221. Officers, 25.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,545 5 4	2,063 5 3	3,369 4 10	Treasury Grant.
108 15 0	87 7 5	200 16 11	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
670 12 3	597 15 0	803 1 4	County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
536 16 10	151 9 7	—	Hire of Labour.
78 18 6	36 9 0	9 16 4	Sundries.
2,740 7 11	2,966 6 3	4,572 19 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.			
666 18 3	718 2 8	1,308 1 3	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
577 16 1	723 10 8	1,377 5 5	Food of Inmates.
263 7 1	421 16 4	796 11 0	Clothing "
519 11 9	454 4 9	320 8 1	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.
444 19 5	222 11 7	496 19 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
60 19 3	75 15 7	94 14 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
36 14 8	29 17 4	12 14 7	Travelling and Police.
44 8 11	29 14 0	77 8 3	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
224 8 6	106 14 10	212 10 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,667 3 10	2,779 7 9	4,696 13 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
27 13 7	20 14 10	21 5 0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 0 5	5 8 0	6 4 8	Ditto Food.
2 12 7	3 2 11	3 12 1	Ditto Clothing.
—	50 0 0	—	Extra Charges.
136 0 0	20 0 0	130 0 0	Rent, Interest, &c.
74 17 11	104 15 2	243 5 4	Rent of Farm Premises.
—	—	14 18 4	Disposal, Home.
709 0 0	—	174 0 11	" Emigration.
919 17 11	174 15 2	569 4 7	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
2,577 1 9	2,964 2 11	5,268 17 8	Total Extra Charges.
320 5 5	9 6 6	866 10 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
			Profit.
			Loss.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

## Reformatory Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SCOTLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.			
	ABERDEEN.	DALRY.	WELLING- TON FARM.	ROSSIE.
	Girls, 11. Officers, 3.	Girls, 33. Officers, 4.	Boys, 106. Officers, 17.	Boys, 74. Officers, 8.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. .. .	183 17 6	483 11 11	1,659 4 6	1,221 1 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c. ..	—	94 15 4	96 10 0	—
County and Borough Rates ..	28 12 1	121 13 0	626 19 0	226 14 8
Voluntary Inmates .. .. .	—	5 0 0	—	—
Hire of Labour .. .. .	—	—	—	140 9 7
Sundries .. .. .	—	—	—	64 16 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. .	212 9 7	705 0 3	2,382 13 6	1,653 1 10
EXPENDITURE.				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	121 17 0	198 18 6	829 15 11	305 13 4
Food of Inmates .. .. .	69 14 5	147 9 3	610 0 1	490 16 6
Clothing .. .. .	34 12 7	70 2 0	321 14 6	243 11 5
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	90 1 2	113 16 2	347 7 3	175 1 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	18 13 10	65 8 6	68 17 6	83 14 4
Printing and Office Expenses ..	34 14 2	11 18 6	86 6 11	44 8 1
Travelling and Police .. ..	1 11 6	7 2 9	8 1 0	31 13 9
Medical Expenses and Funerals..	4 8 3	18 5 0	41 13 0	14 8 7
Sundries, Rewards, &c. .. ..	3 5 8	13 12 0	68 3 9	63 13 6
Total Ordinary Charges ..	379 3 6	646 12 8	2,381 19 11	1,453 0 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	34 9 5	19 11 11	22 9 5	19 12 9
Ditto Food .. .. .	6 6 9	4 9 4	5 15 1	6 12 8
Ditto Clothing .. .. .	3 3 0	2 2 6	3 0 6	3 5 10
Extra Charges.				
Rent, Interest, &c. .. ..	60 0 0	—	4 12 2	59 0 7
Rent of Farm Premises .. ..	—	—	7 2 0	102 14 0
Disposal, Home .. .. .	27 16 3	10 0 0	60 18 8	35 10 3
„ Emigration .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.	12 4 0	—	—	38 0 0
Total Extra Charges ..	100 0 3	10 0 0	72 12 10	235 4 10
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	479 3 9	656 12 8	2,454 12 9	1,688 5 8
Industrial Departments.				
Profit .. .. .	58 19 0	74 9 2	269 1 3	—
Loss .. .. .	—	—	—	64 14 9

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)

Reformatory  
Schools,

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND—BOYS AND GIRLS.				RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
GLASGOW. — Girls, 52. Officers, 6.	PARKHEAD. Rom. Cath. — Boys, 179. Officers, 21.	KIBBLE. — Boys, 108. Officers, 13.	STRANRAER. — Boys, 85. Officers, 9.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
706 16 9	2,889 16 9	1,794 6 1	1,436 8 1	Treasury Grant.
—	—	27 11 6	101 17 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
627 19 1	342 10 10	368 19 11	309 1 2	County and Borough Rates.
—	—	—	6 10 0	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	64 15 5	66 15 8	Hire of Labour.
—	58 5 0	187 5 2	—	Sundries.
1,364 15 10	3,240 12 7	2,442 18 1	1,919 12 8	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.				
318 3 2	887 0 10	478 12 3	279 0 0	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
328 9 10	1,260 16 2	753 6 11	457 6 8	Food of Inmates.
188 19 1	599 15 9	357 8 8	345 17 8	Clothing "
339 0 9	483 14 6	399 15 8	347 15 0	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.
192 16 7	236 16 2	164 1 0	136 19 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
56 12 9	59 13 2	110 10 4	131 6 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
23 6 7	16 13 4	26 5 10	18 6 3	Travelling and Police.
22 9 8	85 7 8	66 3 4	37 6 8	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
104 18 6	92 9 2	22 1 0	19 1 11	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,574 16 6	3,702 11 9	2,378 5 0	1,771 0 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
30 5 8	20 13 8	22 0 5	20 16 9	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 6 4	6 19 9	6 19 6	5 7 7	Ditto Food.
3 12 8	3 7 0	3 6 2	4 1 5	Ditto Clothing.
—	8 1 2	—	79 10 9	Extra Charges.
—	40 1 0	78 7 0	16 5 0	Rent, Interest, &c.
41 7 0	108 7 9	119 5 5	107 14 2	Rent of Farm Premises.
—	—	30 0 0	—	Disposal, Home.
—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
—	—	—	—	Building, Land, and Capital Ac- count.
41 7 0	151 9 11	227 12 5	208 9 11	Total Extra Charges.
1,616 5 6	3,854 1 8	2,605 17 5	1,974 10 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
174 6 1	272 2 7	245 6 11	549 5 2	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)—SUMMARY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Expenditure and  
Cost per Head for the Year 1900.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Average No. of inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net cost per Head, with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedfordshire..	55	1,343 3 9	—	59 4 7	178 6 1	—	23 5 2
Bradwall ..	70	1,415 12 5	25 0 0	33 4 2	7 17 2	—	20 18 10
Devon and Exeter ..	38	737 13 1	—	15 1 4	—	75 14 9	25 2 1
"Cornwall" ..	245	5,838 8 7	13 19 2	88 3 0	170 5 10	—	23 10 11
Boleyn Castle, R. C...	130	2,910 12 5	—	48 12 0	93 19 11	—	21 0 0
St. David's College, R. C. (late "Clarence").	230	4,917 7 8	250 2 10	138 3 0	—	—	24 2 2
Glamorgan ..	48	1,202 12 7	30 0 0	39 10 0	74 10 3	—	24 19 0
Hardwicke ..	59	1,213 2 6	55 10 0	67 16 10	41 13 6	—	21 18 11
Kingswood ..	128	2,383 10 8	—	53 9 2	—	31 0 5	19 5 8
Hants ..	65	1,386 13 3	34 0 0	30 14 6	120 13 8	—	20 9 5
Herts ..	43	1,747 18 2	93 10 0	60 9 9	406 6 3	—	16 11 6
"Akbar" ..	209	4,146 11 11	—	233 0 0	—	—	20 19 1
Liverpool Farm ..	149	2,843 5 7	155 0 0	163 0 0	—	102 8 3	21 18 1
North Lancashire ..	124	2,585 15 3	119 12 7	126 7 1	—	23 14 10	23 0 7
Manchester and Sal- ford.	84	2,204 5 11	—	40 1 8	—	47 0 3	27 5 7
Birkdale Farm, R. C.	199	3,982 11 1	135 6 8	185 9 5	416 13 0	—	19 10 7
Monmouthshire ..	30	522 17 8	—	18 2 1	37 10 5	—	25 3 6
Northampton ..	42	946 16 8	51 10 0	65 9 5	138 10 4	—	22 0 7
North-Eastern ..	209	4,512 8 4	—	139 6 0	1,977 1 1	—	12 15 11
Kerrison ..	84	1,521 15 10	—	102 2 0	234 2 11	—	16 10 11
Redhill ..	280	7,222 17 7	—	354 15 9	537 1 1	—	25 2 11
Wandsworth..	122	3,447 8 0	638 4 11	76 10 8	399 9 10	—	30 16 10
Saltley ..	98	2,113 3 7	162 16 10	62 6 5	288 19 6	—	20 18 3
Warwickshire ..	89	1,335 11 5	—	93 19 4	428 3 8	—	16 17 5
Wilts ..	69	1,541 18 7	37 0 0	23 13 1	216 9 5	—	20 1 9
Stoke Farm ..	63	1,327 18 10	110 2 6	56 3 6	227 0 0	—	20 2 4
Calder Farm..	85	1,916 8 1	203 1 3	57 4 11	114 5 9	—	24 5 3
Castle Howard ..	96	2,667 3 10	—	74 17 11	330 5 5	—	25 2 6
Leeds ..	134	2,779 7 9	50 0 0	104 15 2	9 6 6	—	21 16 6
Market Weighton, R. C.	221	4,686 13 1	—	258 3 8	883 10 5	—	18 7 6

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

APPENDIX No. III. (E.)—SUMMARY—*continued.*Reformatory  
Schools.REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Average No. of inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net cost per Head, with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Devon and Exeter ..	48	1,072 8 10	—	44 0 8	198 15 8	—	19 2 4
Sunderland .. ..	52	1,457 11 8	28 12 6	52 10 0	534 6 6	—	19 6 4
Arno's Court, R. C. ..	112	2,261 8 4	325 0 0	122 12 4	318 12 1	—	21 5 0
Red Lodge .. ..	46	1,146 3 6	70 0 0	59 18 2	171 4 1	—	24 0 5
Liverpool .. ..	80	1,812 10 0	—	63 15 0	239 16 4	—	19 16 7
Texteth Park .. ..	59	1,527 11 5	—	56 5 0	81 2 10	—	22 1 7
Lancashire, R. C. ..	66	1,866 11 9	169 1 5	53 14 8	381 14 4	—	18 2 11
Ipswich .. ..	44	1,020 14 11	—	56 5 1	52 13 3	—	23 5 7
Warwickshire ..	40	923 4 10	—	65 11 3	20 3 0	—	4 3 10
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.							
Wellington Farm ..	106	2,361 19 11	4 12 2	60 18 8	269 1 3	—	20 12 11
Rossie .. ..	74	1,453 0 10	59 0 7	25 10 3	—	64 14 9	21 15 9
Parkhead, R. C. ..	179	3,702 11 9	8 1 2	108 7 9	272 2 7	—	19 15 9
Kibble .. ..	108	2,278 5 0	—	149 5 5	245 6 11	—	21 2 7
Stranraer .. ..	85	1,771 0 6	79 10 9	107 14 2	549 5 2	—	16 11 6
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.							
Aberdeen .. ..	11	379 3 6	60 0 0	27 16 3	58 19 0	—	37 1 11
Dalry .. ..	33	646 12 8	—	10 0 0	74 9 2	—	17 12 10
Glasgow .. ..	52	1,574 16 3	—	41 7 0	174 6 1	—	27 14 7

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. III. (E.)—SUMMARY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Expenditure and  
Cost per Head for the Year 1900.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Average No. of Inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add. Rent.*	Add. Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add. Industrial Loss.	Net cost per Head, with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.—BOYS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bedfordshire.. ..	55	1,343 3 9	—	59 4 7	178 6 1	—	23 5 2
Bradwall .. ..	70	1,415 12 5	25 0 0	33 4 2	7 17 2	—	20 18 10
Devon and Exeter ..	33	737 13 1	—	15 1 4	—	75 14 9	25 2 1
"Cornwall" .. ..	245	5,338 8 7	13 19 2	86 3 0	170 5 10	—	23 10 11
Boleyn Castle, R. C. ...	130	2,910 12 5	—	48 12 0	93 19 11	—	21 0 0
St. David's College, R. C. (late "Clarence").	220	4,917 7 8	250 2 10	136 3 0	—	—	24 2 2
Glamorgan .. ..	48	1,202 12 7	30 0 0	39 10 0	74 10 3	—	24 19 0
Hardwicke .. ..	59	1,213 2 6	55 10 0	67 16 10	41 13 6	—	21 18 11
Kingswood .. ..	128	2,383 10 8	—	53 9 2	—	31 0 5	19 5 8
Hants .. ..	65	1,386 13 3	34 0 0	30 14 6	120 13 8	—	20 9 5
Herts .. ..	43	1,047 18 2	93 10 0	60 9 9	406 6 3	—	16 11 6
"Akbar" .. ..	209	4,146 11 11	—	233 0 0	—	—	20 19 1
Liverpool Farm .. ..	149	2,843 * 5 7	155 0 0	163 0 0	—	102 8 3	21 18 1
North Lancashire ..	124	2,585 15 3	119 12 7	126 7 1	—	23 14 10	23 0 7
Manchester and Salford.	84	2,204 5 11	—	40 1 8	—	47 0 3	27 5 7
Birkdale Farm, R. C. ...	199	3,982 11 1	135 6 8	185 9 5	416 13 0	—	19 10 7
Monmouthshire .. ..	20	522 17 8	—	18 2 1	37 10 5	—	25 3 6
Northampton .. ..	42	946 16 8	51 10 0	65 9 5	138 10 4	—	22 0 7
North-Eastern .. ..	209	4,512 8 4	—	139 6 0	1,977 1 1	—	12 15 11
Kerrison .. ..	84	1,521 15 10	—	102 2 0	234 2 11	—	16 10 11
Redhill .. ..	280	7,222 17 7	—	354 15 9	537 1 1	—	25 2 11
Wandsworth .. ..	122	3,447 8 0	638 4 11	78 10 8	399 9 10	—	30 16 10
Saltley .. ..	98	2,113 3 7	162 16 10	62 6 5	288 19 6	—	20 18 3
Warwickshire .. ..	89	1,335 11 5	—	93 19 4	428 3 8	—	16 17 5
Wilts .. ..	69	1,541 18 7	37 0 0	23 13 1	216 9 5	—	20 1 9
Stoke Farm .. ..	63	1,327 18 10	110 2 6	56 3 6	237 0 0	—	20 2 4
Calder Farm .. ..	85	1,916 8 1	203 1 3	57 4 11	114 5 9	—	24 5 3
Castle Howard .. ..	96	2,657 3 10	—	74 17 11	320 5 5	—	25 2 6
Leeds .. ..	134	2,779 7 9	50 0 0	104 15 2	9 6 6	—	21 16 6
Market Weighton, R. C. ...	221	4,696 13 1	—	258 3 8	893 10 5	—	18 7 6

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.



APPENDIX No. III. (E.)—SUMMARY—*continued.*Reformatory  
Schools.REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Expenditure, &c.—*continued.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.	Average No. of Inmates.	Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add. Rent.*	Add. Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Industrial Loss.	Net cost per Head, with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.—GIRLS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Devon and Exeter ..	48	1,072 8 10	—	44 0 8	198 15 8	—	19 2 4
Sunderland .. ..	52	1,457 11 3	28 12 6	52 10 0	534 6 6	—	19 6 4
Arno's Court, R. C. ..	112	2,251 3 4	325 0 0	122 12 4	318 12 1	—	21 5 0
Red Lodge .. ..	46	1,146 3 6	70 0 0	59 18 2	171 4 1	—	24 0 5
Liverpool .. ..	80	1,812 10 0	—	63 15 0	239 16 4	—	19 16 7
Toxteth Park .. ..	59	1,237 11 5	—	56 5 0	81 2 10	—	22 1 7
Lancashire, R. C. ..	66	1,356 11 9	169 1 5	53 14 8	381 14 4	—	18 2 11
Ipswich .. ..	44	1,020 14 11	—	56 5 1	52 13 3	—	23 5 7
Warwickshire ..	40	922 4 10	—	65 11 3	20 3 0	—	4 3 10
SCOTLAND.—BOYS.							
Wellington Farm ..	106	2,381 19 11	4 12 2	60 18 8	259 1 3	—	20 12 11
Rosie .. ..	74	1,453 0 10	59 0 7	35 10 3	—	64 14 9	21 15 9
Parkhead, R. C. ..	179	3,702 11 9	8 1 2	103 7 9	272 2 7	—	19 15 9
Kibble .. ..	108	2,378 5 0	—	149 5 5	245 6 11	—	21 2 7
Stranraer .. ..	85	1,771 0 6	79 10 9	107 14 2	549 5 2	—	16 11 6
SCOTLAND.—GIRLS.							
Aberdeen .. ..	11	579 3 6	60 0 0	27 16 3	58 19 0	—	27 1 11
Dalry .. ..	33	646 12 8	—	10 0 0	74 9 2	—	17 12 10
Glasgow .. ..	52	1,574 16 3	—	41 7 0	174 6 1	—	27 14 7

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c.

ENGLAND—continued.												
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.												
	"Shatteesbury."	Ilford, Roman Catholic.	Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	Halstead.	Cardiff.	Swansea.	Park Row.	Clifton.	"Formidable."	Bristol.	Bristol School Board.	Purbrook.
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:												
In School .. ..	381	229	150	54	70	18	79	200	350	60	54	70
In Auxiliary Home	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	30	9	9	—	10	1	9	47	1	1	3	1
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	413	272	159	55	82	19	88	247	351	61	57	71
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	137	100	42	9	10	5	18	39	100	8	11	19
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	138	103	42	9	10	5	18	39	102	8	11	19
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	127	71	40	6	24	4	15	50	88	6	11	15
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:												
In School .. ..	370	251	149	58	63	17	81	200	345	60	57	71
In Auxiliary Home	—	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	53	22	4	—	5	2	10	36	22	3	—	4
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	424	304	161	58	68	20	91	236	367	63	57	75
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	363	240	147	60	66	18	79	198	353	60	55	69

APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

Industrial  
Schools.

for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.													
Milton.		Portsmouth and South Hants.		Herefordshire.		Church Farm.		Kent.		St. Vincent's, Roman Catholic.		Whitstable, Roman Catholic.	
Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.		Boys.	
91	27	111	53	194	199	28	149	76	200	199	98	Under Detention, December 31, 1899: In School.	
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	In Auxiliary Home.	
8	—	19	1	31	2	—	20	12	24	46	12	On License.	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
99	28	131	57	228	208	26	169	88	224	248	110	Total.	
17	12	27	1	42	47	4	35	8	54	36	15	Admitted in 1900.	
1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	
18	12	28	1	42	50	7	35	8	54	36	18	Total.	
20	5	23	9	44	47	3	34	11	52	46	22	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	
91	35	115	49	195	200	30	150	78	200	200	99	Under Detention, December 31, 1900: In School.	
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	—	In Auxiliary Home.	
5	—	21	—	26	—	—	19	7	26	31	7	On License.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	
1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.	
97	35	136	49	224	211	30	170	85	228	236	106	Total.	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	
100	33	130	82	195	199	29	150	76	200	203	100	Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c.

ENGLAND—continued.												
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	"Shaftesbury."	Ilford, Roman Catholic.	Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	Halstead.	Cardiff.	Swansea.	Park Row.	Clifton.	"Formidable."	Bristol.	Bristol School Board.	Purbrook.
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:												
In School .. ..	381	229	150	64	70	18	79	200	350	60	64	70
In Auxiliary Home	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	30	9	9	—	10	1	9	47	1	1	3	1
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	413	272	159	65	82	19	88	247	351	61	57	71
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	137	100	42	9	10	5	18	39	100	8	11	19
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	138	103	42	9	10	5	18	39	102	8	11	19
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	127	71	40	6	24	4	15	50	80	6	11	15
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:												
In School .. ..	370	251	149	58	68	17	81	200	345	60	57	71
In Auxiliary Home	—	30	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	53	22	4	—	5	2	10	38	22	3	—	4
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	424	304	161	58	68	20	91	238	367	63	57	75
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	363	240	147	60	66	18	79	198	353	60	55	69

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

Industrial  
Schools.

for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.												
Milton.	Portsmouth and South Hants.	Herefordshire.	Church Farm.	Kent.	St. Vincent's, Roman Catholic.	Whitstable, Roman Catholic.	East London.	Davenport Hill (late Brentwood).	Bolton.	Manchester.	Sale.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	
81	27	111	53	194	199	26	149	76	200	199	98	Under Detention, December 31, 1899: In School.
—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	In Auxiliary Home.
8	—	19	1	31	2	—	20	12	24	46	12	On License.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Absconded, Sentence un- expired.
—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.
99	28	131	57	226	206	26	169	88	224	246	110	Total.
17	12	37	1	42	47	4	35	8	54	36	15	Admitted in 1900.
1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.
18	12	28	1	42	50	7	35	8	54	36	18	Total.
20	5	23	9	44	47	3	34	11	52	46	22	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.
91	35	115	49	185	200	30	150	78	200	200	99	Under Detention, De- cember 31, 1900: In School.
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	5	—	In Auxiliary Home.
5	—	21	—	26	—	—	19	7	26	31	7	On License.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence un- expired.
1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.
97	35	136	49	224	211	30	170	85	226	236	106	Total.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.
100	33	130	82	195	199	29	150	76	200	203	100	Average Number of Chil- dren maintained in School, voluntary and committed.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.**—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c.

ENGLAND—continued.																										
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Barnes' Home.		St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.		Grafton Street.		Nile Street.		St. George's, Roman Catholic.		St. Anne Street, Roman Catholic.		Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.		St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.		St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.		Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.		Blackbrook House, Rom. Cath.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899 :																										
In School .. ..	273	349	158	200	98	72	194	80	275	150	199	150	100	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Auxiliary Home	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	46	20	16	81	11	1	29	9	8	15	18	4	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	321	424	174	281	107	75	223	89	285	165	242	154	106	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	67	67	32	30	28	7	45	17	63	41	22	39	16	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	68	68	33	31	28	7	45	17	63	41	22	40	16	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	71	78	36	52	29	11	35	15	53	37	38	34	19	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Detention, De- cember 31, 1900 :																										
In School .. ..	275	349	159	200	98	65	200	79	275	150	187	150	100	60	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Auxiliary Home	—	48	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	43	14	12	60	8	4	25	12	14	18	34	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence un- expired.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sen- tence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	318	414	171	260	106	71	233	91	295	169	226	180	103	61	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Chil- dren maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	280	399	161	200	100	90	198	77	273	150	202	151	99	110	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND—continued.															
Desford.	Feltham.	Boys' Home.	Field Lane.	Elm House (late School of Discipline).	St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.	Girls' Home.	King Edward.	Gordon House.	Nazareth House, Roman Catholic.	Buxton.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.			
Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
200	363	121	138	79	39	98	10	119	51	61	69	50	124	42	Under Detention, December 31, 1899:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School.
11	156	6	16	1	—	2	—	4	2	—	3	1	8	2	In Auxiliary Home.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	On License.
—	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
211	519	128	154	80	39	103	11	125	53	61	72	51	132	46	Total.
41	50	21	26	11	9	16	5	23	9	14	27	3	15	10	Admitted in 1900.
—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.
41	54	22	27	11	9	16	5	23	9	14	27	3	15	10	Total.
40	146	25	37	8	12	24	1	28	3	2	14	6	26	8	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.
199	269	117	136	76	30	91	11	117	57	73	82	46	117	47	Under Detention, December 31, 1900:
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School.
13	158	8	7	7	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	2	3	1	In Auxiliary Home.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	On License.
—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.
212	427	125	144	83	36	95	15	120	59	73	85	48	121	48	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.
199	441	150	140	78	43	100	30	117	53	80	76	56	122	45	Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &amp;c.

ENGLAND—continued.																
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Northumberland Village Homes.		Chadwick Memorial, Rom. Cath.		Ashburton House, Rom. Cath.		Plainmellor.		St. Vincent's, Elswick, Rom. Cath.		Shipton under Wychwood.		Somerset.		Bath.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:																
In School .. ..	115	198	95	17	62	15	178	79	100	159	53	54	33	155	140	
In Auxiliary Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	1	17	3	—	8	1	42	11	6	15	—	3	—	30	15	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Total .. ..	118	213	100	17	70	16	227	90	107	176	53	58	33	186	155	
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	18	58	8	3	9	11	41	8	17	36	10	4	6	34	11	
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	18	66	8	3	9	11	41	8	17	36	10	4	6	34	11	
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	14	63	13	3	10	2	33	14	16	35	11	9	1	44	12	
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:																
In School .. ..	115	186	92	17	58	23	180	76	97	156	51	50	34	155	135	
In Auxiliary Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	5	25	1	—	11	1	40	8	11	15	1	3	3	21	19	
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	120	216	95	17	69	25	235	84	108	177	52	53	38	176	154	
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	129	189	94	17	61	20	175	84	100	159	52	88	40	154	177	



## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

Industrial  
Schools.

for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.																
	St. Mary's West Croydon, Roman Catholic.	Chisleley.	Penn Street.	Shustoke.	Gem Street.	Coventry.	Salisbury, Roman Catholic.	Hull.	"Southampton."	Leeds School Board.	Leeds, Thorparch.	Leeds.	York.	Middlesbrough.		
	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
149	51	58	158	149	25	54	41	173	170	99	70	120	50	58	Under Detention, December 31, 1899:	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School.	
3	12	2	16	36	1	2	3	1	36	18	6	23	2	2	In Auxiliary Home.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	On License.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence un-	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	expired.	
152	63	60	172	185	28	56	44	174	207	117	77	146	52	60	Retained in School, Sen-	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	tence expired.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.	
20	17	16	43	34	4	22	19	54	46	13	15	33	14	4	Admitted in 1900.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	from Industrial School.	
20	17	16	43	34	4	22	19	73	47	13	15	33	14	4	Admitted by Transfer	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	from Truant School.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total.	
31	13	9	38	40	6	8	12	55	47	24	17	28	15	12	Discharged, transferred,	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	or died in 1900.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under Detention, De-	
138	55	58	159	149	23	66	50	191	171	95	68	120	50	48	cember 31, 1900:	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In Auxiliary Home.	
—	12	8	19	30	—	1	1	1	36	11	7	31	1	4	On License.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Absconded Sentence un-	
3	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	expired.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sen-	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	tence expired.	
141	67	67	179	179	24	70	51	192	207	106	75	151	51	52	Total.	
—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	In School, December 31,	
144	56	59	157	149	29	99	42	214	173	97	72	120	49	54	1900. Recalled under	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1894 Act.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Average Number of Chil-	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	dren maintained in	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School, voluntary and	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	committed.	

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &amp;c.

ENGLAND—continued.				SCOTLAND.									
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	Shildon, Roman Catholic.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Beckett Home.	Aberdeen.	Aberdeen Female.	Aberdeen, Roman Catholic.	Ayr.	Kilmarnock.	"Empress."				
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.							Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:													
In School .. ..	147	116	29	177	45	42	100	100	48	75	24	397	
In Auxiliary Home	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	31	12	2	3	1	1	9	3	—	10	2	5	
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total .. ..	202	129	31	182	46	43	109	104	48	85	27	405	
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	36	11	4	34	2	1	12	15	9	15	8	112	
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total .. ..	36	11	4	34	2	1	13	15	9	15	8	112	
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	56	22	9	45	7	6	12	19	8	18	6	112	
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:													
In School .. ..	150	109	23	167	39	38	100	98	48	75	28	401	
In Auxiliary Home	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On License .. ..	14	9	2	3	2	—	10	1	1	7	1	2	
Absented, Sentence unexpired.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Total .. ..	182	118	26	171	41	38	110	100	49	82	29	405	
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	150	116	27	171	43	48	99	99	48	75	27	399	

for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND—continued.																					
Dumfries.		Edinburgh Original.		Edinburgh. United.		Leith.		St. Joseph's, Tranent, Rom. Cath.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."		Glasgow, Mosbank.		Glasgow, Maryhill.		Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
119	187	79	39	123	52	175	17	200	120	397	376	201	199	192	Under Detention, December 31, 1899 : In School.						
—	—	—	9	—	—	18	—	—	17	—	—	6	—	—	In Auxiliary Home.						
19	5	2	17	1	4	12	—	10	16	3	67	36	92	27	On License.						
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.						
2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.						
140	193	85	66	129	56	205	19	227	136	400	452	237	292	219	Total.						
11	30	14	—	19	13	25	4	56	16	127	92	34	71	31	Admitted in 1900.						
—	—	1	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	16	1	1	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.						
11	30	15	—	19	13	47	4	56	16	143	93	35	71	31	Total.						
21	46	21	59	23	13	29	3	55	18	137	87	39	46	40	Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.						
117	174	78	—	125	52	196	19	200	119	400	374	201	200	189	Under Detention, December 31, 1900 : In School.						
—	—	—	3	—	—	10	—	19	—	—	10	—	—	—	In Auxiliary Home.						
12	3	1	4	—	4	17	—	9	15	5	70	32	116	21	On License.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	1	—	Absconded, Sentence unexpired.						
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Retained in School, Sentence expired.						
130	177	79	7	125	56	223	20	228	134	406	458	233	317	210	Total.						
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.						
119	189	81	—	133	59	196	23	215	119	401	374	210	200	190	Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.						

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Admissions, Discharges, &c. for the  
Year ending December 31, 1900—*continued.*

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>											
	Glasgow, Slatefields, Roman Catholic.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Perth Fechney.	Perth Craigie.	Perth Girls'.	Greenock.	Greenock, Friendless Girls' Home.	Paisley.	Stirling.	Newton Stewart.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:												
In School .. ..	150	145	144	55	60	150	38	121	47	38	25	46
In Auxiliary Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	41	15	9	7	2	12	4	10	5	—	—	2
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	191	160	154	62	62	162	42	137	52	38	25	48
Admitted in 1900 .. ..	39	20	29	7	6	26	5	27	9	1	2	5
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	39	21	29	7	6	26	5	27	9	1	2	5
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	28	21	29	10	6	40	6	28	7	2	8	10
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:												
In School .. ..	150	148	149	55	59	145	38	125	50	35	19	40
In Auxiliary Home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On License .. ..	52	12	2	4	3	3	3	7	4	2	—	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	202	160	154	59	62	148	41	136	54	37	19	43
In School, December 31, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Number of Children maintained in School, voluntary and committed.	150	148	146	59	60	148	38	122	48	40	26	43

## APPENDIX No. IV. (A.)—ABSTRACT.

Industrial  
Schools.INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—TOTAL NUMBER of ADMISSIONS,  
DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900.

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, December 31, 1899:										
In School .. .. .	7,413	2,161	1,993	1,127	2,865	524	882	437	12,763	4,439
In Working Home .. ..	7	156	—	—	32	18	—	—	213	—
On License .. .. .	998	152	127	50	174	145	82	51	1,469	310
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	12	20	—	1	16	1	2	—	49	3
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	10	1	12	9	6	—	3	—	17	24
Total .. .. .	8,440	2,490	2,132	1,187	2,893	688	969	488	14,511	4,776
Admitted in 1900 .. .. .	1,773	590	376	228	598	135	131	63	3,036	798
Admitted by Transfer from Industrial School.	41	18	8	2	17	22	2	2	98	14
Admitted by Transfer from Truant School.	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Total .. .. .	1,838	549	384	230	615	157	133	65	3,159	812
Discharged, transferred, or died in 1900.	1,912	532	399	205	724	103	165	73	3,271	842
Under Detention, December 31, 1900:										
In School .. .. .	7,325	2,160	1,990	1,162	2,604	546	864	437	12,635	4,463
In Working Home .. ..	18	153	—	—	32	10	—	—	213	—
On License .. .. .	1,002	181	115	35	130	185	73	43	1,466	266
Absconded, Sentence unexpired.	9	13	—	—	15	1	—	—	38	—
Retained in School, Sentence expired.	12	—	12	15	3	—	—	—	15	27
Total .. .. .	8,366	2,507	2,117	1,212	2,784	742	937	480	14,399	4,746
In School, 31st December, 1900. Recalled under 1894 Act.	3	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	9

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS,

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.													
	Cold Ash.		"Chlo."		Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Bishop Brown, B. C.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
AGE AT ADMISSION.														
Under 6 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	1	—	5	—	9	—	4	1	4	5	—	5	1	2
From 10 to 12.. .. .	2	11	13	—	15	—	14	6	21	11	12	15	9	5
From 12 to 14.. .. .	1	62	6	—	11	—	12	7	14	7	56	14	3	3
Total .. .. .	4	73	24	—	39	—	30	16	40	24	68	36	13	11
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.														
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	1	4	1	1	2	1
Both parents dead .. .. .	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—
Father dead .. .. .	—	5	5	—	10	—	4	—	4	4	8	5	3	4
Mother dead .. .. .	1	—	4	—	9	—	—	5	3	5	6	2	—	3
Deserted by parents .. .. .	—	—	1	—	5	—	3	—	2	1	3	2	2	—
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	2	2	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	2	6	12	—	30	—	10	14	11	16	22	12	7	8
MODE OF DISCHARGE.														
To employment* .. .. .	{ a 7	—	4	5	10	1	8	10	30	5	1	27	7	9
	{ b 1	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—
To friends† .. .. .	{ a 2	15	6	1	5	—	14	9	5	10	23	1	—	3
	{ b —	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	31	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Discharged on account of disease	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	10	71	20	6	26	1	28	20	37	20	65	39	14	12

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

**APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)**  
**DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900.**

**Industrial  
Schools.**

ENGLAND—continued.																							
Dorset.		Durham.		Sunderland.		"Wellesley."		Green's Home.		Gateshead.		Sunderland.		Darlington, R. O.		Essex.		"Shaftesbury."		Ilford, Roman Catholic.		Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	2	3	1	—	8	2	2	1	1	4	—	21	6	38	20	131	28	12	100	42	—	—	
11	5	23	10	10	19	14	3	3	4	15	6	38	20	131	28	12	100	42	—	—	—	—	
3	9	19	9	37	—	8	2	5	5	12	131	28	12	100	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16	16	44	20	53	29	24	7	10	11	31	137	100	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AGE AT ADMISSION.																							
Under 6.																							
From 6 to 8.																							
From 8 to 10.																							
From 10 to 12.																							
From 12 to 14.																							
Total.																							
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																							
Illegitimate.																							
Both parents dead.																							
Father dead.																							
Mother dead.																							
Deserted by parents.																							
One or both parents destitute or criminal.																							
Total.																							
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																							
To employment.*																							
To friends.†																							
Emigrated.																							
Sent to sea.																							
Enlisted.																							
Discharged on account of disease																							
Committed to reformatory schools.																							
Transferred.																							
Died.																							
Absconded, Sentence expired.																							
Total.																							

(a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).

Industrial  
Schools,

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions,

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND—continued.													
	Halstead.	Cardiff.	Swansea.	Park Row.	Clifton.	"Formidable."	Bristol.	Bristol School Board.	Purbrook.	Milton.	Portsmouth and South Hants.	Herefordshire.	Church Farm.	Kent.
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.
AGE AT ADMISSION.														
Under 6 .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	2	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	2	—	—	6	6	1	—	3	3	4	5	6	1	4
From 10 to 12.. .. .	3	5	1	8	22	44	4	2	14	5	—	14	—	15
From 12 to 14.. .. .	1	5	4	2	8	55	4	6	2	8	—	6	—	23
Total .. .. .	9	10	5	18	39	100	8	11	19	17	12	27	1	42
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.														
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	3	1	5	—	1
Both parents dead .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father dead .. .. .	2	2	—	1	6	16	—	3	1	4	1	4	—	2
Mother dead .. .. .	1	1	2	2	4	13	2	1	—	3	1	2	—	7
Deserted by parents .. .. .	1	1	—	1	3	9	1	3	—	—	6	2	—	1
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	3	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	2	8	—	4
Total .. .. .	8	5	3	5	19	47	3	7	1	11	11	21	—	15
MODE OF DISCHARGE.														
To employment* .. .. .	a	6	17	3	7	25	—	3	7	7	9	3	17	7
		b	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	1	2	6
To friends† .. .. .	a	—	3	—	5	10	6	1	1	1	—	1	2	7
		b	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	2	—	—	1	65	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	11
Discharged on account of disease	—	—	1	—	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	6	24	4	15	50	86	6	11	15	20	5	23	9	44

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).



## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &amp;c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND—continued.

St. Vincent's, Roman Catholic.	Whitstable, Roman Catholic.	East London.	Davenport Hill, late Brentwood.	Bolton.	Manchester.	Sale.	Barnes' Home.	St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.	Liverpool.	Kirkdale.	Grafton Street.						
Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.						
—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	1	—	AGE AT ADMISSION.				
3	3	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	8	3	5	—	7	Under 6.			
11	1	4	—	6	9	3	17	22	3	8	5	—	7	From 6 to 8.			
19	—	30	1	33	21	5	25	27	5	15	7	5	22	From 8 to 10.			
14	—	10	—	14	5	4	22	16	14	4	7	1	9	From 10 to 12.			
47	4	35	8	54	36	15	67	67	32	30	23	7	45	From 12 to 14.			
												Total.					
												PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.					
2	—	—	1	5	2	—	6	9	4	1	1	2	5	Illegitimate.			
—	—	20	—	1	—	—	5	1	2	2	—	—	1	Both parents dead.			
12	1	6	2	9	7	2	8	8	6	5	2	—	7	Father dead.			
5	—	9	—	13	5	2	10	1	3	2	5	3	3	Mother dead.			
3	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	7	1	3	6	1	1	Deserted by parents.			
13	1	—	—	10	1	2	4	2	2	1	13	—	6	One or both parents destitute or criminal.			
35	3	35	3	39	15	8	34	28	18	14	27	6	23	Total.			
												MODE OF DISCHARGE.					
6	—	13	7	28	28	18	31	21	23	30	20	3	16	a) To employment* b)			
3	—	7	—	12	4	—	—	36	4	4	—	1	11				
13	—	—	2	7	5	2	22	13	6	12	5	2	4	a) To friends,† b)			
6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—				
5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	4	5	2	Emigrated.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to sea.			
9	—	14	—	1	6	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.			
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.			
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	Committed to reformatory schools.			
3	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	Transferred.			
1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Died.			
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	Abandoned, Sentence expired.			
47	3	34	11	52	46	22	71	78	36	52	29	11	35	Total.			

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions,

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY	ENGLAND—continued.													
	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
	Nile Street.	St. George's, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne Street Refuge, Roman Catholic.	Beacon Lane, Roman Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falkner Street, Roman Catholic.	Blackbrook House, Roman Catholic.	Desford.	Feltham.	Boys' Home.	Field Lane.	Elm House (late School of Discipline).	
AGE AT ADMISSION.														
Under 6 .. .. .	—	1	—	2	4	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	3	8	—	8	8	4	2	9	1	—	1	—	1	1
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	4	15	4	3	10	4	2	10	5	1	6	1	1	—
From 10 to 12 .. .. .	6	20	20	6	8	5	1	6	20	34	9	16	5	4
From 12 to 14 .. .. .	4	19	17	3	9	2	1	3	14	15	5	9	4	4
Total .. .. .	17	63	41	22	39	16	9	30	41	50	21	26	11	9
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.														
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	1	—	2	1
Both parents dead .. .. .	—	3	—	2	1	—	7	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
Father dead .. .. .	3	17	6	1	6	7	2	7	6	5	3	5	4	1
Mother dead .. .. .	—	8	9	—	1	2	—	7	10	3	2	3	—	1
Deserted by parents .. .. .	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	3	6	8	5	6	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	11	38	24	8	14	15	9	19	26	15	7	8	7	4
MODE OF DISCHARGE.														
To employment* .. .. .	a	6	16	28	23	12	10	10	—	15	32	3	20	8
	b	—	14	1	—	4	—	—	—	2	25	19	4	—
To friends† .. .. .	a	1	11	4	7	3	—	—	—	9	26	—	11	—
	b	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	5	7	1	5	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	13	16	2	—	—	—
Discharged on account of disease	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Died .. .. .	—	3	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	15	53	37	38	34	19	11	—	40	146	25	37	8	12

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &amp;c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND—continued.												
St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.	Girls' Home.	King Edward.	Gordon House.	Nazareth House, Roman Catholic.	Buxton.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.	Northumberland Village Homes.	Chadwick Memorial, Roman Catholic.	Ashburton House, Roman Catholic.	Plainsmellor.	
Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 6.
1	—	1	1	4	3	—	1	—	1	3	—	From 6 to 8.
3	1	1	4	4	7	—	1	2	4	6	1	From 8 to 10.
6	2	1	3	3	14	2	9	2	8	28	6	From 10 to 12.
5	2	20	—	2	2	1	4	6	5	21	1	From 12 to 14.
16	5	23	9	14	27	3	15	10	18	58	8	Total.
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.												
2	1	1	—	—	8	1	1	—	2	5	—	Illegitimate.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	1	Both parents dead.
4	2	4	1	6	3	—	2	2	3	9	1	Father dead.
2	—	7	1	4	3	—	3	2	2	4	1	Mother dead.
—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	Deserted by parents.
1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	One or both parents destitute or criminal.
10	3	14	7	14	14	1	10	5	12	20	5	Total.
MODE OF DISCHARGE.												
13	1	28	2	1	11	6	2	5	8	10	7	a } To employment.*
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	2	5	—	b }
3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	41	1	a } To friends.†
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4	—	b }
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to sea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	Discharged on account of disease.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Committed to reformatory schools.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transferred.
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	Died.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	Absconded, Sentence expired.
24	1	28	3	2	14	6	26	8	14	63	13	Total.

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions,

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND—continued.															
	St. Vincent's, Elswick, Roman Catholic.		Shipton-under-Wych- wood.		Somerset.		Bath.		Cannington, Roman Catholic.		Staffordshire.		Standon Bridge.		Walsham-le-Willows.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																
Under 6 .. .. .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	5	1	16	1	4	3	2	1	—	—	2	4	6	1	2	2
From 10 to 12 .. .. .	1	7	4	4	10	19	6	1	6	17	3	5	7	5	—	—
From 12 to 14 .. .. .	—	2	8	3	3	13	2	2	—	15	—	7	8	5	—	—
Total .. .. .	9	11	41	8	17	36	10	4	6	34	11	20	17	16	—	—
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.																
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Both parents dead .. .. .	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Father dead .. .. .	3	2	12	1	2	7	1	2	1	6	7	2	2	1	—	—
Mother dead .. .. .	2	1	7	—	3	4	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	1	—	—
Deserted by parents .. .. .	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	3	4	—	—
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	1	5	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	5	—	—
Total .. .. .	8	9	24	5	9	17	2	3	2	13	10	11	9	12	—	—
MODE OF DISCHARGE.																
To employment* .. .. .	a		3	1	30	12	13	12	7	5	1	19	11	26	2	3
	b		—	—	1	—	2	15	—	3	—	8	—	—	1	5
To friends† .. .. .	a		—	—	2	—	1	5	1	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
	b		—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
Emigrated .. .. .	—		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	10	—	—
Discharged on account of disease	—		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	7		—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Died .. .. .	—		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	10	2	33	14	16	35	11	9	1	44	12	31	15	9	—	—

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &amp;c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND—continued.														
Shustoke.	Gem Street.	Coventry.	Salisbury Catholic.	Hull.	"Southampton."	Leeds School Board.	Leeds, Thorparch.	Leeds.	York.	Middlesbrough.	Shibden, Roman Catholic.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Beckett Home.	
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	—
5	8	1	10	5	1	3	1	1	10	1	—	8	1	1
18	15	—	3	6	25	30	5	8	16	6	1	15	3	1
20	11	3	4	7	28	13	6	3	6	7	3	10	4	2
43	34	4	22	19	54	46	13	15	33	14	4	36	11	4
														AGE AT ADMISSION.
														Under 6.
														From 6 to 8.
														From 8 to 10.
														From 10 to 12.
														From 12 to 14.
														Total.
														PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.
—	4	2	—	2	5	5	1	4	—	2	—	6	1	1
2	1	—	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
5	2	1	10	—	11	10	4	—	6	4	1	8	4	1
4	7	—	1	—	8	5	3	3	3	2	—	5	2	1
—	3	—	1	4	—	6	4	4	1	—	—	2	—	—
—	3	—	7	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—
11	20	3	21	6	30	29	12	12	10	8	1	27	8	3
														MODE OF DISCHARGE.
20	16	6	7	10	—	30	20	12	24	9	4	20	17	8
12	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	a) To employment.*
3	7	—	1	1	13	9	1	2	1	3	7	16	—	b) To friends.†
—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to sea.
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	Enlisted.
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	Committed to reformatory schools.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Transferred.
1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	Died.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	—
36	40	6	8	12	55	47	24	17	28	15	12	56	22	9
														Total.

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—Return of Particulars of Admissions.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	SCOTLAND.													
	Aberdeen.		Aberdeen Female. Aberdeen, Roman Catholic.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.		"Empress."		Dumfries.		Edinburgh Original.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION.</b>														
Under 6 .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	—	—	—	3	—	1	2	1	—	1	2	2	—	—
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	3	—	—	2	3	1	4	2	—	2	8	4	—	—
From 10 to 12.. .. .	16	1	—	4	6	2	7	4	29	5	13	5	—	—
From 12 to 14.. .. .	15	1	1	2	6	5	2	1	83	3	7	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	34	2	1	12	15	9	15	8	112	11	30	14	—	—
<b>PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.</b>														
Illegitimate .. .. .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	7	1	—	—
Both parents dead .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	1	—	—	—
Father dead .. .. .	2	1	—	4	2	3	3	2	13	1	5	1	—	—
Mother dead .. .. .	5	1	1	4	3	4	2	1	23	1	7	4	—	—
Deserted by parents .. .. .	3	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	12	2	3	2	—	—
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Total .. .. .	16	2	1	12	6	7	6	8	60	10	24	11	—	—
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE.</b>														
To employment* .. .. .	22	7	5	9	7	6	7	4	4	7	20	18	9	—
To friends† .. .. .	3	—	—	1	11	1	9	1	8	8	16	1	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	—	—
Discharged on account of disease	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Transferred .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	33	—
Died .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	1	—
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total .. .. .	45	7	6	12	19	8	18	6	112	21	46	21	59	—

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

Discharges, &c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900—*continued.*•Industr  
schools.

SCOTLAND—continued.																	
Leith.		St. Joseph's, Trancept, Roman Catholic.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mars."		Glasgow, Mossbank.		Glasgow, Maryhill.		Glasgow Roman Catholic Orphanage.		Glasgow, Slatefield, Roman Catholic.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	4	1	2	7	6	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	1	5	—	13	4	—	19	2	12	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	12	1	25	4	50	41	11	41	13	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	7	1	11	2	77	30	19	15	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	13	25	4	56	16	127	92	94	71	31	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
															AGE AT ADMISSION.		
															Under 6.		
															From 6 to 8.		
															From 8 to 10.		
															From 10 to 12.		
															From 12 to 14.		
															Total.		
															PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.		
1	2	1	1	5	3	11	5	1	—	1	1	Illegitimate.					
2	—	1	—	3	—	17	4	1	4	2	2	Both parents dead.					
3	4	3	1	14	3	16	13	6	16	8	4	Father dead.					
4	3	6	1	12	1	17	23	12	20	7	11	Mother dead.					
3	1	1	1	2	1	11	5	3	—	1	3	Deserted by parents.					
4	2	—	—	—	—	6	3	8	2	2	—	One or both parents destitute or criminal.					
17	12	12	4	36	8	78	53	31	42	21	21	Total.					
															MODE OF DISCHARGE.		
13	11	13	—	40	16	1	40	31	19	12	15	a } To employment.*					
7	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	7	7	b }					
—	—	9	2	13	2	67	41	6	16	19	5	a } To friends.†					
1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	b }					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	Sent to sea.					
1	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	Enlisted.					
—	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Committed to reformatory schools.					
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	Transferred.					
1	—	5	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	Died.					
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	Absconded, Sentence expired.					
26	13	29	3	55	18	137	87	39	46	40	28	Total.					

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Particulars of Admissions, Discharges, &c.  
for the Year ending December 31, 1900—continued.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	SCOTLAND—continued.									
	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Perth Fechny.	Perth Craigie.	Perth Girls'.	Greenock.	Greenock, Friendless Girls' Home.	Paisley.	Stirling.	Newton Stewart.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
AGE AT ADMISSION.										
Under 6 .. .. .	1	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	2
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	3	6	3	1	4	—	5	1	1	2
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	4	9	—	2	5	2	6	2	—	—
From 10 to 12 .. .. .	7	11	2	—	12	1	10	3	—	1
From 12 to 14 .. .. .	5	3	—	2	5	2	4	3	—	—
Total .. .. .	20	29	7	6	26	5	27	9	1	5
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.										
Illegitimate .. .. .	1	5	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
Both parents dead .. .. .	—	2	—	—	4	2	2	—	1	1
Father dead .. .. .	2	5	—	1	9	—	6	—	—	3
Mother dead .. .. .	3	6	3	1	5	1	5	2	—	2
Deserted by parents .. .. .	9	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	2	2	2	3	—	1	—	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	17	22	5	6	19	5	18	7	1	5
MODE OF DISCHARGE.										
To employment* .. .. .	13	19	5	5	11	6	—	5	—	9
To friends† .. .. .	1	4	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	4	2	4	1	—	—	18	2	2	1
Sent to sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged on account of disease	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Committed to reformatory schools.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Transferred .. .. .	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1
Died .. .. .	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Sentence expired ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	21	29	10	6	40	6	28	7	2	10

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b).



**APPENDIX No. IV. (B.)—ABSTRACT.**  
**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and**  
**DISCHARGES for the Year ending December 31, 1900.**

**Industrial  
Schools.**

TOTALS.	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	BOYS, Protestant.	BOYS, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	BOYS, Protestant.	BOYS, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	BOYS.	GIRLS.
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION.</b>										
Under 6 .. .. .	12	6	13	19	2	—	6	2	20	40
From 6 to 8 .. .. .	44	48	33	42	36	4	23	8	132	106
From 8 to 10 .. .. .	203	111	63	55	77	24	20	15	415	153
From 10 to 12 .. .. .	763	215	131	55	231	72	36	24	1,281	248
From 12 to 14 .. .. .	751	150	136	57	262	35	44	14	1,186	251
Total .. .. .	1,773	530	376	226	568	135	131	63	3,036	796
<b>PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE.</b>										
Illegitimate .. .. .	117	39	37	8	53	2	11	2	211	58
Both parents dead .. .. .	59	12	6	19	41	7	6	2	119	33
Father dead .. .. .	259	93	60	55	93	23	24	14	468	153
Mother dead .. .. .	221	58	57	20	114	37	36	14	430	136
Deserted by parents .. .. .	84	19	51	14	50	4	9	13	157	37
One or both parents destitute or criminal.	82	48	50	26	19	2	24	5	151	105
Total .. .. .	822	269	261	151	370	75	110	50	1,536	572
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE.</b>										
To employment* .. .. .	a	661	189	209	131	200	47	134	34	1,097
	b	250	66	5	14	84	19	2	8	419
To friends† .. .. .	a	317	136	42	14	200	30	19	24	683
	b	36	24	4	4	13	—	1	—	73
Emigrated .. .. .		12	29	18	21	—	—	1	2	41
Sent to sea .. .. .		335	1	—	—	128	—	—	—	514
Enlisted .. .. .		142	28	—	—	23	1	—	—	194
Discharged on account of disease		26	3	11	8	14	—	1	2	43
Committed to reformatory schools.		11	11	4	—	—	—	3	—	22
Transferred .. .. .		43	16	8	1	39	—	3	2	96
Died .. .. .		22	12	8	10	17	6	—	1	57
Absconded, Sentence expired ..		7	17	—	2	6	9	1	—	36
Total .. .. .		1,912	532	399	205	724	103	165	73	3,271

\* (a) or (b) according as not living with (a), or living with friends (b).

† (a) or (b) according as the friends are of a decent character (a), or questionable (b)

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (C).—ABSTRACT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—GENERAL RETURN of ADMISSIONS and  
DISCHARGES up to December 31, 1900.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	GIRLS, Protestant.	GIRLS, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	GIRLS.
ADMISSIONS.										
To December 31, 1861 ..	210	—	62	86	398	—	252	—	608	400
1862 .. .. .	172	83	45	48	164	3	75	1	422	169
1863 .. .. .	211	60	51	21	182	28	73	14	490	159
1864 .. .. .	213	32	40	20	173	48	63	15	466	138
1865 .. .. .	291	82	70	26	153	36	92	19	562	213
1866 .. .. .	455	88	103	31	227	44	88	19	814	241
1867 .. .. .	843	176	190	169	366	59	157	23	1,444	539
1868 .. .. .	812	334	196	141	492	221	259	111	1,859	707
1869 .. .. .	979	279	185	134	679	89	183	52	2,026	554
1870 .. .. .	1,016	265	240	86	741	67	198	27	2,089	551
1871 .. .. .	1,126	401	209	161	558	72	254	42	2,157	726
1872 .. .. .	1,287	333	281	149	654	71	152	39	2,237	621
1873 .. .. .	1,592	399	288	116	597	96	179	39	2,684	622
1874 .. .. .	1,340	391	302	62	604	77	164	38	2,412	566
1875 .. .. .	1,388	299	254	87	667	74	188	21	2,428	550
1876 .. .. .	1,535	333	283	80	892	90	267	54	2,850	674
1877 .. .. .	1,777	423	436	144	769	111	260	36	3,080	876
1878 .. .. .	1,722	447	329	167	629	87	210	69	2,920	775
1879 .. .. .	1,860	322	302	98	601	96	202	58	3,243	660
1880 .. .. .	1,769	387	313	138	739	91	171	33	3,435	655
1881 .. .. .	1,919	419	330	135	659	98	185	62	3,675	712
1882 .. .. .	2,174	460	422	150	682	84	133	52	4,117	757
1883 .. .. .	2,282	582	517	182	690	91	174	34	4,469	907
1884 .. .. .	1,933	435	512	179	673	73	159	31	3,114	881
1885 .. .. .	1,876	416	467	120	652	90	175	53	3,034	815
1886 .. .. .	1,872	456	553	122	727	103	234	69	3,158	978
1887 .. .. .	1,911	474	466	151	794	78	221	58	3,267	896
1888 .. .. .	2,135	480	566	187	757	67	185	60	3,439	998
1889 .. .. .	2,204	462	465	186	662	141	190	50	3,469	891
1890 .. .. .	2,102	553	474	199	738	136	158	49	3,529	880

APPENDIX No. IV. (C).—ABSTRACT—*continued.*Industrial  
Schools.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>ADMISSIONS—<i>cont.</i></b>										
1891 .. .. .	2,066	514	451	221	734	80	179	73	3,444	924
1892 .. .. .	1,832	482	375	232	675	106	170	98	3,195	875
1893 .. .. .	1,993	464	439	182	618	122	190	111	3,197	922
1894 .. .. .	1,903	479	453	229	625	86	177	74	3,093	933
1895 .. .. .	1,917	513	429	238	632	118	150	76	3,180	893
1896 .. .. .	2,048	611	485	266	625	143	164	75	3,427	990
1897 .. .. .	2,044	612	488	264	589	170	150	100	3,415	1,002
1898 .. .. .	2,034	514	456	230	756	149	170	90	3,453	946
1899 .. .. .	1,944	539	418	229	631	126	187	84	3,240	918
1900 .. .. .	1,838	549	384	230	615	157	133	65	3,159	812
Total .. .. .	60,725	15,207	13,395	5,895	23,712	3,678	6,861	2,074	103,322	28,325
<b>DISCHARGES.</b>										
To employment or service	19,809	5,495	7,004	2,930	8,816	1,396	3,845	845	35,516	14,684
Returned to friends ..	14,492	4,757	2,326	886	4,663	1,138	1,174	561	25,050	4,947
Emigrated .. .. .	1,680	423	251	222	199	16	200	9	2,318	632
Sent to sea .. .. .	8,831	94	—	—	4,297	7	—	—	13,229	—
Enlisted .. .. .	2,657	186	—	—	352	4	—	—	3,199	—
Discharged on account of disease.	899	157	283	110	442	19	110	10	1,517	463
Discharged by special order	46	14	14	1	120	61	81	55	241	151
Committed to reformatory schools or prison.	734	322	144	59	326	12	59	1	1,394	263
Transferred .. .. .	1,620	288	830	115	537	43	142	5	2,488	1,092
Died .. .. .	1,025	585	364	303	740	175	319	94	2,525	1,080
Absconded (Sentence expired).	568	379	52	57	436	65	94	14	1,446	217
Total .. .. .	52,359	12,700	11,278	4,693	20,928	2,936	6,024	1,594	88,923	23,579
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1900.	8,366	2,507	2,117	1,212	2,784	742	937	480	14,399	4,746
In school .. .. .	7,325	2,160	1,990	1,163	2,604	546	864	437	12,635	4,453
In Working Home .. ..	18	153	—	—	32	10	—	—	213	—
On licence .. .. .	1,002	181	115	35	130	185	73	43	1,498	266
Absconded (Sentence unexpired).	9	13	—	—	15	1	—	—	38	—
Retained in school (Sentence expired).	12	—	12	15	3	—	—	—	15	27

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of INMATES who have left on  
showing the NUMBER IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT, CONVICTED  
December 31, 1900.

	ENGLAND.																	
	Cold Ash.		"Cllo."		Chester.		Birkenhead.		Stockport.		Macclesfield.		Bishop Brown, Roman Catholic.		"Mount Edgecumbe."		Cumberland County.	
	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.		
LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.																		
To employment—																		
(a.) Away from friends ..	15	—	15	9	20	29	33	89	11	3	68							
(b.) To live with friends ..	—	—	18	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	41							
To friends—																		
(a.) Friends of decent character.	1	44	10	5	15	60	12	19	38	73	5							
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	—	24	—	—	7	2	—	3	8	11	2							
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1							
To sea .. .. .	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112	—							
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	16							
Discharged on account of disease.	—	7	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	—							
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—							
Total .. .. .	16	204	47	15	57	95	45	114	59	224	133							
Since dead .. .. .																		
In regular employment ..	12	176	43	14	50	47	42	98	49	161	117							
Not in regular employment	1†	8†	1	—	2	8†	—	1	5	23†	3†							
Convicted of crime .. ..	1	1	1	—	3	7	1	5	1	16	6							
Unknown .. .. .	2	14	—	—	—	32	2	9	3	18	6							
Total .. .. .	16	204	47	15	57	95	45	114	59	224	133							
Percentage in regular employment.																		
" convicted or re-convicted.	6	1	2	—	5	7	2	4	2	7	5							
" unknown .. .. .	12	7	—	—	—	34	4	8	5	8	5							

\* 1 Imbecile.

† 1 physically unfit.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

DISCHARGE or LICENCE for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899,  
OF CRIME, &c. since their DISCHARGE or LICENCE to

Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND—continued.												
Devon and Exeter.	Plymouth.	Dorset.	Durham County.	Sunderland.	"Wallsley."	Gatehead.	Sunderland.	Darlington, Roman Catholic.	Essex.			
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.		
10	31	18	42	14	20	1	14	23	26	20	53	LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.
26	—	—	1	1	33	4	35	—	—	—	1	To employment—
5	4	2	6	82	6	8	3	1	5	5	7	(a.) Away from friends.
1	—	1	1	7	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	(b.) To live with friends.
—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	To friends—
1	—	—	—	1	3	190	—	—	—	—	10	(a.) Friends of decent character.
1	—	23	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	(b.) Friends of questionable character, or other- wise undesirable.
—	1	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	2	Emigrated.
—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	To sea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Discharged on account of disease.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Abconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.
44	36	44	55	110	63	214	57	24	34	30	83	Total.
—	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	1	—	1	—	Since dead.
38	36	41	41	86	51	186	54	20	32	24	61	In regular employment.
—	7‡	1†	11§	9‡	—	1	—	1	1†	5‡	3	Not in regular employment.
4	—	1	—	8	10	10	2	—	—	—	3	Convicted of crime.
2	3	1	1	7	1	14	—	2	1	—	16	Unknown.
44	36	44	55	110	63	214	57	24	34	30	83	Total.
86	72	83	77	78	82	88	96	87	94	83	73	Percentage in regular em- ployment.
9	—	2	—	7	16	5	4	—	—	—	4	" convicted or re- convicted.
5	8	2	2	6	2	7	—	9	3	—	19	" unknown.

‡ 2 physically unfit.

§ 3 physically unfit.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence convicted of Crime, &amp;c. since their Discharge

	ENGLAND—continued.											
	"Shaftesbury."	Ilford, Roman Catholic.	Walthamstow, Roman Catholic.	Halstead.	Cardiff.	Swansea.	Park Row.	Clifton.	"Formidable."	Bristol.	Bristol School Board.	Purbrook.
	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.
LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.												
To employment—												
(a.) Away from friends ..	103	109	32	19	31	7	5	67	2	34	23	15
(b.) To live with friends ..	5	19	21	—	2	—	3	—	11	—	1	7
To friends—												
(a.) Friends of decent character.	57	20	11	1	21	1	24	71	42	3	1	5
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	19	4	1	—	—	1	6	1	1	—	3	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	4	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	3	—
To sea .. .. .	215	—	1	—	4	—	2	6	212	—	—	12
Enlisted .. .. .	52	4	2	—	—	—	—	18	9	—	—	2
Discharged on account of disease.	—	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	1	1	2
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total .. .. .	451	185	74	20	60	10	58	163	284	39	32	43
Since dead .. .. .	7	2	2*	—	2	—	1	1	5	1	1	2
In regular employment ..	341	62	57	18	46	8	40	150	192	32	28	40
Not in regular employment	32†	9	1‡	2	—	1‡	7‡	4‡	26†	3‡	2‡	1
Convicted of crime .. ..	38	17	8	—	4	—	9	7	18	1	1	—
Unknown .. .. .	33	75	6	—	8	1	1	1	43	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	451	185	74	20	60	10	58	163	284	39	32	43
Percentage in regular employment.	77	38	79	90	79	80	70	93	69	84	90	98
" convicted or re-convicted.	9	10	11	—	7	—	16	4	6	3	3	—
" unknown .. .. .	7	46	8	—	14	10	2	1	15	5	—	—

\* 1 imbecile.

† 3 physically unfit

APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial  
Schools.

for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in Regular Employment,  
or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.									
Milton.	Portsmouth and South Ham.	Hereford.	Church Farm.	Kent County.	St. Vincent's, Roman Catholic.	East London.	Davenport Hill.	Bolton.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	
19	14	61	22	43	22	54	36	86	LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.
13	—	3	1	36	30	21	—	8	To employment—
3	—	1	13	26	32	2	2	30	(a.) Away from friends.
1	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	7	(b.) To live with friends.
17	—	—	1	—	24	6	—	—	To friends—
—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	(a.) Friends of decent
—	—	9	—	34	5	20	8	4	character.
1	1	1	1	—	1	2	1	2	(b.) Friends of questionable
1	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	character, or other-
									wise undesirable.
									Emigrated.
									To sea.
									Enlisted.
									Discharged on account of
									disease.
									Absconders, discharged by
									expiration of sentence, or
									warrant of Secretary of
									State.
55	15	75	38	142	138	107	49	138	Total.
1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	4*	Since dead.
47	12	69	34	133	107	96	43	124	In regular employment.
2	2†	—	—	5	8†	—	2	3‡	Not in regular employment.
2	—	5	1	2	12	6	—	3	Convicted of crime.
3	—	—	3	1	10	4	3	4	Unknown.
55	15	75	38	142	138	107	49	138	Total.
87	86	93	89	94	78	91	89	93	Percentage in regular em-
4	—	7	3	1	9	5	—	2	ployment.
6	—	—	8	1	7	4	6	3	" convicted or re-
									convicted.
									" unknown.

† 1 physically unfit.

‡ 2 physically unfit.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence convicted of Crime, &amp;c. since their Discharge

	ENGLAND—continued											
	Manchester.		Barnes' Home.		St. Joseph's, Roman Catholic.		Liverpool.		Kirkdale.		Grafton Street.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.
<b>LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.</b>												
To employment—												
(a.) Away from friends ..	99	56	94	93	51	101	48	29	39	35	58	45
(b.) To live with friends ..	9	—	4	42	5	22	—	—	49	—	29	56
To friends—												
(a.) Friends of decent character.	19	13	57	83	20	30	8	8	19	3	54	16
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	—	—	2	17	1	5	—	—	—	1	14	9
Emigrated .. .. .	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	24	3
To sea .. .. .	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enlisted .. .. .	10	—	17	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2
Discharged on account of disease.	2	1	1	7	1	4	2	—	3	1	1	4
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total .. .. .	140	71	191	251	80	165	58	37	115	42	184	138
Since dead .. .. .	—	1	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	1*	5	4
In regular employment ..	131	80	175	209	76	138	48	25	101	35	163	95
Not in regular employment	5	4†	3	14‡	1	12†	6†	3	7	4§	3	21
Convicted of crime .. ..	2	—	4	17	—	7	—	—	2	—	10	14
Unknown.. .. .	2	6	8	8	3	4	4	8	5	2	3	4
Total .. .. .	140	71	191	251	80	165	58	37	115	42	184	138
Percentage in regular employment.	94	86	92	84	95	86	83	69	88	85	91	71
.. convicted or re-convicted.	1	—	2	7	—	4	—	—	2	—	6	10
.. unknown .. .. .	1	9	4	3	4	2	7	22	4	5	2	3

\* 1 Imbecile.

† 2 physically unfit.

‡ 5 physically unfit.



## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial  
Schools.for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in Regular Employment,  
or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.											
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Beacon Catholic.	St. Anne's, Roman Catholic.	St. Elizabeth's, Roman Catholic.	Falmer Street, Roman Catholic.	Deedford.	Feltham.	Boys' Home.	Field Lane.	Elm House (late School of Discipline.)	St. Margaret's, Roman Catholic.	Girls' Home.	
75	39	38	28	45	177	12	48	42	18	32	4
2	4	—	—	6	22	34	15	—	—	1	—
23	7	6	—	56	82	4	18	6	3	3	—
—	1	—	—	9	14	—	1	—	—	2	—
35	42	18	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	144	—	2	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	17	40	12	—	—	—	—	—
1	5	—	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	7	—
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
138	99	62	28	135	487	66	85	48	21	45	4
—	1	2	1	3	5	2	—	—	—	4	—
125	94	58	26	118	371	54	68	41	16	36	4
41	11	1	11	—	35†	2	5	41	3	5†	—
3	—	—	—	14	30	4	7	—	—	—	—
6	3	1	—	—	46	4	5	3	2	—	—
138	99	62	28	135	487	66	85	48	21	45	4
91	96	97	96	89	77	84	80	85	76	88	100
2	—	—	—	11	6	6	8	—	—	—	—
4	3	2	—	—	10	6	6	6	10	—	—

LEFT DURING THE YEARS  
1897, 1898, AND 1899.To employment—  
(a.) Away from friends.

(b.) To live with friends.

To friends—  
(a.) Friends of decent  
character.(b.) Friends of questionable  
character, or other-  
wise undesirable.

Emigrated.

To sea.

Enlisted.

Discharged on account of  
disease.Absconders, discharged by  
expiration of sentence, or  
warrant of Secretary of  
State.

Total.

Since dead.

In regular employment.

Not in regular employment.

Convicted of crime.

Unknown.

Total.

Percentage in regular em-  
ployment.  
" convicted or re-  
convicted.  
" unknown.

† 3 physically unfit.

† 1 physically unfit.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence  
convicted of Crime, &c. since their Discharge

	ENGLAND—continued.													
	King Edward.	Gordon House.	Buxton.	Fakenham.	Newcastle.	Northumberland Village Homes.	Plainsmellor, Haltwhistle.	Chadwick Memorial, Roman Catholic.	Ashburton House, Roman Catholic.	Elswick, Roman Catholic.	Shipton-under-Wychwood.	Somerset.		
	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	
<b>LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.</b>														
To employment—														
(a.) Away from friends ..	74	2	20	18	5	16	43	9	36	37	7	7	102	
(b.) To live with friends ..	—	—	—	12	59	—	4	—	46	1	—	—	7	
To friends—														
(a.) Friends of decent character.	10	—	33	3	1	6	10	1	67	12	1	—	1	
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	4	—	7	1	1	2	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	
Emigrated .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
To sea .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Discharged on account of disease.	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	7	—	2	—	4	
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Total .. .. .	89	3	61	34	67	24	59	10	164	57	10	7	121	
Since dead .. .. .	3*	1†	1	—	—	—	1	—	12	1	1	—	1	
In regular employment ..	64	2	54	27	58	23	56	10	103	51	5	7	112	
Not in regular employment	14‡	—	7	3‡	4‡	1	1	—	11‡	1	1‡	—	3‡	
Convicted of crime .. ..	2	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	1	
Unknown .. .. .	6	—	1	4	1	—	1	—	29	3	2	—	4	
Total .. .. .	89	3	61	34	67	24	59	10	164	57	10	7	121	
Percentage in regular employment.	74	100	90	79	87	96	96	100	68	91	56	100	93	
" convicted or re-convicted.	2	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	6	2	11	—	1	
" unknown .. .. .	7	—	2	12	1	—	2	—	19	5	22	—	3	

\* 3 imbecile.

† 1 imbecile.

‡ 3 physically unfit.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial  
Schools.for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in Regular Employment,  
or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

ENGLAND - continued.																									
Bath.		Cannington, Roman Catholic.		Stafford		Standon Bridge.		Walsham.		Mayford.		Princess Mary Village Homes.		West Croydon, Roman Catholic.		Chisleley.		Penn Street.		Shusstone.		Gem Street.		Coventry.	
Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
49	38	23	26	19	—	58	63	53	8	10	43	29	12	LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.  To employment— (a.) Away from friends.  (b.) To live with friends.  To friends— (a.) Friends of decent character. (b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.  Emigrated.  To sea.  Enlisted.  Discharged on account of disease. Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.  Total.    Since dead.  In regular employment.  Not in regular employment.  Convicted of crime.  Unknown.  Total.    Percentage in regular employment. " convicted or re-convicted. " unknown.											
1	23	58	—	1	—	26	—	—	5	17	44	67	—												
1	3	18	3	3	2	39	3	2	6	5	9	25	2												
—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	—												
—	—	1	—	8	1	8	—	1	—	—	15	2	—												
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
—	1	—	—	6	—	18	—	—	28	—	—	—	—												
—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	—												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—												
51	65	110	30	38	3	154	68	57	48	34	112	132	14												
1	—	1	—	1†	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	2	—												
48	49	93	26	35	3	126	63	54	39	30	92	103	13												
24	71	4	1	—	—	9	57	14	3	—	3	10†	14												
—	5	8	—	2	—	6	—	—	4	3	10	8	—												
—	4	4	3	—	—	11	1	1	—	1	7	9	—												
51	65	110	30	38	3	154	68	57	48	34	112	132	14												
96	75	85	87	95	100	83	91	96	85	88	82	79	98												
—	8	7	—	5	—	4	—	—	9	9	9	6	—												
—	6	4	10	—	—	7	1	2	—	3	6	7	—												

† 1 physically unfit.  
9318

‡ 2 physically unfit.

¶ 4 physically unfit.

L

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence convicted of Crime, &amp;c. since their Discharge

	ENGLAND—continued.											
	Salisbury, Roman Catholic.	Hull.	"Southampton."	Leeds.	Thorparah.	Leeds.	York.	Middlesbrough.	Shibden, Roman Catholic.	Yorkshire, Roman Catholic.	Beckett Home.	
	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.
<b>LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.</b>												
To employment—												
(a.) Away from friends ..	36	34	2	28	41	21	62	31	11	76	62	16
(b.) To live with friends ..	—	3	16	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	1	—
To friends—												
(a.) Friends of decent character.	3	3	29	26	16	13	22	6	15	54	—	3
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	1	2	10	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	—	—
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	6	6	—
To sea .. .. .	—	—	12†	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	4	18	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Discharged on account of disease.	—	—	8	2	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	—
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Total .. .. .	40	42	191	146	59	37	90	40	34	150	61	19
Since dead .. .. .	—	2	6	—	2	1	1	1	2	9	1	—
In regular employment ..	89	96	157	128	51	26	77	27	23	116	56	16
Not in regular employment	1	4†	6†	9†	5†	5	2†	4†	1	8	1	3
Convicted of crime .. ..	—	—	13	9	1	2	5	1	6	9	—	—
Unknown .. .. .	—	—	9	—	—	1	4	7	2	8	1	—
Total .. .. .	40	42	191	146	59	37	90	40	34	150	61	19
Percentage in regular employment.	96	90	85	88	86	78	87	69	72	82	97	84
" convicted or re-convicted.	—	—	7	6	2	6	6	3	19	6	—	—
" unknown.. .. .	—	—	5	—	—	3	4	18	6	6	2	—

\* 1 imbecile.

† 2 physically unfit.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial  
Schools.for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in Regular Employment,  
or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND.											
Aberdeen.				Aberdeen Female.		Aberdeen, Roman Catholic.		Ayr.		Kilmarnock.	
Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.		Boys.		Girls.	
62	30	14	40	20	14	13	14	16	14	40	31
36	—	—	—	9	3	7	1	38	13	21	3
5	8	2	10	25	—	26	5	30	28	31	1
1	1	1	—	5	1	—	—	36	4	3	—
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	7	—
4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	11	—	2	1
2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
112	40	19	52	60	18	47	21	367	61	113	43
6	1	2*	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—
80	31	13	46	52	18	44	18	337	47	103	40
3†	5†	2	4‡	4†	—	—	—	104	3	5	1‡
12	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	10	1	4	—
1	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	4	8	1	2
112	40	19	52	60	18	47	21	367	61	113	43
85	79	70	88	87	100	94	88	93	80	91	93
11	3	—	—	3	—	4	9	3	2	4	—
1	5	12	4	3	—	2	5	1	14	1	5

LEFT DURING THE YEARS  
1897, 1898, AND 1899.To employment—  
(a.) Away from friends.

(b.) To live with friends.

To friends—  
(a.) Friends of decent  
character.(b.) Friends of questionable  
character, or other-  
wise undesirable.

Emigrated.

To sea.

Enlisted.

Discharged on account of  
disease.Absconders, discharged by  
expiration of sentence, or  
warrant of Secretary of  
State.

Total.

Since dead.

In regular employment

Not in regular employment.

Convicted of crime.

Unknown.

Total.

Percentage in regular em-  
ployment." convicted or re-  
convicted.

" unknown.

9318 † 1 physically unfit.

‡ 4 physically unfit.

L 2

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Return of Inmates who have left on Discharge or Licence convicted of Crime, &amp;c. since their Discharge

	SCOTLAND—continued.											
	Leith.		Tranent, Roman Catholic.		Arbroath.		Dundee.		"Mara."		Glasgow, Mosbank.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
<b>LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.</b>												
To employment—												
(a.) Away from friends ..	20	28	42	1	108	40	2	114	99	65	69	
(b.) To live with friends ..	30	1	1	9	14	1	—	3	3	49	3	
To friends—												
(a.) Friends of decent character.	2	2	20	1	13	7	121	106	14	63	38	
(b.) Friends of questionable character, or otherwise undesirable.	1	—	3	—	—	—	27	4	1	7	1	
Emigrated .. .. .	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	
To sea .. .. .	2	—	4	—	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	
Enlisted .. .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	44	4	—	—	—	
Discharged on account of disease.	—	—	3	—	2	2	4	4	5	—	—	
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	
Total .. .. .	64	31	93	11	141	50	384	237	127	185	112	
Since dead .. .. .	2	—	1	1	2	—	6	7	3	3	3	
In regular employment ..	57	26	79	9	127	46	314	195	119	106	104	
Not in regular employment	31	34	6	—	12	12	164	132	47	81	31	
Convicted of crime .. ..	—	—	4	1	9	1	28	11	—	7	2	
Unknown .. .. .	2	2	3	—	2	2	20	11	1	1	—	
Total .. .. .	64	31	93	11	141	50	384	237	127	185	112	
Percentage in regular employment.	82	84	86	90	91	92	83	85	96	91	95	
" convicted or re-convicted.	—	—	4	10	6	2	7	5	—	4	2	
" unknown .. .. .	3	6	3	—	1	4	5	5	1	1	—	

‡ 1 physically unfit.

§ 2 physically unfit.

| 5 physically unfit.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)

Industrial  
Schools.for the Years 1897, 1898, and 1899, showing the Number in Regular Employment,  
or Licence to December 31, 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND—continued.													
Glasgow, Slatesfield, Roman Catholic.	Dalbeth, Roman Catholic.	Perth Fechnoy.	Perth Ladies'.	Perth Girls'.	Greenock.	Falaley.	Stirling.	Newton Stewart.					
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.		
65	49	38	23	22	16	7	7	11	7	7	20	LEFT DURING THE YEARS 1897, 1898, AND 1899.	
39	4	20	6	—	52	—	10	—	—	—	1	To employment—	
												(a.) Away from friends.	
												(b.) To live with friends.	
18	20	8	3	—	3	3	27	12	12	4	1	To friends—	
3	1	3	—	—	2	—	7	2	4	—	—	(a.) Friends of decent character.	
—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(b.) Friends of questionable character, or other- wise undesirable.	
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Emigrated.	
—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	To sea.	
—	—	5	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	Enlisted.	
1	3	2	2	—	—	2	4	1	1	1	—	Discharged on account of disease.	
—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or warrant of Secretary of State.	
126	77	80	36	22	76	12	63	26	24	12	22	Total.	
7	3*	2	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	3†	—	Since dead.	
109	65	74	30	22	64	9	43	23	19	8	17	In regular employment.	
2	43	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	54	Not in regular employment	
8	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	—	—	Convicted of crime.	
—	5	3	6	—	5	3	7	2	2	1	—	Unknown.	
126	77	80	36	22	76	12	63	26	24	12	22	Total.	
92	88	95	83	100	85	75	72	92	79	89	77	Percentage in regular em- ployment.	
7	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	13	—	—	" convicted or re-	
—	7	4	17	—	7	25	12	8	8	11	—	" unknown.	

† 3 physically unfit.

\* 2 imbecile.

† 1 imbecile.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (D.)—ABSTRACT.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of DISCHARGES, &c. for Years  
1897, 1898, and 1899.

	ENGLAND.				SCOTLAND.				TOTAL.	
	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys, Protestant.	Boys, Roman Catholic.	Girls, Protestant.	Girls, Roman Catholic.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>MODE OF DISCHARGE.</b>										
To employment—										
(a.) Away from friends ..	2,001	602	970	385	496	172	360	158	3,371	1,873
(b.) To live with friends ..	752	274	22	12	262	89	19	7	1,377	60
To friends—										
(a.) Friends of decent character.	1,152	402	161	58	440	120	62	68	2,114	349
(b.) Friends of doubtful character, or otherwise undesirable.	106	75	22	9	97	13	6	2	351	39
Emigrated .. .. .	109	103	8	75	6	—	14	2	217	99
To sea .. .. .	1,187	2	—	—	409	4	—	—	1,602	—
Enlisted .. .. .	406	25	—	—	83	1	—	—	515	—
Discharged on account of disease.	80	31	24	19	35	4	17	3	150	63
Absconders, discharged by expiration of sentence, or by warrant of Secretary of State.	24	23	1	1	12	1	1	1	60	4
Total .. .. .	5,877	1,536	1,208	559	1,840	404	479	241	9,687	2,487
<b>SUBSEQUENT CHARACTER.</b>										
Since dead .. .. .	85 <sup>a</sup>	40 <sup>b</sup>	22 <sup>c</sup>	12	38	11	10 <sup>d</sup>	6 <sup>d</sup>	174	50
In regular employment ..	4,849	1,140	1,010	516	1,575	354	420	215	7,918	2,161
Not in regular employment ..	268 <sup>e</sup>	92 <sup>f</sup>	104 <sup>g</sup>	18 <sup>h</sup>	70 <sup>i</sup>	16 <sup>j</sup>	21 <sup>m</sup>	11 <sup>n</sup>	446	154
Convicted of crime .. ..	324	106	10	1	88	19	4	3	537	17
Unknown .. .. .	351	158	62	12	69	4	24	7	582	105
Total .. .. .	5,877	1,536	1,208	559	1,840	404	479	241	9,687	2,487
Percentage in regular employment.	84	76	85	94	87	90	90	91	83	89
" not in regular employment.	5	6	9	3	4	4	4	5	5	6
" convicted or re-convicted.	5	7	1	—	5	5	1	1	6	1
" unknown .. .. .	6	11	5	2	4	1	5	3	6	4

<sup>a</sup> 3 imbecile.  
<sup>e</sup> 18 physically unfit.  
<sup>f</sup> 16 physically unfit.

<sup>b</sup> 1 imbecile.  
<sup>f</sup> 15 physically unfit.  
<sup>g</sup> 1 physically unfit.

<sup>c</sup> 5 imbecile.  
<sup>g</sup> 34 physically unfit.  
<sup>m</sup> 11 physically unfit.

<sup>d</sup> 2 imbecile.  
<sup>h</sup> 8 physically unfit.  
<sup>n</sup> 4 physically unfit.



APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

RETURN of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1900.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, RETURN of RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND.				
	COLD ASH, Girls.	"OLIO," Boys.	CHESTER, Boys & Girls.	BIRKEN- HEAD, Boys & Girls.	STOCKPORT, Boys.
	No. 50. Officers, 4.	No. 218. Officers, 23.	No. 110. Officers, 13.	No. 117. Officers, 11.	No. 148. Officers, 12.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	241 6 0	2,536 19 10	994 9 2	1,185 7 7	1,330 10 1
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	86 12 4	427 14 11	—	70 6 0	41 2 9
County and Borough Rates	9 2 6	727 9 8	264 16 6	19 5 2	306 10 2
School Board Rates .. ..	242 4 8	965 18 1	256 14 3	706 18 6	615 15 3
Parochial Authorities ..	5 2 11	80 19 5	—	—	52 15 5
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	119 10 0	—	—	92 7 10
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	—	20 0 7	7 6 10	244 0 6
Sundries .. ..	—	38 15 9	0 2 0	124 7 4	11 3 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	584 8 5	4,972 2 8	1,538 2 6	2,173 11 5	2,694 5 7
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	142 5 0	2,039 9 2	553 12 1	614 2 5	743 18 5
Food of Inmates .. ..	204 2 9	1,260 1 11	538 1 3	554 8 8	1,018 4 11
Clothing .. ..	34 1 7	989 10 1	269 2 10	314 16 3	365 8 10
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	75 5 5	630 8 11	193 4 6	225 18 3	561 16 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	47 1 11	261 15 2	157 12 2	158 10 6	263 15 0
Printing and Office Expenses	12 3 9	262 4 5	22 4 2	60 10 7	65 1 11
Travelling and Police ..	6 1 0	55 9 5	6 9 4	13 15 5	23 6 10
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	2 18 5	92 11 9	2 10 2	31 10 9	59 11 1
Sundries .. ..	66 14 6	65 7 0	13 3 1	48 1 9	124 9 7
Total Ordinary Charges	590 14 4	5,636 17 10	1,735 19 7	2,026 14 7	3,275 12 10
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	19 13 10	25 17 2	15 15 8	17 6 5	22 2 8
Ditto Food .. ..	6 16 1	5 15 7	4 17 10	4 14 9	6 17 7
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 2 9	4 6 2	2 8 11	2 13 10	2 13 5
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	—	—	—	—	119 16 8
" Farm Premises ..	—	—	5 4 2	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	12 5 9	71 9 8	19 3 8	80 0 0	54 3 0
" Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	82 18 0	800 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges ..	12 5 9	71 9 8	107 5 10	880 0 0	173 19 8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	603 0 1	5,708 7 6	1,843 5 5	2,906 14 7	3,449 12 6
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	25 9 11	—	319 14 5	122 1 5	550 4 7
Loss .. ..	—	122 8 6	—	—	—

\* Admiralty grant for Gunnery Instructor.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and EXPENDITURE of, for 1900.

ENGLAND.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
STOCKPORT, Girls.	MACCLES- FIELD, Boys.	BISHOP BROWN. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	" MOUNT EDGECUMBE," Boys.	CUMBER- LAND COUNTY, Boys.	
No. 60. Officers, 6.	No. 149 Officers, 14	No. 107. Officers, 13.	No. 199. Officers, 16.	No. 153. Officers, 14.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
604 1 1	1,485 9 6	819 2 5	2,377 6 4	1,110 3 9	Treasury Grant.
			*47 14 0		
13 14 3	31 1 6	—	218 6 11	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
130 7 4	369 10 8	234 19 11	370 14 7	2,344 10 6	County and Borough Rates
296 2 3	886 4 1	912 5 9	1,490 0 3	137 1 4	School Board Rates.
—	99 15 10	33 16 5	50 12 10	—	Parochial Authorities.
—	—	—	10 0 0	—	Voluntary Inmates.
2 5 8	44 15 0	214 7 6	—	60 10 0	Hire of Labour.
4 17 6	85 18 7	41 19 0	41 1 0	1 13 6	Sundries.
1,061 7 8	3,002 15 2	2,246 11 0	4,505 15 11	3,653 19 1	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.					
289 10 3	836 17 0	401 2 4	1,448 2 4	989 3 10	Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.
330 8 4	838 14 0	722 16 4	1,334 14 0	790 17 3	Food of Inmates.
218 18 3	300 19 10	338 1 8	471 2 0	534 15 5	Clothing "
245 19 6	406 4 10	163 13 8	448 1 0	515 9 10	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
124 6 10	214 5 0	79 17 8	751 1 7	303 17 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
20 8 5	129 15 3	31 16 2	154 9 9	88 18 1	Printing and Office Expenses.
17 13 6	—	45 2 9	45 12 3	42 6 2	Travelling and Postage.
25 2 7	28 12 3	45 2 8	59 2 2	78 15 4	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
54 16 8	142 3 5	185 16 0	169 19 1	28 15 1	Sundries.
1,321 4 4	2,896 11 7	2,008 9 3	4,882 4 2	3,572 18 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
22 0 5	19 8 10	18 15 5	24 18 2	22 0 11	Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.
5 6 10	5 12 7	6 15 1	6 16 2	5 3 5	Ditto Food.
3 13 0	2 0 5	3 2 3	2 8 1	3 9 11	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
19 9 1	14 5 9	189 13 7	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
—	—	—	—	—	" Farm Premises.
34 10 0	133 5 4	42 10 0	71 2 1	132 17 1	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
99 19 6	25 0 0	34 13 0	—	200 18 4	Building & Capital Account.
153 18 7	172 11 1	266 16 7	71 2 1	333 15 5	Total Extra Charges.
1,475 2 11	3,069 2 8	2,275 5 10	4,953 6 3	3,706 14 3	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
114 3 3	20 11 7	237 1 6	—	112 18 8	Profit.
—	—	—	61 12 5	—	Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	DEVON AND EXETER, Boys.	PLYMOUTH, Girls.	DORSET, Boys.	DORSET, Girls.	DURHAM COUNTY, Boys.
	No. — 89. Officers, 10.	No. — 50. Officers, 5.	No. — 61. Officers, 10.	No. — 65. Officers, 5.	No. — 147. Officers, 15.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	536 4 3	415 15 11	443 17 3	638 13 9	1,036 0 11
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	32 14 0	71 11 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—
County and Borough Rates	276 3 10	131 7 8	303 14 4	162 13 10	1,646 15 0
School Board Rates .. ..	486 1 11	363 6 5	574 2 2	261 19 10	406 4 1
Parochial Authorities ..	81 1 4	14 9 3	—	22 3 1	121 15 9
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	52 4 6	—	65 16 7	—	83 19 3
Sundries .. ..	—	5 16 7	—	106 11 6	2 5 2
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> ..	<b>1,466 9 10</b>	<b>1,002 6 10</b>	<b>1,307 10 4</b>	<b>1,202 2 0</b>	<b>3,297 0 2</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	334 16 4	235 3 4	438 5 1	371 9 9	1,048 16 5
Food of Inmates .. ..	529 19 7	295 0 9	380 7 9	266 6 7	891 9 8
Clothing .. ..	237 15 0	74 5 4	119 19 10	49 3 1	301 19 0
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	239 7 10	109 14 3	125 9 7	83 9 11	645 19 9
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	83 13 10	100 0 8	87 6 11	147 16 0	82 8 7
Printing and Office Expenses	55 5 5	36 5 0	36 14 2	118 0 7	53 9 5
Travelling and Police ..	4 10 9	12 0 9	15 0 0	13 9 10	—
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	25 19 4	7 16 9	12 16 10	36 1 5	73 11 0
Sundries .. ..	63 3 1	21 4 9	29 6 0	57 10 0	113 1 5
<b>Total Ordinary Charges</b>	<b>1,574 13 2</b>	<b>891 11 7</b>	<b>1,227 6 3</b>	<b>1,133 7 2</b>	<b>3,209 15 3</b>
<b>Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.</b>	<b>22 16 5</b>	<b>17 16 8</b>	<b>20 2 5</b>	<b>17 8 9</b>	<b>21 16 8</b>
Ditto Food .. ..	7 13 7	5 18 0	5 18 2	3 18 10	6 1 3
Ditto Clothing .. ..	3 8 11	1 9 8	1 19 4	0 15 1	2 1 1
<b>Extra Charges.</b>					
Rent of School and Interest	6 0 0	63 4 10	—	5 0 0	—
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	12 0 0	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	36 3 8	37 10 3	77 15 2	65 15 0	74 1 7
„ Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	—	—	39 11 6
<b>Total Extra Charges</b> ..	<b>42 3 8</b>	<b>100 15 1</b>	<b>89 15 2</b>	<b>70 15 0</b>	<b>113 13 1</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>1,616 16 10</b>	<b>992 6 8</b>	<b>1,317 1 5</b>	<b>1,204 2 2</b>	<b>3,323 8 4</b>
<b>Industrial Departments.</b>					
Profit .. ..	198 6 0	—	74 16 9	—	192 18 11
Loss .. ..	—	32 15 11	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
SUNDER- LAND, Boys.	"WEL- LESLEY," Boys.	GREEN'S HOME, Boys.	GATES- HEAD, Boys & Girls.	SUNDER- LAND, Girls.	
No. 99. Officers, 9.	No. 292. Officers, 21.	No. 60. Officers, 5.	No. 126. Officers, 16.	No. 54. Officers, 5.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,134 13 0	2,836 0 0	477 13 1	1,515 3 11	600 7 6	Treasury Grant.
43 3 6	339 14 4	—	1,118 1 2	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
255 11 1	259 5 1	66 9 3	273 11 0	196 10 6	County and Borough Rates.
406 14 0	1,242 12 5	356 2 4	585 1 2	107 17 1	School Board Rates.
—	827 0 9	60 2 4	5 15 9	5 16 9	Parochial Authorities.
—	159 12 7	10 8 0	20 6 0	3 10 8	Voluntary Inmates.
12 12 0	—	—	106 10 8	38 3 3	Hire of Labour.
5 16 8	622 6 5	—	—	6 4 9	Sundries.
1,868 10 3	6,276 11 7	970 15 0	3,824 9 8	968 10 6	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
533 0 6	1,836 5 3	313 10 0	1,042 19 7	296 16 3	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
582 11 8	1,981 10 7	299 7 6	613 19 3	262 7 8	Food of Inmates.
246 12 8	1,012 3 0	231 5 3	365 8 2	69 7 4	Clothing "
331 10 9	875 11 9	109 17 10	498 15 0	132 5 10	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
107 16 3	526 3 4	57 8 9	468 7 4	78 9 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
102 11 10	306 17 6	15 0 5	99 15 1	16 8 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
18 14 11	59 17 7	2 14 2	5 14 4	5 10 8	Travelling and Police.
48 10 4	158 5 0	27 5 4	74 9 4	14 11 6	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
74 13 4	240 8 5	17 14 8	148 5 10	15 10 9	Sundries.
2,046 2 3	6,949 2 5	1,074 3 11	3,827 13 11	891 7 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 13 4	23 16 0	17 18 1	26 8 2	16 10 2	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 17 8	6 12 4	4 19 9	4 17 5	4 17 2	Ditto Food.
2 9 10	3 9 4	3 17 1	3 1 2	1 5 8	Ditto Clothing.
12 0 0	—	—	—	16 5 1	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
30 19 9	160 15 10	—	66 9 11	50 0 0	" Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home Service.
1 1 0	—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
44 0 9	180 15 10	—	66 9 11	66 5 1	Building & Capital Account.
2,090 3 0	7,109 18 3	1,074 3 11	3,894 3 10	967 12 11	Total Extra Charges.
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments
230 8 10	775 15 8	67 12 4	841 7 1	36 3 3	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

## Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	DARLING- TON. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	ESSEX, Boys.	"SHAFTES- BURY," Boys.	ILFORD. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	WALTHAM- STOW. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.
	No. 120. Officers, 11.	No. 150. Officers, 16.	No. 363. Officers, 32.	No. 240. Officers, 17.	No. 147. Officers, 12.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	641 9 10	1,025 5 2	2,872 13 2	2,958 14 2	1,788 12 2
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	24 16 9	263 5 8	—	—	9 0 0
County and Borough Rates	90 0 4	2,067 0 6	—	181 19 1	10 4 5
School Board Rates .. ..	668 14 2	259 11 6	9,570 1 11	1,686 11 10	1,133 9 5
Parochial Authorities ..	14 17 0	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	238 2 0	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. ..	—	42 16 9	37 13 2	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS.	1,678 0 1	3,867 19 7	12,580 8 3	4,827 5 1	2,941 6 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.	328 0 0	1,107 7 6	3,475 3 4	1,085 14 11	648 6 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	746 19 9	874 6 2	2,290 2 7	1,826 9 6	1,013 3 4
Clothing .. ..	227 18 8	428 0 8	1,316 8 4	799 10 2	373 14 4
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	290 9 7	527 9 9	1,826 3 7	476 19 5	299 13 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	148 17 1	482 1 11	1,304 9 6	1,746 10 6	226 12 1
Printing and Office Expenses	14 16 0	111 15 3	242 10 1	68 9 4	21 16 10
Travelling and Police ..	20 1 6	34 16 2	174 6 7	31 14 4	19 11 3
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	47 9 8	223 17 11	315 11 2	136 15 4	51 2 8
Sundries .. ..	40 18 6	42 17 7	102 10 4	131 19 10	51 15 0
Total Ordinary Charges	1,865 10 9	3,832 12 11	11,047 5 6	6,504 3 4	2,705 14 11
Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.	15 10 11	25 11 0	30 8 8	26 5 4	18 8 2
Ditto Food .. ..	6 4 6	5 16 7	6 6 2	7 12 2	6 17 10
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 17 2	2 17 1	3 12 6	3 6 8	2 10 10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	386 0 0	36 15 9	81 3 0	—	49 16 6
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	12 0 0	102 4 8	176 10 1	444 7 5	215 2 9
„ Emigration ..	—	24 9 0	—	24 0 0	—
Building & Capital Account	—	30 6 11	1,296 9 11	—	—
Total Extra Charges ..	398 0 0	193 16 4	1,566 3 0	468 7 5	264 19 3
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,263 10 9	4,026 9 3	12,603 8 6	6,772 10 9	2,970 14 2
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	91 6 0	—	29 13 9	610 17 1	5 3 10
Loss .. ..	—	61 1 8	—	—	—

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
HALSTED, Girls.	CARDIFF, Boys.	SWANSEA, Girls.	PARK ROW, Boys.	CLIFTON, Boys.	
No. 60. Officers, 6.	No. 66. Officers, 6.	No. 18. Officers, 3.	No. 72. Officers, 7.	No. 198. Officers, 15.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
605 14 6	651 13 10	120 7 8	873 17 3	2,298 5 3	Treasury Grant.
183 0 7	35 14 6	71 18 5	27 18 6	42 5 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
167 17 3	158 11 11	40 7 4	21 0 1	59 16 10	County and Borough Rates.
237 8 0	414 11 11	112 17 6	538 18 9	1,695 6 10	School Board Rates.
—	15 2 0	8 18 0	10 8 7	—	Parochial Authorities.
31 1 6	—	—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	32 16 0	6 19 6	57 8 1	—	Hire of Labour.
15 7 6	—	—	39 12 9	68 1 8	Sundries.
1,233 9 4	1,306 10 2	361 8 5	1,559 4 0	4,163 15 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
281 6 0	479 6 1	80 7 0	400 18 5	914 3 7	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
367 4 0	466 4 1	183 4 9	376 15 7	1,190 4 3	Food of Inmates.
106 12 4	193 4 2	18 12 11	117 5 6	427 0 8	Clothing „
134 17 6	137 2 11	44 3 10	132 17 8	346 3 1	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
107 19 10	94 19 1	12 4 1	96 13 6	340 17 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
26 13 2	49 5 6	3 18 7	44 15 1	239 12 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
8 9 9	7 8 4	5 5 9	—	62 18 6	Travelling and Police.
8 14 0	5 9 7	13 7 7	14 1 5	58 2 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
11 12 10	69 17 4	3 2 6	51 7 1	122 15 11	Sundries.
1,053 9 5	1,502 17 1	314 7 0	1,236 14 3	3,701 17 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 11 2	22 15 5	17 9 3	15 13 1	18 13 11	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 2 5	7 1 3	7 8 0	4 15 5	6 0 3	Ditto Food.
1 15 6	2 18 7	1 0 9	1 9 8	2 3 2	Ditto Clothing.
16 12 0	—	42 0 0	125 10 0	14 7 6	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
34 9 9	30 13 7	5 1 5	41 18 1	163 0 7	„ Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home Service.
250 0 0	—	—	—	407 9 6	„ Emigration.
301 1 9	30 13 7	47 1 5	167 8 1	584 17 7	Building & Capital Account.
1,354 11 2	1,533 10 8	361 8 5	1,404 2 4	4,286 14 9	Total Extra Charges.
—	105 4 5	6 19 6	139 9 10	239 2 1	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

## Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	WHIT- STABLE. (Bo. Cath.) Boys.	EAST LONDON, Boys.	DAVENPORT HILL (late Brentwood). Boys.	BOLTON, Boys.	MAN- CHESTER. Boys.
	No. 29. Officers, 4.	No. 150. Officers, 14.	No. 76. Officers, 10.	No. 200. Officers, 14.	No. 203. Officers, 18.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	207 16 10	1,092 12 9	549 11 7	2,231 4 5	2,255 16 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	—	451 15 10	—	83 3 6	94 3 6
County and Borough Rates	30 12 9	598 3 9	—	940 11 3	83 5 3
School Board Rates .. ..	264 18 9	1,890 12 9	2,612 1 5	786 1 6	1,519 0 10
Parochial Authorities ..	—	—	—	—	39 17 3
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	—	—	234 8 4	116 12 9
Sundries .. ..	—	38 17 10	—	127 18 9	184 1 3
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> ..	<b>503 8 4</b>	<b>4,462 2 11</b>	<b>3,161 13 0</b>	<b>4,402 7 9</b>	<b>4,392 16 10</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.	98 10 0	804 9 5	475 8 10	1,067 15 5	1,255 5 1
Food of Inmates .. ..	187 12 6	1,004 16 3	1,581 10 0	1,046 11 9	879 6 11
Clothing .. ..	44 1 2	502 11 8	264 10 11	694 6 7	672 14 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	45 13 2	422 14 9	34 6 11	729 8 11	910 7 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	14 13 11	441 6 0	82 4 7	330 3 1	562 7 1
Printing and Office Expenses	4 8 0	206 8 3	19 5 0	202 17 3	163 6 8
Travelling and Police ..	3 10 0	34 0 3	40 10 7	23 3 1	40 6 5
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	2 2 0	29 12 5	37 11 2	72 14 2	73 5 1
Sundries .. ..	1 16 0	272 12 5	53 15 6	223 4 7	131 15 7
<b>Total Ordinary Charges</b>	<b>402 6 9</b>	<b>3,718 11 5</b>	<b>2,589 3 6</b>	<b>4,430 4 10</b>	<b>4,688 14 6</b>
<b>Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.</b>	<b>13 17 6</b>	<b>24 15 10</b>	<b>34 1 4</b>	<b>22 3 0</b>	<b>23 1 11</b>
Ditto Food .. ..	6 9 5	6 14 0	20 16 2	5 4 8	4 6 8
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 10 5	3 7 0	3 9 7	3 8 5	3 6 3
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent of School and Interest	50 0 0	181 13 5	9 6 8	16 15 5	5 10 0
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	—	12 0 0	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	—	140 7 7	14 3 6	154 9 4	142 7 0
„ Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	389 10 0	891 4 0	—
<b>Total Extra Charges</b> ..	<b>50 0 0</b>	<b>322 1 0</b>	<b>413 0 2</b>	<b>1,074 8 9</b>	<b>147 17 0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>452 6 9</b>	<b>4,040 12 5</b>	<b>3,002 3 8</b>	<b>5,504 13 7</b>	<b>4,836 11 6</b>
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>					
Profit .. ..	—	82 13 11	—	540 4 10	265 14 7
Loss .. ..	—	—	205 7 4	—	—



## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
MAN- CHESTER, Girls. No. 100. Officers, 11.	BARNES' HOME, Boys. No. 280. Officers, 26.	ST. JOSEPH'S, (Ro. Cath.) Boys. No. 399. Officers, 38.	ST. JOSEPH'S, (Ro. Cath.) Girls. No. 161. Officers, 17.	LIVERPOOL, Boys. No. 200. Officers, 18.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,141 13 0	3,036 15 0	4,539 19 3	1,822 18 3	2,058 3 0	RECEIPTS.
52 1 9	130 9 11	29 0 6	830 0 0	42 10 2	Treasury Grant.
107 0 6	84 0 4	559 19 4	79 14 6	298 5 9	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
586 12 11	2,639 14 11	1,998 11 10	931 14 3	1,385 1 5	County and Borough Rates.
3 18 3	—	—	—	78 1 10	School Board Rates.
—	—	—	40 0 0	9 18 0	Parochial Authorities.
16 5 7	309 16 6	503 19 0	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
13 13 0	88 11 4	303 4 1	—	107 3 5	Hire of Labour.
1,920 5 0	6,289 8 0	7,934 14 0	3,704 7 0	3,979 3 7	Sundries.
					TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
461 5 6	1,658 1 8	2,226 9 6	511 8 0	801 10 8	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
455 5 0	1,214 13 1	2,264 8 0	1,131 16 6	955 14 7	Food of Inmates.
278 4 11	949 18 7	679 18 10	326 10 3	703 16 6	Clothing "
343 6 11	1,126 2 0	836 6 7	377 17 2	534 5 9	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
98 18 1	751 1 8	850 5 4	314 19 11	256 7 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
106 16 3	336 15 11	134 19 8	30 11 2	173 4 5	Printing and Office Expenses.
52 0 6	83 14 0	49 17 7	45 11 11	18 9 10	Travelling and Police.
23 8 11	84 12 8	126 2 6	50 18 9	59 7 7	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
100 8 10	164 0 6	199 7 1	15 19 4	145 4 0	Sundries.
1,919 14 11	6,369 0 1	7,357 15 1	2,805 13 0	3,648 1 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
19 3 11	22 14 11	18 8 10	17 8 6	18 4 10	Ditto Food.
4 11 1	4 6 9	5 13 0	7 0 7	4 15 7	Ditto Clothing.
2 15 8	3 7 10	1 14 1	2 0 7	3 10 4	Extra Charges.
1 17 6	5 13 8	392 9 2	280 13 0	—	Rent of School and Interest.
—	140 0 0	—	—	—	" Farm Premises.
61 16 11	142 14 0	197 0 6	152 6 6	66 2 11	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
—	280 16 10	—	751 17 6	113 16 9	Building & Capital Account.
63 14 5	569 4 6	589 9 8	1,184 17 0	179 19 8	Total Extra Charges.
1,983 9 4	6,938 4 7	7,947 4 9	3,990 10 0	3,828 0 11	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
196 14 1	388 12 4	1,066 17 9	470 1 6	194 0 9	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

## Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	LIVERPOOL, Girls.	KIRKDALE, Girls.	GRAFTON STREET, Boys.	NILE STREET, Girls.	ST. GEORGE'S (Ro. Cath.) Boys.
	No. 100. Officers, 7.	No. 90. Officers, 6.	No. 198. Officers, 18.	No. 77. Officers, 6.	No. 273. Officers, 17.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	1,031 5 6	704 3 6	2,227 14 7	685 2 5	3,010 9 5
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	42 16 10	177 14 10	60 2 6	39 19 6	6 6 0
County and Borough Rates	72 3 10	30 13 7	306 5 7	26 6 0	102 16 2
School Board Rates .. ..	636 2 11	463 3 4	1,029 19 10	722 17 9	1,864 11 9
Parochial Authorities ..	—	23 15 1	—	—	6 18 6
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	24 10 0	11 4 0	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	1 0 0	13 6 4	29 4 6	—	—
Sundries .. ..	—	26 6 5	1 6 6	5 14 5	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	1,807 19 1	1,448 7 1	3,654 13 6	1,480 0 1	4,991 1 10
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	366 15 6	385 0 10	857 15 1	331 11 8	1,063 5 9
Food of Inmates .. ..	541 4 9	479 16 9	858 9 10	399 3 8	1,252 15 8
Clothing .. ..	210 2 11	226 13 11	493 5 9	167 6 3	735 3 3
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	375 15 5	101 17 6	530 6 7	220 0 6	591 0 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	160 7 9	69 6 7	285 7 4	285 13 3	463 10 0
Printing and Office Expenses	60 17 2	41 3 6	180 3 2	103 0 5	50 11 1
Travelling and Police .. ..	11 9 2	8 17 7	23 15 10	12 8 5	10 5 0
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	53 15 5	27 1 4	83 18 9	41 9 6	94 2 3
Sundries .. ..	41 13 10	29 4 8	116 14 1	59 15 9	153 11 10
Total Ordinary Charges	1,822 1 11	1,349 2 8	3,429 16 5	1,620 9 5	4,414 5 5
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	18 4 5	14 19 10	17 6 5	21 0 11	16 3 5
Ditto Food .. ..	5 8 3	5 6 8	4 6 8	5 3 8	4 11 9
Ditto Clothing .. ..	2 2 0	2 10 5	2 9 10	2 3 5	2 13 10
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	—	72 0 0	—	—	144 5 2
„ Farm Premises .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service .. ..	95 19 1	34 0 0	111 0 0	34 13 0	—
„ Emigration .. ..	—	50 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	87 4 6
Building & Capital Account	—	—	156 10 4	—	770 16 0
Total Extra Charges .. ..	95 19 1	156 0 0	287 10 4	84 13 0	1,002 5 8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,918 1 0	1,505 2 8	3,717 6 9	1,705 2 5	5,416 11 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	190 19 0	13 6 4	—	—	547 14 6
Loss .. ..	—	—	33 13 8	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
ST. ANNE ST. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	BEACON LANE. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	ST. ANNE'S. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	ST. ELIZA- BETH'S. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	FALKNER STREET. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	
No. 150. Officers, 17.	No. 202. Officers, 19.	No. 151. Officers, 20.	No. 99. Officers, 13.	No. 110. Officers, 10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,000 3 11	2,146 0 2	1,538 15 5	1,061 14 4	672 12 1	Treasury Grant.
116 18 3	27 16 0	—	6 1 0	237 19 7	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
134 19 10	—	18 19 8	4 3 1	—	County and Borough Rates.
785 17 6	1,507 5 9	1,019 19 0	667 6 7	368 8 7	School Board Rates.
—	—	—	—	8 8 5	Parochial Authorities.
—	158 17 0	31 15 8	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	28 3 4	24 8 2	—	—	Sundries.
2,706 19 6	3,868 2 3	2,633 15 11	1,759 5 0	1,337 8 8	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
763 14 6	618 0 0	634 5 0	393 0 0	255 0 0	Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.
766 9 10	1,360 7 2	1,054 1 10	606 9 8	575 17 9	Food of Inmates.
404 5 9	487 9 0	488 10 3	206 1 1	230 0 0	Clothing.
339 18 1	391 10 4	406 17 1	96 12 6	182 0 0	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
290 3 7	233 9 10	315 13 6	310 2 7	103 17 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
64 4 1	82 11 6	36 18 0	9 1 5	—	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	2 15 0	17 8 7	5 8 0	9 0 3	Travelling and Police.
43 15 3	67 7 3	85 3 6	36 9 4	—	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
98 9 6	121 3 5	72 15 4	59 3 11	103 17 5	Sundries.
2,770 0 7	3,344 13 6	3,110 13 1	1,722 8 6	1,459 12 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 9 4	18 11 2	20 12 0	17 8 0	13 5 5	Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.
5 2 2	6 13 8	6 19 7	6 2 6	5 4 8	Ditto Food.
2 13 11	2 8 3	3 4 8	2 1 8	2 1 10	Ditto Clothing.
200 0 0	106 17 4	223 15 2	—	—	Extra Charges.
—	—	31 0 0	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
—	180 14 5	176 13 3	14 0 0	—	" Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home Service,
12 15 10	—	25 3 10	—	—	" Emigration.
212 15 10	267 11 9	456 12 3	14 0 0	—	Building & Capital Account.
2,962 16 5	3,612 5 3	3,567 5 4	1,736 8 6	1,469 12 5	Total Extra Charges.
255 10 6	81 5 6	336 18 1	23 4 0	6 17 10	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
					Profit.
					Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	BLACK- BROOK HOUSE. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	DESFORD, Boys.	FELTHAM, Boys.	BOYS' HOME, Boys.	FIELD LANE, Boys.
	No. 24. Officers, 6.	No. 199. Officers, 17.	No. 441. Officers, 66.	No. 150. Officers, 15.	No. 140. Officers, 15.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	126 3 6	1,479 10 11	4,653 3 11	1,319 10 3	1,537 14 5
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	204 8 0	—	—	1,359 4 1	—
County and Borough Rates	—	289 0 2	13,227 19 9	333 9 8	—
School Board Rates .. ..	177 7 3	2,040 7 0	—	1,028 6 0	1,100 15 0
Parochial Authorities ..	—	85 0 9	—	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	*163 10 6	—	16 7 0
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	21 19 3	41 14 4	126 3 0	—
Sundries .. ..	—	64 17 6	13 0 0	53 9 8	1 5 2
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> ..	<b>507 18 9</b>	<b>3,860 15 7</b>	<b>18,068 8 6</b>	<b>4,270 2 8</b>	<b>2,646 1 7</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	150 0 0	1,001 8 3	3,327 0 9	719 19 0	590 0 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	163 4 9	997 18 4	3,759 4 2	746 1 6	831 14 7
Clothing .. ..	103 12 7	533 17 10	1,118 17 5	756 11 11	633 11 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	184 1 5	694 13 4	2,589 18 4	915 19 11	635 8 6
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	11 3 4	318 5 9	2,099 8 9	369 8 7	215 3 11
Printing and Office Expenses	13 18 7	303 7 10	594 11 4	209 4 9	66 1 10
Travelling and Police ..	—	31 5 9	49 12 7	40 19 0	19 0 5
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	2 2 4	86 2 3	477 1 8	95 12 3	59 14 9
Sundries .. ..	11 14 9	184 7 5	1,727 11 8	236 11 10	43 18 6
<b>Total Ordinary Charges</b>	<b>639 17 9</b>	<b>4,151 6 9</b>	<b>15,743 6 8</b>	<b>4,090 8 9</b>	<b>3,094 13 7</b>
<b>Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.</b>	<b>26 13 3</b>	<b>20 17 3</b>	<b>35 14 0</b>	<b>27 5 5</b>	<b>22 2 1</b>
Ditto Food .. ..	6 16 0	5 0 4	8 10 6	4 19 6	5 18 10
Ditto Clothing .. ..	4 6 4	2 13 8	2 10 9	5 0 11	4 10 6
<b>Extra Charges.</b>					
Rent of School and Interest	20 0 0	—	—	401 7 8	—
„ Farm Premises ..	—	31 7 11	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	—	127 19 4	1,476 18 0	146 6 2	70 2 11
„ Emigration ..	—	11 17 6	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	789 10 10	193 19 4	—
<b>Total Extra Charges</b> ..	<b>20 0 0</b>	<b>171 4 9</b>	<b>2,266 8 10</b>	<b>741 13 2</b>	<b>70 2 11</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>659 17 9</b>	<b>4,322 11 6</b>	<b>18,009 15 6</b>	<b>4,832 1 11</b>	<b>3,164 16 6</b>
<b>Industrial Departments.</b>					
Profit .. ..	—	—	—	—	593 19 2
Loss .. ..	—	45 1 1	43 13 8	27 13 8	—

\* Parents payments for boys under Middlesex Act.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
FIELD LANE, Girls. No. 78. Officers, 7.	ELM HOUSE (late School of Dis- cipline). No. 43. Officers, 4.	ST. MAR- GARET'S (Ro. Cath.) Girls. No. 100. Officers, 13.	GIRLS' HOME, Girls. No. 30. Officers, 3.	KING EDWARD, Girls. No. 117. Officers, 9.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
797 19 4	403 15 4	1,017 12 0	109 0 8	1,205 7 9	Treasury Grant.
—	270 13 2	—	309 14 6	78 5 8	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
—	73 15 6	132 10 0	—	118 12 9	County and Borough Rates.
661 18 6	274 8 10	593 1 11	100 19 2	953 2 4	School Board Rates.
—	22 17 0	—	10 8 0	—	Parochial Authorities.
—	—	41 12 0	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	14 12 9	—	Hire of Labour.
40 0 0	14 1 0	—	41 19 4	—	Sundries.
1,499 17 10	1,059 4 10	1,784 15 11	589 14 5	2,355 8 6	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
356 7 8	239 9 8	214 0 0	157 10 0	707 17 2	Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.
479 3 1	378 13 8	797 4 10	180 5 6	574 17 10	Food of Inmates.
198 5 4	126 12 2	179 18 10	35 0 8	131 4 5	Clothing „
337 10 6	92 19 9	184 12 8	93 1 4	196 1 6	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
119 2 10	101 2 6	179 6 7	53 17 3	233 19 7	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
25 2 11	14 19 9	16 5 4	14 12 5	28 16 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
9 2 4	7 9 8	5 1 9	1 9 8	6 8 5	Travelling and Police.
25 17 11	18 4 4	71 2 6	6 4 0	56 18 11	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
37 16 8	19 7 8	4 5 2	37 13 0	146 8 6	Sundries.
1,638 9 3	998 19 2	1,651 17 8	579 13 10	2,062 12 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
21 0 1	23 4 8	16 10 5	19 6 6	17 16 0	Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.
6 2 10	8 16 2	7 19 6	6 0 2	4 18 3	Ditto Food.
2 10 10	2 18 11	1 16 0	1 3 4	1 2 5	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
146 10 0	—	175 0 0	23 4 0	—	Rent of School and Interest.
—	—	—	—	—	„ Farm Premises.
44 0 6	—	56 10 0	35 0 0	84 0 0	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	—	„ Emigration.
—	—	—	—	100 0 0	Building & Capital Account.
190 10 6	—	231 10 0	58 4 0	184 0 0	Total Extra Charges.
1,828 19 9	998 19 2	1,883 7 8	637 17 10	2,266 12 8	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
263 6 9	37 7 0	100 2 3	34 17 9	—	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit. Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	GORDON HOUSE, Girls.	NAZARETH HOUSE, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	BUXTON, Boys.	FAKENHAM, Girls.	NEW- CASTLE, Boys & Girls.
	No. 53. Officers, 8.	No. 80. Officers, 6.	No. 76. Officers, 8.	No. 56. Officers, 11.	No. 167. Officers, 18.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	406 14 6	451 6 5	506 7 9	570 9 2	1,694 7 10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	—	—	—	135 17 0	109 0 9
County and Borough Rates	—	—	142 17 11	28 12 0	—
School Board Rates .. ..	1,475 0 10	624 18 11	717 3 6	579 0 9	729 5 7
Parochial Authorities ..	—	—	63 5 7	1 5 0	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	91 15 9	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. ..	21 7 0	—	—	—	692 15 7
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	1,903 2 4	1,076 5 4	1,431 14 9	1,206 19 8	3,226 9 9
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	620 4 5	—	400 19 6	331 5 0	1,224 0 10
Food of Inmates .. ..	295 5 0	1,041 18 4	459 10 5	384 11 7	750 2 6
Clothing .. ..	161 18 8	386 15 0	142 14 0	146 16 8	361 10 11
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	335 1 1	77 2 11	223 4 7	84 19 5	333 6 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	271 19 1	130 0 5	76 8 6	77 13 0	367 7 5
Printing and Office Expenses	67 5 6	14 3 3	43 8 7	30 9 1	73 11 8
Travelling and Police ..	60 0 9	—	7 14 6	7 10 0	5 5 6
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	52 0 9	33 19 8	26 15 7	8 11 9	54 12 8
Sundries .. ..	21 2 7	1 2 0	12 10 9	15 1 3	38 12 9
Total Ordinary Charges	1,884 17 10	1,685 1 7	1,393 6 4	1,086 17 9	3,206 10 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	35 11 3	21 1 3	18 6 8	19 6 2	19 4 3
Ditto Food .. ..	5 11 5	13 0 6	6 0 11	6 17 4	4 9 10
Ditto Clothing .. ..	3 1 1	4 16 8	1 17 7	2 12 5	2 3 4
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	6 0 0	—	—	44 13 4	—
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	70 0 0	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	12 4 6	4 16 3	46 19 8	—	67 10 0
„ Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	—	—	2 19 4
Total Extra Charges ..	18 4 6	4 16 3	116 19 8	44 13 4	70 9 4
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,903 2 4	1,689 17 10	1,510 6 0	1,131 11 1	3,278 19 11
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	—	—	—	—	1,065 9 0
Loss .. ..	—	—	24 7 5	29 18 11	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
NORTHUM- BERLAND VILLAGE HOMES, Girls.	PLAIN- MELLOR, Girls.	CHADWICK MEMORIAL, (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	ASHBURTON HOUSE, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	ELSWICK, (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	
No. 129. Officers, 14.	No. 17. Officers, 2.	No. 189. Officers, 16.	No. 94. Officers, 13.	No. 61. Officers, 10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,067 12 0	153 17 2	1,563 4 0	764 9 1	517 10 8	Treasury Grant.
445 4 7	57 6 9	7 0 0	27 3 11	85 16 3	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
164 10 8	36 18 3	385 2 10	88 13 8	100 8 4	County and Borough Rates.
615 0 8	91 7 6	974 17 7	630 13 2	360 15 11	School Board Rates.
12 6 0	—	62 5 9	18 5 0	23 14 10	Parochial Authorities.
135 19 9	—	2 0 0	13 0 0	60 7 8	Voluntary Inmates.
2 7 7	—	65 1 3	—	14 0 0	Hire of Labour.
109 10 10	57 3 4	105 5 0	249 8 4	—	Sundries.
2,542 12 1	396 13 0	3,164 16 5	1,789 13 2	1,161 13 8	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
663 3 4	104 18 6	601 19 4	336 13 4	221 0 0	Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.
777 11 8	158 1 1	826 12 0	678 6 10	384 16 0	Food of Inmates.
286 11 9	31 9 1	863 10 9	443 4 4	248 10 8	Clothing „
207 7 0	42 13 6	469 2 2	385 19 2	91 7 4	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
224 3 3	33 17 6	228 11 6	106 5 6	83 3 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
163 11 0	29 5 7	70 9 4	24 15 0	20 15 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
17 14 3	6 6 9	10 8 3	11 6 2	10 8 4	Travelling and Police.
102 18 2	0 10 0	49 5 4	32 11 1	18 3 2	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
22 15 11	4 13 5	213 8 2	188 11 11	16 15 5	Sundries.
2,465 16 4	411 15 5	3,353 6 10	2,207 13 4	1,094 19 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
19 2 4	24 4 5	17 10 6	23 9 9	17 19 0	Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.
6 0 7	9 5 11	4 7 6	7 4 4	6 6 2	Ditto Food.
2 4 5	1 17 0	4 11 5	4 14 4	4 1 6	Ditto Clothing.
—	12 10 0	—	64 0 0	100 0 0	Extra Charges.
—	—	6 6 5	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
90 11 5	23 1 6	45 6 9	39 17 1	13 7 2	„ Farm Premises.
—	—	—	4 2 10	—	Disposal, Home Service.
36 0 3	—	—	—	—	„ Emigration.
126 11 8	35 11 6	51 13 2	107 19 11	113 7 2	Building & Capital Account.
2,592 8 0	447 6 11	3,405 0 0	2,315 13 3	1,208 6 10	Total Extra Charges.
293 12 11	21 17 9	356 1 2	235 19 2	28 5 2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	—	—	—	—	Industrial Departments.
					Profit.
					Loss.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

## Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	SHIPTON- UNDER- WYCHWOOD. Girls.	SOMERSET, Boys.	BATH, Girls.	CANNING- TON. (Bo. Cath.) Boys.	STAFFORD- SHIRE. Boys.
	No. 20. Officers, 2.	No. 175. Officers, 18.	No. 84. Officers, 6.	No. 100. Officers, 9.	No. 159. Officers, 18.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	118 11 9	1,963 7 9	938 7 2	1,159 11 7	1,868 0 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	288 4 8	1 1 0	16 19 0	101 0 0	—
County and Borough Rates	16 18 11	550 18 6	197 1 7	52 16 11	3,972 4 7
School Board Rates .. ..	140 16 7	931 19 1	323 5 8	554 12 5	409 9 4
Parochial Authorities ..	—	—	—	—	6 18 3
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	9 10 0	15 0 0	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	2 0 7	375 4 4	—	63 0 11	—
Sundries .. ..	0 0 9	57 5 0	—	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	566 13 3	3,878 10 8	1,485 3 5	1,946 1 9	6,256 13 6
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	81 2 4	925 12 9	231 4 0	552 12 0	1,053 9 6
Food of Inmates .. ..	146 16 7	1,226 15 7	472 7 1	629 8 9	742 13 4
Clothing .. ..	20 11 4	704 18 3	178 16 11	316 8 11	463 4 11
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	114 15 5	569 5 2	249 18 6	181 19 7	529 2 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	18 13 7	479 5 6	86 0 8	99 12 1	110 13 8
Printing and Office Expenses	8 14 3	94 19 9	46 8 6	53 2 11	73 3 8
Travelling and Police .. ..	5 11 3	—	14 6 0	32 1 11	40 5 8
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	20 10 0	92 12 1	29 7 6	6 5 1	62 13 7
Sundries .. ..	64 16 1	227 16 11	57 16 8	25 14 3	111 10 9
Total Ordinary Charges	481 10 10	4,321 6 0	1,366 5 10	1,997 5 6	3,187 9 6
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	24 1 6	24 13 10	16 5 4	18 19 5	20 0 11
Ditto Food .. ..	7 6 10	7 0 2	5 12 6	6 5 11	4 13 5
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 0 7	4 0 7	2 2 7	3 3 3	2 18 3
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	72 9 7	125 0 0	118 0 0	100 0 0	—
„ Farm Premises .. ..	—	148 19 2	—	—	5 18 10
Disposal, Home Service ..	6 10 0	209 6 0	91 15 4	89 14 3	98 6 8
„ Emigration .. ..	6 2 10	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	24 14 8	—	—	3,068 5 11
Total Extra Charges .. ..	85 2 5	507 19 10	207 15 4	189 14 3	3,172 11 5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	566 13 3	4,829 5 10	1,574 1 2	2,086 19 9	6,360 0 11
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	2 0 7	1,081 12 2	170 3 4	303 7 7	54 9 11
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—	—



## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
STAFFORD- SHIRE, Girls.	STANDON BRIDGE, Boys.	WALSHAM- LE- WILLOWS, Boys.	MAYFORD, Boys.	PRINCESS MARY VILLAGE HOMES, Girls.	
No. 52. Officers, 5.	No. 88. Officers, 14.	No. 40. Officers, 5.	No. 154. Officers, 17.	No. 177. Officers, 29.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
458 11 9	357 13 4	278 9 4	1,219 8 3	1,486 15 7	Treasury Grant.
3 0 0	1,548 12 3	115 17 10	68 17 2	1,180 0 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
526 2 3	441 10 2	21 11 0	2,428 7 8	530 18 7	County and Borough Rates.
235 15 1	163 17 16	305 13 2	108 17 6	565 1 4	School Board Rates.
—	78 0 0	—	2 15 4	180 3 2	Parochial Authorities
—	31 7 0	7 17 0	—	263 6 3	Voluntary Inmates.
—	0 14 0	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	—	Sundries.
1,222 9 1	2,619 14 7	727 8 4	3,828 5 11	4,186 5 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.					
286 0 6	490 5 10	200 8 4	1,071 10 3	1,259 5 9	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
312 16 6	716 0 6	255 6 11	967 15 1	1,242 18 1	Food of Inmates.
152 16 11	190 8 10	63 13 11	344 17 8	267 6 11	Clothing „
244 0 1	390 17 2	83 15 11	479 8 2	541 19 4	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
101 4 7	210 1 0	26 4 3	352 10 6	231 5 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
14 17 1	65 0 11	9 2 11	165 7 1	292 3 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
8 15 6	14 9 7	8 11 5	12 19 3	66 14 9	Travelling and Police.
44 1 7	53 10 2	11 6 3	40 17 4	91 4 9	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
20 16 4	90 14 4	9 11 3	221 15 0	61 17 3	Sundries.
1,185 9 1	2,221 8 4	668 1 2	3,667 0 4	4,057 15 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
22 15 11	25 4 10	16 14 0	23 14 11	22 18 6	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 0 4	8 2 9	6 7 8	6 5 8	7 0 5	Ditto Food.
2 18 9	2 3 3	1 11 10	2 4 9	1 10 2	Ditto Clothing.
—	47 10 0	81 0 0	—	97 14 8	Extra Charges.
—	84 5 0	16 7 6	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
35 0 0	86 1 2	27 7 8	117 14 9	37 10 0	„ Farm Premises.
—	—	4 17 2	—	—	Disposal, Home Service.
—	360 15 6	—	—	—	„ Emigration.
35 0 0	578 11 8	129 12 4	117 14 9	135 4 8	Building & Capital Account.
1,220 9 1	2,800 0 0	797 13 6	3,774 15 1	4,193 0 1	Total Extra Charges.
—	449 13 6	53 14 2	60 4 4	4 13 4	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

ENGLAND—continued.					
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ST. MARY'S, CROYDON, (Ro. Cath.) Girls. No. 144. Officers, 10.	CHAILEY, Boys. No. 56. Officers, 7.	PENN STREET, Boys. No. 59. Officers, 8.	SHUSTOKE, Boys. No. 157. Officers, 16.	GEM STREET, Boys. No. 149. Officers, 11.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	1,563 11 0	348 5 1	682 3 9	1,964 16 6	1,318 14 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	—	—	50 2 4	—	32 9 6
County and Borough Rates	—	333 15 6	—	861 1 4	1,023 15 0
School Board Rates .. ..	1,035 16 5	788 15 10	187 5 8	292 19 9	196 8 2
Parochial Authorities ..	—	—	49 19 6	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	3 18 0	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	1 7 4	49 10 5	—	7 15 10
Sundries .. ..	—	30 2 11	29 6 2	—	173 11 3
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	2,599 7 5	1,502 6 8	1,062 5 10	3,118 17 7	2,752 14 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	317 0 0	491 19 4	375 14 10	791 15 2	581 7 6
Food of Inmates .. ..	1,125 8 6	323 16 5	308 12 4	737 10 6	591 6 0
Clothing .. ..	241 8 11	175 19 11	138 3 7	370 4 1	284 15 10
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	292 3 11	219 19 5	138 1 2	655 2 2	412 9 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	295 7 0	62 2 8	55 7 2	331 4 1	288 16 9
Printing and Office Expenses	49 5 7	22 13 7	21 17 3	111 4 9	138 15 0
Travelling and Police ..	22 15 0	5 1 3	4 0 5	37 14 2	55 3 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	66 9 11	31 3 2	3 18 10	62 0 0	78 18 1
Sundries .. ..	18 16 0	63 13 11	53 11 2	172 12 9	107 12 2
Total Ordinary Charges	2,428 14 10	1,396 9 8	1,099 6 9	3,319 7 8	2,549 4 7
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	16 17 4	24 18 9	18 12 8	21 2 10	17 2 2
Ditto Food .. ..	7 16 4	5 15 8	5 4 7	4 13 11	3 19 4
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 13 6	3 2 10	2 6 10	2 7 2	1 18 3
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	215 0 0	70 15 4	28 12 8	—	—
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	—	3 0 0	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	90 0 0	18 0 11	27 0 0	124 15 11	47 17 6
„ Emigration ..	—	—	—	7 12 4	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	—	—	199 15 0
Total Extra Charges ..	305 0 0	88 16 3	55 12 8	135 8 3	247 12 6
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,733 14 10	1,485 5 11	1,154 19 5	3,454 15 11	2,796 17 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	—	—	156 9 2	121 17 10	142 0 6
Loss .. ..	—	6 0 4	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
COVENTRY, Girls.	SALISBURY. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	HULL, Girls.	"SOUTH- AMPTON," Boys.	LEEDS, Boys.	
No. 29. Officers, 3.	No. 99. Officers, 12.	No. 42. Officers, 6.	No. 214. Officers, 16.	No. 173. Officers, 18.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
226 6 7	599 19 0	345 15 0	1,735 15 2	1,394 1 1	Treasury Grant.
36 8 0	225 0 0	—	91 13 6	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
166 1 0	52 0 6	—	192 12 0	50 10 1	County and Borough Rates.
31 5 4	278 7 9	570 2 0	998 12 9	2,158 13 7	School Board Rates.
79 16 8	62 1 2	—	899 11 9	9 10 8	Parochial Authorities.
102 5 0	69 10 6	—	80 0 0	—	Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	27 2 0	Hire of Labour.
23 19 6	—	25 0 0	286 5 5	9 6 0	Sundries.
671 2 1	1,286 18 11	940 17 0	4,274 10 7	3,649 3 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
197 2 0	238 5 6	245 0 0	1,541 17 9	896 1 11	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
199 7 8	716 1 9	205 1 4	1,160 11 6	853 15 6	Food of Inmates.
68 2 5	221 16 5	97 4 10	660 15 1	582 17 4	Clothing "
81 16 10	290 1 7	211 8 10	208 13 6	821 18 7	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
60 13 8	213 11 11	186 9 6	635 18 9	401 6 5	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
11 6 7	35 19 6	13 0 0	147 9 9	61 12 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
4 0 8	20 0 11	4 3 10	15 10 11	56 4 0	Travelling and Police.
10 11 11	33 0 8	22 18 6	98 11 6	50 10 7	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
50 13 4	30 10 3	6 16 5	118 18 11	96 6 9	Sundries.
683 15 1	1,799 8 6	992 3 3	4,578 7 8	3,800 13 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
23 11 7	18 3 6	23 12 5	21 7 11	21 19 5	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
6 17 6	7 4 8	4 17 8	5 8 6	4 18 8	Ditto Food.
2 7 0	2 4 10	2 6 4	3 0 10	3 5 1	Ditto Clothing.
—	20 0 0	—	—	—	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	24 0 0	Rent of School and Interest.
—	—	—	92 12 3	30 6 2	" Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	12 0 0	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
—	20 0 0	—	92 12 3	66 6 2	Building & Capital Account.
683 15 1	1,819 8 6	992 3 3	4,670 19 11	3,867 0 1	Total Extra Charges.
—	524 3 4	45 19 6	68 6 7	220 18 8	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools. Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND—continued.				
	THORP- ARCH, Girls.	LEEDS, Girls.	YORK, Boys.	YORK, Girls.	MIDDLES- BROUGH, Boys.
	No. 97. Officers, 10.	No. 72. Officers, 4.	No. 120. Officers, 15.	No. 49. Officers, 5.	No. 54. Officers, 7.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	792 4 0	744 8 5	1,288 10 11	532 5 9	436 0 10
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	—	—	39 6 6	49 3 0	—
County and Borough Rates	—	189 2 6	243 19 8	21 1 5	—
School Board Rates .. ..	1,064 1 1	259 10 11	682 11 3	343 0 0	714 15 8
Parochial Authorities ..	—	17 13 0	—	12 14 8	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	1 4 0	—	260 11 1	17 13 1	—
Sundries .. ..	3 8 6	13 4 10	—	27 11 0	7 10 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	1,860 17 7	1,223 19 8	2,504 19 5	1,008 8 11	1,158 6 8
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.	521 8 9	217 8 0	582 18 4	236 6 0	354 15 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	500 11 10	366 5 7	557 7 2	250 10 0	335 0 3
Clothing .. ..	172 13 8	158 4 9	351 8 9	153 13 8	188 0 10
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	583 13 1	292 12 5	267 1 11	146 14 6	122 15 5
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	193 9 9	153 12 7	163 13 3	99 1 11	112 13 2
Printing and Office Expenses	28 3 10	23 5 7	51 4 1	16 18 0	20 5 11
Travelling and Police ..	20 5 8	11 3 11	15 18 3	4 1 11	10 7 4
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	53 11 0	33 18 1	36 10 6	8 17 2	27 3 9
Sundries .. ..	47 6 5	59 17 8	102 17 1	22 8 2	18 1 0
Total Ordinary Charges	2,121 4 0	1,316 8 7	2,128 19 4	928 11 4	1,189 2 8
Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.	21 17 4	18 5 8	17 14 10	18 19 0	22 0 5
Ditto Food .. ..	5 3 3	5 1 9	4 12 11	5 2 3	6 4 1
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 15 7	2 3 11	2 18 7	3 2 9	3 9 8
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	—	—	19 2 0	—	—
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	48 0 0	43 10 0	46 9 6	32 7 6	—
„ Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges ..	48 0 0	43 10 0	65 11 6	32 7 6	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,169 4 0	1,359 18 7	2,194 10 10	960 18 10	1,189 2 8
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	279 10 5	188 14 5	361 10 0	70 8 11	36 9 6
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

ENGLAND— continued.			SCOTLAND.		RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
SHEDDEN. (Ro. Cath.) Boys. No. 150. Officers, 22.	YORK- SHIRE. (Ro. Cath.) Girls. No. 118. Officers, 11.	BECKETT HOME, Girls. No. 27. Officers, 4.	ABERDEEN, Boys. No. 171. Officers, 14.	ABERDEEN, Girls. No. 43. Officers, 5.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1,368 15 1	907 3 0	229 15 3	2,026 1 2	480 3 9	RECEIPTS.
13 1 0	176 3 6	266 9 7	170 15 4	40 13 4	Treasury Grant.
209 15 4	59 9 11	46 12 5	994 2 9	149 15 2	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,390 2 2	906 15 2	132 18 6	9 15 4	—	County and Borough Rates.
46 14 11	33 11 8	10 15 4	—	—	School Board Rates.
—	159 3 4	—	—	—	Parochial Authorities.
180 11 11	—	1 2 0	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
146 1 9	86 2 4	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
3,365 2 2	2,327 8 11	667 13 1	3,200 14 7	670 12 3	Sundries.
					TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE
603 1 3	310 0 0	123 15 8	684 10 7	243 18 9	Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.
669 1 1	940 13 3	225 18 8	759 13 9	156 16 11	Food of Inmates.
466 7 6	193 3 6	64 5 2	552 14 7	103 10 5	Clothing „
348 10 2	357 2 5	85 18 7	364 7 8	116 2 5	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
73 5 5	254 14 10	69 7 0	263 14 7	60 10 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
77 12 2	20 2 4	20 7 1	205 4 7	74 1 11	Printing and Office Expenses.
31 15 9	28 5 2	10 3 10	1 11 2	0 11 2	Travelling and Police.
75 4 7	74 18 6	7 2 3	32 9 8	12 10 5	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
41 1 3	94 10 9	43 16 8	20 15 7	10 8 7	Sundries.
2,575 19 2	2,273 10 9	650 14 11	2,905 2 2	785 11 1	Total Ordinary Charges.
17 3 6	19 12 0	24 2 0	16 19 9	18 5 4	Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.
5 14 7	8 2 2	8 7 4	4 8 10	3 13 11	Ditto Food.
3 2 2	1 13 4	2 7 7	3 4 8	2 8 2	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
304 15 4	—	15 18 2	590 17 1	131 0 0	Rent of School and Interest.
93 15 4	—	—	—	—	„ Farm Premises.
267 17 8	64 15 11	21 0 0	104 15 11	23 12 1	Disposal, Home Service.
172 12 7	—	—	—	—	„ Emigration.
212 6 0	43 17 7	—	91 7 6	36 0 0	Building & Capital Account.
1,051 6 11	108 13 6	36 18 2	787 0 6	190 12 1	Total Extra Charges.
3,627 6 1	2,382 4 5	687 13 1	3,692 2 8	976 3 2	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
152 1 6	186 8 6	1 2 0	399 13 5	40 4 2	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SCOTLAND—continued.				
	ABERDEEN FEMALE, Girls.	ABERDEEN. (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	AYR. Boys.	AYR. Girls.	KILMAR- NOCK, Boys and Girls.
	No. 48. Officers, 5.	No. 99. Officers, 5.	No. 99. Officers, 9.	No. 48. Officers, 5.	No. 102. Officers, 9.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	434 19 8	883 8 10	1,179 7 3	577 3 4	1,251 1 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	193 17 0	—	217 15 0	108 17 6	87 18 0
County and Borough Rates	—	34 19 6	33 6 8	16 13 4	50 0 0
School Board Rates .. ..	—	9 0 10	—	5 12 0	—
Parochial Authorities ..	—	—	—	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	—	—	—	10 8 0	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	—	146 8 11	—	53 0 1
Sundries .. ..	264 6 0	—	—	10 0 0	65 2 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS. ..	893 2 8	927 9 2	1,576 17 10	728 14 2	1,506 1 10
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allow- ances.	208 3 0	—	366 2 1	172 19 6	418 0 4
Food of Inmates .. ..	232 15 5	546 0 0	361 19 4	232 18 11	534 13 2
Clothing .. ..	79 19 1	165 10 6	260 6 3	160 13 9	289 12 0
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	90 6 8	200 6 6	181 2 7	181 14 0	216 6 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	59 8 9	119 6 9	131 0 7	73 12 6	148 13 8
Printing and Office Expenses	44 2 10	5 0 0	49 9 11	37 16 4	27 8 5
Travelling and Police ..	—	7 0 0	—	—	5 18 11
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	24 14 10	16 13 6	6 1 9	5 3 1	45 13 7
Sundries .. ..	28 3 2	30 4 0	1 15 10	5 16 11	13 17 0
Total Ordinary Charges	757 13 9	1,090 1 3	1,377 18 4	860 15 0	1,700 3 1
Cost per Head for Mainte- nance and Management.	15 15 8	11 0 3	13 18 4	17 18 8	16 13 4
Ditto Food .. ..	4 12 10	5 10 4	3 13 1	4 12 11	5 4 10
Ditto Clothing .. ..	1 13 4	1 13 5	2 12 7	3 6 11	2 16 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	154 0 0	—	108 6 2	18 0 10	20 10 11
„ Farm Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	9 0 0	60 10 0	—	31 12 0	50 0 0
„ Emigration ..	—	29 0 0	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	—	—	199 12 0	40 0 0
Total Extra Charges ..	163 0 0	89 10 0	108 6 2	249 4 10	110 10 11
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	920 13 9	1,179 11 3	1,486 4 6	1,109 19 10	1,810 14 0
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	—	—	207 19 9	145 8 9	345 8 7
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

and Expenditure of, for 1900—*continued.*Industrial  
Schools.

SCOTLAND— <i>continued.</i>					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
"EMPRESS," Boys.	DUMFRIES, Boys.	EDIN- BURGH (Original), Boys & Girls.	EDIN- BURGH (United).† Boys.	LEITH, Boys.	
No. 369. Officers, 22.	No. 119. Officers, 10.	No. 270. Officers, 23.	No. — Officers. —	No. 133. Officers, 10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
5,892 14 8	1,405 15 0	2,857 15 0	220 19 1	1,383 4 3	Treasury Grant.
*54 15 0					
655 18 8	150 6 1	3,082 1 9	—	84 17 2	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,158 19 1	115 14 0	100 0 0	—	75 0 0	County and Borough Rates.
—	233 19 4	—	—	148 0 4	School Board Rates.
—	3 3 7	339 5 9	—	—	Parochial Authorities.
5 1 9	—	36 19 7	—	79 9 5	Voluntary Inmates.
—	181 8 8	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
439 8 3	37 2 5	380 6 7	—	95 5 7	Sundries.
8,206 17 5	2,127 9 1	6,796 8 8	220 19 1	1,865 16 9	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
2,862 15 9	455 5 6	1,293 1 10	—	516 6 6	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
1,968 9 1	657 14 6	1,330 15 1	—	574 8 10	Food of Inmates.
914 15 0	338 16 11	668 13 6	—	353 5 2	Clothing "
621 17 1	345 4 7	614 9 1	—	272 15 10	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
531 19 4	231 13 8	368 5 2	—	93 4 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
357 13 0	38 1 6	224 2 1	—	20 6 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
141 19 2	7 4 3	14 19 9	—	1 0 3	Travelling and Police.
140 13 4	65 16 3	63 19 4	—	18 9 6	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
87 12 2	63 12 9	60 5 1	—	22 1 9	Sundries.
7,427 13 11	2,203 9 11	4,638 10 11	—	1,871 18 8	Total Ordinary Charges.
18 12 4	18 10 4	17 3 7	—	14 1 6	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
4 18 8	5 10 7	4 18 7	—	4 6 5	Ditto Food.
2 5 10	2 16 11	2 9 6	—	2 13 1	Ditto Clothing.
					Extra Charges.
20 0 0	74 17 2	164 1 10	—	74 4 9	Rent of School and Interest.
—	—	—	—	—	" Farm Premises.
265 6 11	32 0 0	229 8 8	—	66 18 0	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	49 6 0	—	—	" Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building & Capital Account.
285 6 11	106 17 2	442 16 6	—	141 2 9	Total Extra Charges.
7,713 0 10	2,310 7 1	5,081 7 5	—	2,013 1 5	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
					Industrial Departments.
—	395 5 4	150 14 10	—	299 0 8	Profit.
14 7 0	—	—	—	—	Loss.

\* Admiralty grant for Gunnery Instructor.

† School closed early in 1900.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SCOTLAND—continued.				
	LEITH, Girls.	TRANENT, (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	ABBROATH, Boys.	DUNDEE, Boys.	DUNDEE, Girls.
	No. 59. Officers, 4.	No. 196. Officers, 10.	No. 23. Officers, 4.	No. 215. Officers, 12.	No. 119. Officers, 7.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	637 1 4	1,780 5 5	191 4 9	2,552 2 11	1,412 16 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	100 0 0	570 12 2	—	284 13 11	206 19 5
County and Borough Rates	—	15 12 9	—	—	—
School Board Rates .. ..	10 8 7	358 11 1	—	—	—
Parochial Authorities .. ..	5 5 0	19 3 3	—	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	21 12 0	3 17 6	—	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	0 4 0	—	339 13 0	—
Sundries .. ..	—	82 6 9	198 16 11	144 7 9	119 16 4
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	774 6 11	2,810 12 11	390 1 8	3,320 17 7	1,739 11 9
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	180 0 0	363 9 3	136 0 0	925 2 2	333 14 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	274 5 3	902 16 6	119 2 8	999 4 9	349 0 9
Clothing .. ..	159 15 0	400 2 1	31 15 9	404 1 10	212 10 2
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	104 18 2	185 1 0	42 13 4	562 6 2	265 4 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	33 12 5	105 1 2	17 9 1	270 12 3	197 9 1
Printing and Office Expenses	6 16 8	63 5 10	7 8 10	120 18 11	66 11 5
Travelling and Police .. ..	1 10 11	7 17 10	0 10 0	—	—
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	9 3 8	34 12 3	0 12 4	38 10 2	21 4 9
Sundries .. ..	17 16 10	81 7 1	15 9 0	124 9 2	57 14 2
Total Ordinary Charges	787 18 11	2,158 13 0	371 1 0	3,445 5 5	1,503 8 8
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	13 7 1	11 0 3	16 2 8	16 0 6	12 12 8
Ditto Food .. ..	4 13 0	4 12 1	5 3 7	4 12 11	2 18 8
Ditto Clothing .. ..	2 14 2	2 0 10	1 7 8	1 17 7	1 15 9
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	—	157 10 0	—	—	—
" Farm Premises .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service .. ..	42 17 4	129 4 2	—	—	—
" Emigration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	—	33 8 10	—	—	—
Total Extra Charges .. ..	42 17 4	320 3 0	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	830 16 3	2,478 16 0	371 1 0	3,445 5 5	1,503 8 8
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	36 6 9	68 7 5	—	308 12 5	101 6 6
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—	—



## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
"MARS," Boys.	MOSSBANK, Boys.	MARYHILL, Girls.	GLASGOW (Ro. Cath. Orphanage), Boys & Girls.	SLATE- FIELD. (Ro. Cath.) Boys.	
No. 401. Officers, 28.	No. 574. Officers, 34.	No. 210. Officers, 21.	No. 390. Officers, 27.	No. 150. Officers, 11.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
6,029 5 1	4,425 18 2	2,429 4 4	4,714 11 1	1,920 10 5	Treasury Grant.
54 15 0	—	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
1,063 14 10	127 12 4	—	—	—	County and Borough Rates.
908 8 10	2,787 9 10	2,509 19 6	1,103 1 10	517 14 4	School Board Rates.
—	4 8 0	—	—	—	Parochial Authorities.
—	—	—	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
99 17 0	—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	198 18 2	—	—	—	Sundries.
388 18 3	—	—	0 6 6	0 12 4	
8,532 19 0	7,544 6 6	4,939 3 10	5,817 19 5	2,438 17 1	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.					
3,204 15 6	2,094 9 7	984 16 4	1,116 15 0	540 2 6	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
2,067 19 5	1,813 17 7	1,221 0 9	1,987 18 4	909 12 1	Food of Inmates.
690 11 5	1,327 18 7	453 8 10	793 10 5	545 14 3	Clothing "
461 0 11	1,168 14 10	740 8 6	971 8 5	371 19 8	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
1,071 8 7	787 10 5	861 5 1	320 10 9	134 4 2	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
368 18 7	89 11 8	82 18 6	23 11 1	19 16 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
136 18 10	67 5 11	68 3 6	42 13 11	9 5 10	Travelling and Police.
137 4 5	98 2 2	67 14 2	82 9 9	12 14 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
178 12 9	422 10 1	142 18 11	67 19 9	18 3 0	Sundries.
8,317 10 5	7,870 0 10	4,621 14 7	5,405 17 5	2,561 11 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 14 10	21 0 10	22 0 2	13 17 3	17 1 7	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
5 3 2	4 17 0	5 16 3	5 1 11	6 1 3	Ditto Food.
1 14 5	3 11 0	2 3 1	2 0 8	3 12 9	Ditto Clothing.
—	—	—	398 15 0	44 15 2	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
422 2 8	201 7 0	371 12 5	48 7 11	30 7 0	" Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	—	" Emigration.
422 2 8	201 7 0	371 12 5	447 2 11	75 2 2	Building & Capital Account.
8,739 13 1	8,071 7 10	4,993 7 0	5,853 0 4	2,636 13 8	Total Extra Charges.
					TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	843 17 8	50 12 9	301 8 9	166 2 8	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

\* Admiralty grant for Gunnery Instructor.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial Schools, Return of Receipts

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SCOTLAND—continued.				
	DALBETH, (Ro. Cath.) Girls.	PERTH FECHNEY, Boys.	PERTH CRAIGIE, Girls.	PERTH, Girls.	GREENOCK, Boys.
	No. 148. Officers, 11.	No. 146. Officers, 13.	No. 59. Officers, 5.	No. 60. Officers, 5.	No. 143. Officers, 9.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	1,288 18 5	1,697 8 9	561 1 6	608 12 10	1,325 7 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.	—	398 9 6	118 7 10	530 14 6	34 0 6
County and Borough Rates	449 19 11	70 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	—
School Board Rates .. ..	188 9 1	—	—	—	—
Parochial Authorities ..	—	4 15 0	—	—	—
Voluntary Inmates .. ..	9 12 6	1 19 0	38 0 6	—	—
Hire of Labour .. ..	—	7 11 8	—	—	11 6 0
Sundries .. ..	—	113 15 0	157 12 7	25 1 4	6 3 9
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. ..	1,936 19 11	2,290 18 11	908 2 5	1,189 8 8	1,376 18 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	437 6 6	679 10 2	184 6 0	223 10 0	483 18 8
Food of Inmates .. ..	769 14 4	729 8 1	313 1 11	313 12 1	615 3 9
Clothing .. ..	334 6 9	309 9 3	174 10 1	209 9 2	269 3 9
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	123 6 1	396 4 4	165 0 0	103 14 6	263 4 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes ..	155 1 11	275 3 11	85 11 1	63 1 6	268 14 4
Printing and Office Expenses	20 12 8	103 15 10	23 19 9	49 18 3	26 7 11
Travelling and Police ..	15 15 4	5 4 7	6 7 2	11 1 10	11 3 5
Medical Expenses and Funerals.	64 18 8	36 13 4	21 3 0	9 7 11	30 13 3
Sundries .. ..	43 16 1	19 10 6	2 1 3	4 15 3	32 9 1
Total Ordinary Charges	1,964 18 4	2,554 0 0	981 0 3	987 10 6	1,999 19 1
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	13 5 6	17 9 10	16 12 7	16 9 2	13 10 3
Ditto Food .. ..	5 4 0	4 19 11	5 7 10	5 4 6	4 3 2
Ditto Clothing .. ..	2 5 2	2 2 5	2 19 2	3 9 10	1 16 5
Extra Charges.					
Rent of School and Interest	100 15 6	64 16 11	12 0 10	11 19 2	—
" Farm Premises ..	—	15 0 0	—	—	—
Disposal, Home Service ..	37 15 8	80 1 5	36 14 4	25 9 10	—
" Emigration ..	—	—	—	—	—
Building & Capital Account	33 0 0	—	661 3 0	—	—
Total Extra Charges ..	171 11 2	159 18 4	709 18 2	37 9 0	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,136 9 6	2,713 18 4	1,690 18 5	1,024 19 6	1,999 19 1
Industrial Departments.					
Profit .. ..	82 0 10	458 18 5	117 14 11	53 0 5	—
Loss .. ..	—	—	—	—	20 6 11

APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)

Industrial  
Schools.

and Expenditure of, for 1900—continued.

SCOTLAND—continued.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
GREENOCK, Girls. No. 38. Officers, 4.	PAISLEY, Boys & Girls. No. 170. Officers, 11.	STIRLING, Boys. No. 40. Officers, 5.	STIRLING, Girls. No. 25. Officers, 3.	NEWTON STEWART, Girls. No. 43. Officers, 3.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
419 1 1	2,081 6 7	431 12 5	276 1 3	448 2 8	RECEIPTS.
197 1 8	496 9 8	71 2 4	41 2 4	67 17 6	Treasury Grant.
—	—	11 8 7	8 11 5	50 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, &c.
—	—	6 9 11	3 16 6	82 9 2	County and Borough Rates.
—	—	28 13 5	—	—	School Board Rates.
—	—	—	37 17 6	—	Parochial Authorities.
5 12 6	183 7 9	7 15 6	—	—	Voluntary Inmates.
1 0 0	302 11 1	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	59 17 4	Sundries.
622 15 3	3,063 15 1	557 2 2	367 9 0	706 6 8	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
—	—	—	—	—	EXPENDITURE.
172 0 0	850 17 4	178 0 0	94 10 0	208 1 6	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
218 11 1	709 16 5	168 2 8	102 3 2	246 12 3	Food of Inmates.
83 18 9	684 5 3	115 16 7	62 4 9	60 15 6	Clothing "
90 3 7	608 8 5	96 14 5	57 11 0	75 0 0	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
41 18 5	30 4 6	108 1 1	31 19 1	37 11 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
12 5 6	47 0 6	15 10 3	4 4 9	26 15 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	—	—	1 9 6	7 11 6	Travelling and Police.
10 0 0	32 3 11	6 18 6	5 18 6	14 0 0	Medical Expenses and Funerals.
17 12 1	89 12 11	19 0 4	4 1 6	16 3 7	Sundries.
646 9 5	3,052 9 3	708 3 10	364 2 3	692 11 5	Total Ordinary Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
17 0 3	17 19 1	17 14 1	14 11 3	16 2 2	Ditto Food.
5 15 0	4 3 6	4 4 1	4 1 9	5 14 8	Ditto Clothing.
2 4 2	4 0 6	2 17 11	2 9 9	1 8 3	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent of School and Interest.
20 12 10	—	—	—	—	" Farm Premises.
—	—	—	—	—	Disposal, Home Service.
—	—	—	—	18 0 0	" Emigration.
—	—	—	—	—	Building & Capital Account.
—	375 0 0	—	—	—	Total Extra Charges.
20 12 10	375 0 0	—	—	18 0 0	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
667 2 3	3,427 9 3	708 3 10	364 2 3	710 11 5	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
42 0 3	187 17 6	30 1 3	37 18 2	65 0 0	Loss.
—	—	—	—	—	

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—SUMMARY.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Expenditure and  
Cost per Head for the Year 1900.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	Average Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Indus- trial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND.							
TRAINING SHIPS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Oho" .. .. .	218	5,636 17 10	—	71 9 8	—	122 8 6	26 14 11
"Mount Edgcumbe" ..	196	4,882 4 2	—	71 2 1	—	61 12 5	26 11 9
"Wellesley" .. .. .	282	6,949 2 5	—	100 15 10	775 15 8	—	21 13 10
"Shaftesbury" .. ..	363	11,047 5 6	81 3 0	176 10 1	29 13 9	—	31 1 3
"Formidable" .. ..	363	7,242 10 5	—	361 6 7	902 19 4	—	20 13 8
"Southampton" .. ..	214	4,578 7 8	—	92 12 3	68 6 7	—	21 10 2
BOYS.							
Birkenhead .. .. .	117	2,026 14 7	—	80 0 0	122 1 5	—	16 19 3
Stockport .. .. .	148	3,275 12 10	119 16 8	54 3 0	550 4 7	—	19 11 10
Macclesfield .. .. .	149	2,896 11 7	14 5 9	133 5 4	20 11 7	—	20 5 10
Bishop Brown, R.C... ..	107	2,008 9 3	189 13 7	42 10 0	237 1 6	—	18 14 6
Cumberland .. .. .	153	3,372 18 10	—	132 17 1	112 18 8	—	22 3 6
Devon and Exeter .. ..	69	1,574 13 2	6 0 0	36 3 8	196 6 0	—	20 11 2
Dorset .. .. .	61	1,227 6 3	—	77 15 2	74 16 9	—	20 3 4
Durham.. .. .	147	3,209 15 3	—	74 1 7	192 18 11	—	21 0 6
Sunderland .. .. .	99	2,046 2 3	12 0 0	30 19 9	230 8 10	—	18 15 6
Green's Home.. .. .	60	1,074 3 11	—	—	67 12 4	—	16 15 6
Essex .. .. .	150	3,832 12 11	36 15 9	126 13 8	—	61 1 8	27 1 0
Ilford, R.C. .. .. .	240	6,304 3 4	—	468 7 5	610 17 1	—	26 13 6
Walthamstow, R.C... ..	147	2,705 14 11	49 16 6	215 2 9	5 3 10	—	20 3 6
Cardiff .. .. .	66	1,502 17 1	—	30 13 7	105 4 5	—	21 12 10
Park Row .. .. .	79	1,236 14 3	125 10 0	41 18 1	139 9 10	—	16 0 2
Clifton .. .. .	196	3,701 17 2	14 7 6	163 0 7	239 2 1	—	18 7 8
Purbrook .. .. .	69	1,211 13 1	16 0 0	50 1 0	30 19 2	—	18 1 5
Milton .. .. .	100	2,325 8 0	—	89 16 0	64 12 7	—	23 10 1
Hereford .. .. .	130	2,580 19 10	—	80 10 2	225 7 7	—	18 11 9
Church Farm .. .. .	82	1,869 17 7	—	75 12 7	—	115 1 5	26 2 7
Kent .. .. .	195	3,455 8 7	—	109 4 10	634 13 7	—	15 0 6
St. Vincent's, R.C. .. ..	199	3,855 10 11	203 11 8	167 16 0	126 2 4	—	20 12 3

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—SUMMARY.

Industrial  
Schools.RETURN showing the Expenditure, &c. per Head for the Year 1900—*cont.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	Average Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Indus- trial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND— <i>cont.</i>							
BOYS— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Whitstable, R.C. .. ..	29	402 6 9	50 0 0	—	—	—	15 11 11
East London .. ..	150	3,718 11 5	181 13 5	140 7 7	83 13 11	—	26 7 9
Davenport Hill (late Brent- wood). .. ..	76	2,589 3 6	9 6 8	14 3 6	—	205 7 4	37 1 7
Bolton .. ..	300	4,430 4 10	16 15 5	154 9 4	540 4 10	—	20 6 1
Manchester .. ..	303	4,688 14 6	5 10 0	143 7 0	265 14 7	—	23 10 4
Barnes' Home.. ..	280	6,309 0 1	5 13 8	143 14 0	388 12 4	—	21 17 9
St. Joseph's, R.C. .. ..	399	7,357 15 1	892 9 2	197 0 6	1,066 17 9	—	17 4 11
Liverpool .. ..	200	3,848 1 3	—	66 2 11	194 0 9	—	17 12 0
Grafton Street .. ..	198	3,429 16 5	—	131 0 0	—	33 13 8	18 3 1
St. George's, R.C. .. ..	273	4,414 5 5	144 5 2	87 4 6	547 14 6	—	15 0 3
St. Anne Street, R.C. ..	150	2,770 0 7	200 0 0	—	255 10 6	—	18 1 11
Beacon Lane, R.C. .. ..	202	3,344 13 6	106 17 4	160 14 5	81 5 6	—	17 9 7
Deaford .. ..	199	4,151 6 9	—	139 16 10	—	45 1 1	21 15 10
Feltham .. ..	441	15,743 6 8	—	1,476 18 0	—	43 18 8	39 2 11
Boys' Home .. ..	150	4,090 8 9	401 7 8	146 6 2	—	27 13 8	31 2 1
Field Lane .. ..	140	3,094 13 7	—	70 2 11	593 19 2	—	18 7 3
Buxton .. ..	76	1,398 6 4	—	46 19 8	—	24 7 5	19 5 5
Chadwick Memorial, R.C.	189	3,353 6 10	—	45 6 9	356 1 2	—	16 2 0
Elswick, R.C. .. ..	61	1,094 19 8	100 0 0	13 7 2	28 5 2	—	19 6 11
Somerset .. ..	175	4,321 6 0	125 0 0	209 6 0	1,091 12 2	—	20 7 4
Cannington, R.C. .. ..	100	1,897 5 6	100 0 0	89 14 3	303 7 7	—	17 16 9
Staffordshire .. ..	159	3,187 9 6	—	98 6 8	54 9 11	—	20 6 5
Standon Bridge .. ..	88	2,221 8 4	47 10 0	86 1 2	449 13 6	—	21 13 0
Walsham-le-Willows ..	40	668 1 2	81 9 0	52 4 10	53 14 2	—	18 3 10
Mayford .. ..	154	3,667 0 4	—	117 14 9	60 4 4	—	24 2 5
Challey .. ..	56	1,396 9 8	70 15 4	18 0 11	—	6 0 4	26 12 7
Penn Street .. ..	59	1,099 6 9	28 12 8	27 0 0	156 9 2	—	16 18 6
Shustoke .. ..	157	3,319 7 8	—	132 8 3	121 17 10	—	21 4 2
Gem Street .. ..	149	2,549 4 7	—	47 17 6	142 0 6	—	16 9 6
Leeds .. ..	173	3,900 13 11	—	42 6 2	220 18 8	—	20 18 9
York .. ..	120	2,128 19 4	19 2 0	46 9 6	361 10 0	—	15 5 6
Middlesbrough .. ..	54	1,189 2 8	—	—	36 9 6	—	21 6 11
Shibden, R.C. .. ..	150	2,575 19 2	304 15 4	440 10 3	132 1 6	—	21 5 3

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—SUMMARY.

RETURN showing the Expenditure, &c. per Head for the Year 1900—*cont.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	Average Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Indus- trial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND— <i>cont.</i>							
GIRLS.							
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cold Ash .. .. .	30	590 14 4	—	12 5 9	25 9 11	—	19 5 0
Stockport .. .. .	60	1,321 4 4	19 9 1	34 10 0	114 3 3	—	21 0 4
Plymouth .. .. .	50	891 11 7	63 4 10	87 10 3	—	33 15 11	20 10 1
Dorset .. .. .	65	1,133 7 2	5 0 0	65 15 0	—	—	18 10 6
Sunderland .. .. .	54	891 7 10	16 5 1	50 0 0	38 3 3	—	17 0 7
Darlington, R.C. .. ..	120	1,865 10 9	386 0 0	12 0 0	91 6 0	—	18 2 0
Halstead .. .. .	60	1,053 9 5	16 12 0	34 9 9	—	—	18 8 2
Swansea .. .. .	18	314 7 0	42 0 0	5 1 5	6 19 6	—	19 13 10
Bristol .. .. .	60	1,074 10 2	5 13 10	30 6 5	—	—	18 10 2
Bristol School Board ..	55	1,058 18 3	—	52 10 11	—	—	20 4 2
Portsmouth and S. Hants..	33	656 18 8	2 7 6	18 5 3	—	—	20 10 8
Manchester .. .. .	100	1,919 14 11	1 17 6	61 16 11	196 14 1	—	17 17 4
St. Joseph's, R.C. .. ..	161	2,805 13 0	260 13 0	152 6 6	470 1 6	—	17 3 11
Liverpool .. .. .	100	1,822 1 11	—	95 19 1	190 19 0	—	17 5 5
Kirkdale .. .. .	90	1,849 2 8	72 0 0	84 0 0	13 6 4	—	16 11 6
Nile Street .. .. .	77	1,620 9 5	—	84 13 0	—	—	22 2 11
St. Anne's, R.C. .. ..	151	3,110 13 1	223 15 2	176 13 3	326 18 1	—	21 1 9
St. Elizabeth's, R.C....	99	1,722 8 6	—	14 0 0	23 4 0	—	17 6 1
Falkner Street, R.C. ..	110	1,459 12 5	—	—	6 17 10	—	13 4 2
Blackbrook House, R.C. ..	24	639 17 9	20 0 0	—	—	—	27 9 11
Field Lane .. .. .	78	1,638 9 3	146 10 0	44 0 6	263 6 9	—	20 1 5
Elm House (late School of Discipline).	43	998 19 2	—	—	37 7 0	—	22 7 3
St. Margaret's, R.C. .. ..	100	1,651 17 8	175 0 0	56 10 0	100 2 3	—	17 16 8
Girls' Home .. .. .	30	579 13 10	23 4 0	35 0 0	34 17 9	—	20 2 0
King Edward .. .. .	117	2,082 12 8	—	84 0 0	—	—	18 10 4
Gordon House .. .. .	53	1,884 17 10	6 0 0	12 4 6	—	—	35 18 2
Nazareth House, R.C. ..	80	1,665 1 7	—	4 16 3	—	—	21 2 6
Fakenham .. .. .	56	1,086 17 9	44 13 4	—	—	29 18 11	20 14 10
Northumberland Village Homes.	129	2,465 16 4	—	90 11 5	293 12 11	—	17 10 10
Plainmellor .. .. .	17	411 15 5	12 10 0	23 1 6	21 17 9	—	25 0 6
Ashburton House, R.C. ..	94	2,207 13 4	64 0 0	43 19 11	235 19 2	—	22 2 6
Shipton-under-Wychwood	20	481 10 10	72 9 7	12 12 10	2 0 7	—	28 4 8

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—SUMMARY.

Industrial  
SchoolsRETURN showing the Expenditure, &c. per Head for the Year 1900—*cont.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	Average Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Indus- trial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
ENGLAND— <i>cont.</i>							
GIRLS— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bath .. .. .	84	1,366 5 10	116 0 0	91 15 4	170 3 4	—	16 14 3
Staffordshire .. .. .	53	1,185 9 1	—	35 0 0	—	—	23 9 5
Princess Mary.. .. .	177	4,057 15 5	97 14 8	37 10 0	4 13 4	—	23 13 3
St. Mary's, Croydon, R.C. ..	144	2,428 14 10	215 0 0	90 0 0	—	—	18 19 8
Coventry .. .. .	29	683 15 1	—	—	—	—	23 11 7
Salisbury, R.C. .. .. .	99	1,799 8 6	20 0 0	—	524 3 4	—	13 1 8
Hull .. .. .	42	992 3 3	—	—	45 19 6	—	22 10 7
Thorparch .. .. .	97	2,121 4 0	—	48 0 0	279 10 5	—	19 9 7
Leeds .. .. .	72	1,316 8 7	—	43 10 0	188 14 5	—	16 5 4
York .. .. .	49	928 11 4	—	32 7 6	70 8 11	—	18 3 6
Yorkshire, R.C. .. .. .	116	2,273 10 9	—	64 15 11	188 8 6	—	18 11 0
Beckett Home .. .. .	27	650 14 11	15 18 2	21 0 0	1 2 0	—	25 8 7
MIXED SCHOOLS.							
Chester .. .. .	110	1,735 19 7	—	19 3 8	319 14 5	—	13 1 0
Gateshead .. .. .	126	3,327 13 11	—	66 9 11	841 7 1	—	20 5 3
Newcastle .. .. .	167	3,208 10 7	—	67 10 0	1,065 9 0	—	13 4 9
SCOTLAND.							
TRAINING SHIPS.							
"Empress" .. .. .	399	7,427 13 11	20 0 0	265 6 11	—	14 7 0	19 7 4
"Mars" .. .. .	401	8,317 10 5	—	422 2 8	—	—	21 15 11
BOYS.							
Aberdeen .. .. .	171	2,905 2 2	590 17 1	104 15 11	399 13 5	—	18 14 5
Ayr .. .. .	99	1,377 18 4	108 6 2	—	207 19 9	—	12 18 3
Dumfries .. .. .	119	2,203 9 11	74 17 2	32 0 0	395 5 4	—	16 1 10
Leith .. .. .	133	1,871 18 8	74 4 9	66 18 0	299 0 8	—	12 17 9
Tranent, R.C. .. .. .	196	2,158 13 0	157 10 0	129 4 2	68 7 5	—	12 2 7
Arbroath .. .. .	23	371 1 0	—	—	—	—	16 2 8
Dundee .. .. .	215	3,445 5 5	—	—	306 12 5	—	14 11 9

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IV. (E.)—SUMMARY.

RETURN showing the Expenditure, &c. per Head for the Year 1900—*cont.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	Average Number.	Total Cost of Maintenance and Management.	Add Rent.*	Add Expenses of Disposal.	Deduct Industrial Profit.	Add Indus- trial Loss.	Net Cost per Head with these additions or deductions.
SCOTLAND— <i>cont.</i>							
BOYS— <i>cont.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mosebank .. .. .	374	7,370 0 10	—	301 7 0	843 17 8	—	19 6 6
Slatefield, R.C. .. ..	150	2,561 11 6	44 15 2	30 7 0	166 2 8	—	16 9 5
Perth Fechney .. .. .	146	2,554 0 0	64 16 11	80 1 5	458 18 5	—	15 6 10
Greenock .. .. .	148	1,999 19 1	—	—	—	20 6 11	13 13 0
Stirling .. .. .	40	708 3 10	—	—	30 1 3	—	16 19 1
GIRLS.							
Aberdeen .. .. .	43	785 11 1	131 0 0	23 12 1	40 4 3	—	20 18 7
Aberdeen Female .. ..	48	757 13 9	154 0 0	9 0 0	—	—	19 3 7
Aberdeen, R.C. .. .. .	99	1,090 1 3	—	89 10 0	—	—	11 18 4
Ayr .. .. .	48	860 15 0	18 0 10	31 12 0	145 8 9	—	15 18 9
Leith .. .. .	59	787 18 11	—	42 17 4	36 6 9	—	13 9 4
Dundee .. .. .	119	1,503 8 8	—	—	101 6 6	—	11 15 8
Glasgow .. .. .	210	4,621 14 7	—	371 12 5	50 12 9	—	23 10 9
Dalbeth, R.C. .. .. .	148	1,964 18 4	100 15 6	37 15 8	82 0 10	—	13 13 2
Perth Oraille .. .. .	59	981 0 3	12 0 10	36 14 4	117 14 11	—	15 9 2
Perth .. .. .	60	987 10 6	11 19 2	25 9 10	53 0 5	—	16 4 0
Greenock .. .. .	38	646 9 5	20 12 10	—	42 0 3	—	16 9 0
Stirling .. .. .	25	364 2 3	—	—	37 18 2	—	13 1 0
Newton Stewart .. .. .	43	692 11 5	—	18 0 0	65 0 0	—	15 0 3
MIXED SCHOOLS.							
Kilmarnock .. .. .	102	1,700 3 1	20 10 11	50 0 0	345 8 7	—	13 19 6
Edinburgh, Original ..	270	4,638 10 11	164 1 10	278 14 8	150 14 10	—	18 5 3
Glasgow R.C. Orphanage ..	390	5,405 17 5	398 15 0	48 7 11	301 8 9	—	14 4 8
Paisley .. .. .	170	3,052 9 8	—	—	187 17 6	—	16 17 0

\* Rent of farm premises is dealt with in Industrial Profit or Loss.



## APPENDIX No. V. (A.)

## TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &amp;c. for the Year ending December 31, 1900.

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

CERTIFIED TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	ENGLAND.															
	Plymouth.	North London.	West Ham.	Swansea.	South Wales.	Cardiff and Barry.	Bristol.	Hightown, Protestant.	Hightown, Roman Catholic.	Upton House.	Highbury.	Holme Court.	*Midland.	Purley Lodge.	Hull.	Sheffield.
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1899:																
In School .. ..	36	110	69	73	83	109	46	72	89	146	200	63	99	36	99	87
On Licence .. ..	216	415	182	53	152	31	157	516	493	257	412	196	300	96	435	361
Absconded .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	252	525	251	126	234	140	203	588	592	403	613	258	399	132	534	448
Admitted in 1900 ..	98	157	89	49	141	151	110	123	103	248	348	118	183	53	115	109
Admitted by transfer from Industrial School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted by transfer from Truant School.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total .. ..	98	158	90	49	141	151	110	123	104	252	350	118	183	53	115	109
Discharged, &c. in 1900.	77	178	76	34	142	146	102	153	139	240	371	113	187	59	129	110
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1900:																
In School .. ..	27	111	76	69	73	84	50	64	65	139	199	63	99	32	97	85
On Licence .. ..	246	394	189	72	161	61	161	493	462	276	393	200	296	94	423	362
Absconded .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	273	505	265	141	233	145	211	557	527	415	592	263	395	126	520	447
Average number ..	36	119	73	73	76	78	45	62	64	142	199	63	98	39	93	86

\* In previous returns from this school too many boys were shown as discharged and too few as on licence.

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX V. (B.)

TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of  
ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c. for the Year ending December 31,  
1900.

NAME OF SCHOOL IN ORDER OF COUNTY.	ENGLAND.																
	Plymouth.	North London.	West Ham.	Swansea.	South Wales.	Cardiff and Barry.	Bristol.	Hightown, Protestant.	Hightown, Roman Catholic.	Upton House.	Highbury.	Holme Court.	Midland.	Purley Lodge.	Hull.	Sheffield.	Total.
AGE AT ADMISSION.																	
From 5 to 6 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From 6 to 8 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	7
From 8 to 10.. ..	32	24	10	5	24	24	13	14	6	29	18	20	36	8	22	8	293
From 10 to 12 ..	38	64	38	23	63	64	52	57	54	73	109	40	79	17	42	49	863
From 12 to 14 ..	28	70	42	21	54	63	43	51	44	150	223	55	66	28	51	52	1,041
Total .. ..	98	158	90	49	141	151	110	122	104	252	350	118	183	53	115	109	2,203
PARENTAGE.																	
Illegitimate .. ..	6	—	2	2	1	4	—	1	1	2	5	3	7	1	—	—	35
Both dead .. ..	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	2	16
Father dead.. ..	13	17	10	11	20	23	16	11	9	36	39	19	22	3	23	21	293
Mother dead ..	9	8	9	5	13	14	10	19	9	29	33	10	9	3	13	8	201
Deserted, &c. ..	4	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	5	16	—	—	2	—	—	3	37
One or both parents criminal.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Total .. ..	32	26	26	20	34	44	28	32	25	86	80	32	41	9	36	34	585
DISCHARGES.																	
Attained 14 .. ..	72	178	73	34	143	145	81	142	115	229	346	93	186	58	111	99	2,104
Medically unfit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	4
Sent to Industrial School by order of Court.	3	—	2	—	—	—	19	1	—	9	19	15	—	—	—	1	69
Committed to Re- formatory School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	18	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	34
Transferred to In- dustrial School.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	3	5	—	—	15	7	37
Removal of parents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Absconded .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total .. ..	77	178	76	34	143	146	102	153	139	240	371	113	187	59	129	110	2,256

APPENDIX No. V. (C.)

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TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RETURNS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1900.

## APPENDIX No. V. (C.)

## TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, RETURNS of

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND.				
	PLYMOUTH.	NORTH LONDON.	WEST HAM.	SWANSEA.	SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTH.
	Boys, 36. Officers, 5.	Boys, 119. Officers, 9.	Boys, 72. Officers, 7.	Boys, 73. Officers, 7.	Boys, 76. Officers, 7.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	296 15 4	745 17 2	377 14 0	619 17 3	385 6 7
County and Borough Rates	25 8 9	27 14 6	—	—	—
School Board Rates .. ..	411 6 8	1,775 16 10	1,970 15 0	516 9 4	1,572 10 9
Parochial Authorities ..	—	41 12 1	—	—	—
Sundries .. .. .	—	18 11 6	142 9 9	—	17 1 1
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS ..</b>	<b>735 10 9</b>	<b>2,609 12 1</b>	<b>2,490 18 9</b>	<b>1,136 6 7</b>	<b>1,974 18 5</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	290 5 4	668 11 8	643 11 7	321 1 4	437 8 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	189 6 9	764 14 1	407 10 1	371 11 2	390 7 1
Clothing .. .. .	68 15 7	84 11 1	108 17 0	109 11 7	69 4 2
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	84 8 6	204 5 4	335 5 8	178 1 6	266 13 11
Repairs, Rates, &c. .. ..	64 11 5	196 17 4	704 14 6	58 1 8	270 18 6
Printing and Office Expenses	21 3 7	114 14 1	28 19 9	17 3 11	77 14 3
Travelling and Police ..	9 2 6	4 16 0	86 17 11	10 16 11	—
Medical Expenses .. ..	21 19 3	51 17 6	84 0 4	37 4 2	30 8 9
Sundries .. .. .	0 7 8	17 12 6	84 17 8	22 4 8	13 3 11
<b>Total Ordinary Charges</b>	<b>750 0 7</b>	<b>2,107 19 7</b>	<b>2,484 14 6</b>	<b>1,123 16 11</b>	<b>1,555 18 7</b>
Cost per head for Maintenance and Management.	20 16 8	17 14 3	34 10 2	15 7 11	20 9 5
Ditto Food .. .. .	5 5 2	6 8 6	5 13 2	5 1 10	5 2 9
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Building and Capital Account	—	—	—	—	81 4 6
Refunded to Associated Boards.	—	488 2 0	—	—	—
<b>Total Extra Charges ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>488 2 0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>81 4 6</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>750 0 7</b>	<b>2,596 1 7</b>	<b>2,484 14 6</b>	<b>1,123 16 11</b>	<b>1,637 8 1</b>
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>					
Profit .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Loss .. .. .	11 5 3	44 11 6	—	14 19 4	—

## APPENDIX No. V. (C.)

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of, for 1900.

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

ENGLAND.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
CARDIFF AND BARRY. Boys, 78. Officers, 8.	BRISTOL. Boys, 45. Officers, 6.	HIGHTOWN. Boys, 128. Officers, 14.	UPTON HOUSE. Boys, 142. Officers, 14.	HIGHBURY. Boys, 199. Officers, 18.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
409 18 9	381 7 6	1,109 3 11	726 15 5	1,081 5 2	Treasury Grant.
—	—	—	—	—	County and Borough Rates.
1,976 2 3	649 12 3	1,744 7 2	2,749 10 2	3,912 6 3	School Board Rates.
—	5 14 0	—	—	—	Parochial Authorities.
—	5 0 0	—	—	—	Sundries.
2,386 1 0	1,041 13 9	2,853 11 1	3,476 5 7	4,973 11 5	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
EXPENDITURE.					
619 8 9	379 5 7	1,193 10 9	1,262 5 1	1,304 6 9	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
384 19 4	218 6 4	474 16 1	659 15 7	1,007 3 2	Food of Inmates.
130 15 6	118 13 9	163 10 4	353 11 1	414 7 9	Clothing "
243 9 6	188 11 1	381 0 5	526 11 11	773 18 11	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
122 7 8	80 15 8	337 18 8	502 4 1	307 14 7	Repairs, Rates, &c.
61 11 1	3 15 9	58 15 5	120 17 8	107 15 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
—	—	86 7 1	—	—	Travelling and Police.
30 0 0	23 0 9	91 8 3	112 9 5	142 9 0	Medical Expenses.
11 17 2	19 14 0	7 19 0	18 16 8	14 13 3	Sundries.
1,586 9 0	1,027 2 11	2,845 6 0	3,545 11 6	4,072 8 9	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 6 6	22 16 6	23 11 8	24 19 5	30 9 3	Cost per head for Maintenance and Management.
4 18 9	4 17 0	3 15 4	4 12 11	5 1 3	Ditto Food.
—	—	—	—	—	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Rent.
—	—	—	—	901 3 10	Building and Capital Account.
—	—	—	—	—	Refunded to Associated Boards.
—	—	—	—	901 3 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,586 9 0	1,027 2 11	2,845 6 0	3,545 11 6	4,973 12 7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
—	0 1 4	1 14 11	67 11 3	77 6 5	Industrial Departments.
—	—	—	—	—	Profit.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss.

## APPENDIX No. V. (C.)

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

Truant Industrial Schools, Returns of Receipts and Expenditure of, for 1900—*continued*.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ENGLAND— <i>continued</i> .				
	HOLME COURT.	MIDLAND.	PURLEY LODGE.	HULL.	SHEFFIELD.
	Boys, 63. Officers, 6.	Boys, 98. Officers, 9.	Boys, 39. Officers, 5.	Boys, 83. Officers, 6.	Boys, 86. Officers, 9.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<i>£ s d.</i>	<i>£ s d.</i>	<i>£ s d.</i>	<i>£ s d.</i>	<i>£ s d.</i>
Treasury Grant .. ..	341 12 0	570 1 0	195 2 7	840 5 7	768 6 7
County and Borough Rates	184 14 2	—	—	—	—
School Board Rates .. ..	798 5 1	1,594 1 6	600 7 7	542 7 3	1,229 14 3
Parochial Authorities ..	96 14 11	31 8 0	9 0 1	—	14 7 9
Sundries .. .. .	—	9 0 0	3 15 6	26 10 0	2 5 6
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> ..	<b>1,421 6 2</b>	<b>2,204 10 6</b>	<b>808 5 9</b>	<b>1,409 2 10</b>	<b>2,012 14 1</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances.	504 7 10	735 1 4	355 5 5	459 16 1	608 13 0
Food of Inmates .. ..	280 0 9	505 11 7	213 8 9	480 5 0	442 7 8
Clothing .. .. .	113 19 2	98 1 0	34 2 2	169 8 4	163 11 10
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.	157 15 4	300 0 8	117 2 0	136 10 4	380 0 0
Repairs, Rates, &c. .. ..	46 4 6	219 13 0	38 5 4	180 3 1	78 12 3
Printing and Office Expenses	92 12 5	118 11 9	10 16 8	8 15 8	17 5 7
Travelling and Police .. ..	—	132 0 11	4 11 4	3 15 6	16 2 9
Medical Expenses .. ..	21 0 0	57 13 9	23 9 7	27 7 6	47 19 11
Sundries .. .. .	10 0 0	69 3 9	14 14 5	—	4 0 0
<b>Total Ordinary Charges</b>	<b>1,226 0 0</b>	<b>2,235 17 9</b>	<b>810 15 8</b>	<b>1,446 1 6</b>	<b>1,758 13 0</b>
Cost per head for Maintenance and Management.	19 9 2	22 16 4	20 15 9	15 11 0	20 9 0
Ditto Food .. .. .	4 8 11	5 3 2	5 9 5	4 19 0	5 2 11
<i>Extra Charges.</i>					
Rent .. .. .	3 2 0	—	60 15 0	—	156 0 0
Building and Capital Account	1,037 18 0	—	—	—	487 0 0
Refunded to Associated Boards.	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total Extra Charges</b> ..	<b>1,041 0 0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>60 15 0</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>643 0 0</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>2,267 0 0</b>	<b>2,235 17 9</b>	<b>871 10 8</b>	<b>1,446 1 6</b>	<b>2,401 13 0</b>
<i>Industrial Departments.</i>					
Profit .. .. .	10 10	—	58 5 11	51 12 10	—
Loss .. .. .	—	—	—	—	89 5 7

APPENDIX No. V. (D.)

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TRUANT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RETURNS relating specially to TRUANT SCHOOLS, showing the  
ADMISSIONS and RESULTS.

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. V. (D.)

RETURNS relating specially to TRUANT SCHOOLS,

	Plymouth.	North London.	West Ham.	Swansea.	South Wales.	Cardiff and Barry.	Bristol.	Hightown, Protestant.	Ditto, Roman Catholic.
Total Number admitted up to 31 December 1900.	1,686	3,089	1,631	1,172	1,323	324	2,002	3,063	3,071
Licensed and not re-admitted	971	1,823	749	418	935	150	1,085	1,499	1,467
Licensed and once re-admitted	350	739	441	343	265	98	640	774	777
Licensed and twice re-admitted.	160	291	205	122	63	23	212	350	420
Licensed and three times re-admitted.	98	112	112	23	30	—	39	154	177
Licensed and four times and upwards re-admitted.	101	68	72	6	9	—	2	127	108
Total .. .. .	1,680	3,023	1,579	911	1,308	271	1,978	2,904	2,949
Total Number licensed in 1900	168	155	146	58	225	184	133	267	219
Licensed and not re-admitted	127	126	113	44	176	96	83	239	159
Licensed and once re-admitted	31	28	33	14	45	72	42	23	56
Licensed and twice re-admitted.	9	1	—	—	4	16	8	5	4
Licensed and three times re-admitted.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	168	155	146	58	225	184	133	267	219
Total Number admitted in 1900	96	158	90	49	141	151	110	123	104
Licensed and not re-admitted	79	97	44	14	93	65	56	85	70
Licensed and once re-admitted	12	14	9	3	22	29	24	14	14
Licensed and twice re-admitted.	1	1	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
Licensed and three times re-admitted.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	92	112	53	17	115	98	85	99	84
Average detention :	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
1st admission .. .. .	48	93	154	249	82	94	58	66	71
1st re-admission .. .. .	66	125	179	295	121	119	87	93	84
2nd re-admission.. .. .	92	149	194	—	—	54	—	—	—



## APPENDIX No. V. (D.)

showing ADMISSIONS and RESULTS.

Truant  
Industrial  
Schools.

Upton House.	Highbury.	Holme Court.	Midland.	Purley Lodge.	Hall.	Sheffield.	Total.	
5,151	3,696	1,146	1,369	1,099	2,188	2,184	34,134	Total Number admitted up to 31 December 1900.
2,838	1,896	586	788	507	951	1,051	17,713	Licensed and not re-admitted.
1,228	934	299	329	267	506	706	8,687	Licensed and once re-admitted.
568	457	180	119	119	314	254	3,813	Licensed and twice re-admitted.
273	201	48	55	60	195	72	1,649	Licensed and three times re-admitted.
148	113	11	33	24	194	15	1,031	Licensed and four times and upwards re-admitted.
5,065	3,601	1,074	1,324	977	2,162	2,086	32,993	Total.
414	564	202	217	92	272	206	3,522	Total Number licensed in 1900.
268	351	174	156	63	137	155	2,467	Licensed and not re-admitted.
133	198	21	56	28	105	51	936	Licensed and once re-admitted.
13	15	7	5	1	30	—	118	Licensed and twice re-admitted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Licensed and three times re-admitted.
414	564	202	217	92	272	206	3,522	Total.
253	350	118	183	53	115	109	2,203	Total Number admitted in 1900.
146	174	86	110	34	51	63	1,267	Licensed and not re-admitted.
48	79	9	35	13	39	17	361	Licensed and once re-admitted.
—	5	—	2	—	4	—	23	Licensed and twice re-admitted.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Licensed and three times re-admitted.
194	258	95	147	47	94	80	1,370	Total.
Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Average detention :
87	81	75	75	91	71	106	94	1st admission.
124	114	126	85	149	92	197	128	1st re-admission.
128	148	159	98	224	104	170	138	2nd re-admission.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

## DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—

	Sunderland.		Bristol.		Liverpool, South Corporation.		Liverpool, Bond Street.		Liverpool, Queensland Street.		Liverpool, Ad-dison Street.		Kirkdale.		Salford.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1899.																
Under Order of Detention.	101	12	117	53	155	51	166	71	117	56	105	31	66	45	135	33
Under Attendance Order.	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	5	3	4	3	2	—	5	—	—
Without Order of Court.	1	—	1	—	17	6	2	3	13	9	1	3	33	23	—	—
On Licence .. ..	7	—	1	2	32	17	16	6	21	9	—	1	3	—	21	9
Total .. ..	109	12	119	55	208	74	188	85	154	78	109	37	102	73	156	42
Admitted in 1900.																
Under Order of Detention.	49	6	76	36	75	22	79	18	64	19	57	10	45	31	105	26
Under Attendance Order.	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	3	10	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Without Order of Court.	4	—	—	—	28	10	17	7	23	17	13	5	20	10	—	—
Total .. ..	53	6	76	36	109	34	100	28	97	38	71	17	63	41	105	26
Discharged in 1900 ..	63	7	69	31	89	32	91	43	84	44	58	21	80	41	101	26
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1900.																
Under Order of Detention.	91	11	118	59	157	48	173	49	118	43	110	25	57	51	138	32
Under Attendance Order.	—	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	8	2	1	2	6	—	—	—
Without Order of Court.	3	—	—	—	38	16	11	10	27	18	9	5	19	22	—	—
On Licence .. ..	5	—	8	1	29	10	11	9	14	9	2	1	3	—	22	11
Total .. ..	99	11	126	60	228	76	197	70	167	72	122	33	85	73	160	43
Average Attendance..	90	9	103	54	171	55	148	62	137	58	98	28	94	67	136	31

## APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

## ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, 1900.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

Manchester.		Blackburn.		Oldham.*		Booth.		London, Drury Lane.		Newcastle.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
180	41	62	14	38	23	100	31	134	16	144	—	Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1899.
—	—	—	—	2	—	31	20	—	—	—	—	Under Order of Detention.
—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	Under Attendance Order.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without Order of Court.
—	—	25	4	—	—	8	1	42	11	—	—	On Licence.
180	41	87	18	40	23	146	53	176	27	144	—	Total.
128	31	37	10	5	3	67	9	137	16	78	—	Admitted in 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	41	35	—	—	—	—	Under Order of Detention.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	Under Attendance Order.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without Order of Court.
128	31	37	10	5	3	118	47	137	16	78	—	Total.
142	41	48	8	45	26	100	35	88	24	82	—	Discharged in 1900.
166	31	65	15	—	—	115	27	144	12	135	—	Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1900.
—	—	—	—	—	—	88	31	—	—	—	—	Under Order of Detention.
—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	Under Attendance Order.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Without Order of Court.
—	—	11	5	—	—	2	4	81	7	5	—	On Licence.
166	31	76	20	—	—	164	65	225	19	140	—	Total.
155	30	50	13	—	—	130	43	118	12	120	—	Average Attendance.

\* Closed June, 1900.

## APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

Day Industrial Schools.—Admissions

	Nottingham.		Oxford.		Wolverhampton.		Leeds, Edgar Street.		Leeds, Omar Street.		Edinburgh		Glasgow, Rotten Row.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1899.														
Under Order of Detention	49	—	20	9	66	23	86	41	72	46	71	5	104	56
Under Attendance Order	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without Order of Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	1
On Licence .. .. .	36	—	4	2	1	1	14	7	14	12	1	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	86	—	24	11	67	24	110	48	86	58	84	5	106	57
Admitted in 1900.														
Under Order of Detention	44	1	10	15	21	13	49	29	19	17	91	11	57	18
Under Attendance Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without Order of Court	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	4
Total .. .. .	51	1	10	16	21	13	49	29	19	17	101	11	67	22
Discharged in 1900 ..	41	—	14	7	25	12	56	16	33	16	71	7	63	23
Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1900														
Under Order of Detention	46	—	20	19	63	24	81	46	57	47	111	9	102	55
Under Attendance Order	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Without Order of Court	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	1
On Licence .. .. .	46	1	—	1	—	1	22	15	15	12	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	96	1	20	20	63	25	103	61	72	59	114	9	110	56
Average Attendance ..	36	—	13	11	54	21	83	42	63	44	96	7	84	45

## APPENDIX No. VI. (A.)

and Discharges, 1900—continued.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools

	Glasgow, Green Street.		Glasgow, Rose Street.		Total.				Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	England.		Scotland.		Boys.	Girls.	
	75	47	98	63	1,923	566	348	171	2,371	767	Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1899.
	—	—	—	—	48	36	—	—	48	36	Under Order of Detention.
	6	2	5	1	75	45	25	4	100	49	Under Attendance Order.
	7	6	25	19	245	82	33	25	278	107	Without Order of Court.
											On Licence. •
	88	55	128	83	2,291	759	406	200	2,697	959	Total.
	39	24	40	25	1,143	312	227	78	1,370	390	Admitted in 1900.
	—	—	—	—	62	44	—	—	62	44	Under Order of Detention.
	23	19	7	—	122	53	50	23	172	76	Under Attendance Order.
											Without Order of Court.
	63	43	47	25	1,327	409	277	101	1,604	510	Total.
	67	39	62	30	1,309	429	263	99	1,572	528	Discharged in 1900.
	67	44	91	61	1,864	539	371	169	2,235	708	Under Detention, 31 Dec. 1900.
	—	—	—	—	59	39	—	—	59	39	Under Order of Detention.
	5	5	6	—	120	74	22	6	142	80	Under Attendance Order.
	11	10	16	17	276	87	27	27	303	114	Without Order of Court.
											On Licence.
	83	59	113	78	2,309	739	420	202	2,729	941	Total.
	65	42	81	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	Average attendance.

**DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing NUMBER of**

[illegible]

## APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

ADMISSIONS, &amp;c., up to 31st December 1900.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools

ENGLAND.												
Kirkdale.		Salford.		Manchester.		Blackburn.		Oldham.		Bootle.		
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1,356	867	1,555	429	1,523	415	430	83	446	211	492	190	ADMISSIONS SINCE ESTABLISHMENT.
1,512	3,187	19	4	—	—	1	—	6	5	49	11	Committed.
2,868	4,024	1,574	433	1,523	415	431	83	452	216	541	201	Without Order of Court.
1,188	898	1,272	382	1,172	368	299	61	392	213	343	132	Total.
131	—	13	—	19	—	14	—	—	—	18	1	Discharged or Dead to 31st Dec. 1900.
182	23	129	8	166	16	42	2	60	3	16	3	Committed to Reformatory.
313	23	142	8	185	16	56	2	60	3	34	4	Sent to Industrial School.
												Total.
												Percentage of admissions committed to Reformatory Schools.
												Percentage of admissions committed to Industrial Schools.

**Day Industrial Schools.—Return showing Number of Admissions, &c. up to 31st December 1900—continued.**

[illegible]



APPENDIX No. VI. (B.)

Day Industrial Schools.—Total Admissions and Discharges of Children.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

SCOTLAND.																
				Total.												
Edinburgh.		Glasgow, Rotten Row.		Glasgow, Green Street.		Glasgow, Rose Street.		England.		Scotland.		Total.				
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
199	20	926	598	1,126	638	780	838	21,059	8,383	3,000	1,384	24,059	8,767	ADMISSIONS SINCE ESTABLISHMENT.		
80	—	184	97	225	125	73	31	2,499	3,377	513	263	3,011	3,530	Committed.		
239	20	1,110	495	1,350	753	823	569	23,558	11,060	3,513	1,637	27,070	13,297	Without Order of Court.		
														Total.		
97	10	890	408	1,128	659	592	277	16,515	7,296	2,637	1,349	19,152	8,635	Discharged or Dead to 31st Dec. 1900.		
9	—	6	1	14	—	1	—	337	12	30	1	367	13	Committed to Reformatory		
9	1	174	35	125	35	117	14	3,072	519	425	85	3,497	604	Sent to Industrial School.		
18	1	180	36	139	35	118	14	3,409	581	455	96	3,864	617	Total.		
Percentage of admissions committed to Reformatory Schools.																
Percentage of admissions committed to Industrial Schools.																

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. VI. (C.)

## DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1900.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	SUNDER- LAND.	BRISTOL.	LIVERPOOL, SOUTH CORPORA- TION.	LIVERPOOL, BOND STREET.	LIVERPOOL, QUEENS- LAND STREET.
	No. 99. Officers, 6.	No. 157. Officers, 8.	No. 226. Officers, 12.	No. 200. Officers, 12.	No. 195. Officers, 12.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. .. .	253 12 2	388 9 7	523 4 4	491 19 5	463 11 3
School Board Rates .. .. .	504 3 0	986 13 1	1,348 5 2	1,292 14 1	1,418 3 5
Payments from Parents .. .. .	180 6 3	129 8 3	107 17 0	132 7 6	147 2 0
Payments from Guardians on behalf of Parents.	—	47 0 9	27 14 10	40 13 10	8 7 8
Subscriptions, &c. .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. .. .	—	3 13 4	0 15 0	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS .. .. .	918 1 5	1,533 5 0	2,007 16 4	1,957 14 10	2,037 4 4
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	426 4 8	767 18 10	1,033 16 6	998 19 0	1,010 15 2
Food of Inmates .. .. .	376 9 1	438 19 10	593 15 0	492 1 6	517 13 0
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	93 14 2	142 1 7	119 13 7	139 1 6	136 3 0
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs .. .. .	45 9 5	148 18 2	149 15 5	195 4 9	218 5 2
Printing, Books, and School Ex- penses.	20 4 11	21 0 4	65 0 1	96 11 9	93 8 1
Medical Expenses .. .. .	0 7 0	23 18 9	19 18 5	20 12 0	14 7 8
Rent of Premises .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. .. .	12 12 11	36 15 8	14 7 4	13 19 4	20 18 8
Total .. .. .	975 2 2	1,580 13 2	1,996 6 4	1,956 9 10	2,011 10 9
Average Cost per Head .. .. .	9 17 0	10 1 4	8 16 8	9 15 8	10 6 4
"    for Food .. .. .	3 16 1	2 15 11	2 12 7	2 9 2	2 13 1
Extra Charges.					
Building and Capital Account .. .. .	—	—	—	—	21 0 0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. .. .	975 2 2	1,580 13 2	1,996 6 4	1,956 9 10	2,032 10 9
Profit on Industrial Department..	57 0 9	47 8 2	—	0 5 0	1 6 5
Loss .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. VI. (C.)

## DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for 1900.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

LIVER- POOL, ADDISON STREET.	KIRK- DALE.	SALFORD.	MAN- CHESTER.	BLACK- BURN.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
No. 126. Officers, 12.	No. 414. Officers, 22.	No. 167 Officers, 11.	No. 186. Officers, 12.	No. 63. Officers, 7.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
312 12 4	313 12 1	441 0 1	514 1 7	171 7 9	Treasury Grant.
1,466 15 4	545 14 0	975 1 4	1,341 16 9	678 18 3	School Board Rates.
69 13 9	4 5 1	153 10 4	262 10 3	35 2 7	Payments from Parents.
53 7 2	119 10 3	72 9 0	3 8 0	—	Payments from Guardians on behalf of Parents.
—	1,979 19 3	—	—	—	Subscriptions, &c.
0 13 4	1 0 9	1 18 1	17 10 6	0 9 0	Sundries.
1,908 1 11	2,964 1 5	1,643 18 10	2,159 7 1	885 17 7	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
					EXPENDITURE.
911 7 5	1,129 5 5	744 9 6	976 3 3	407 11 4	Officers' Salaries and Allowances.
368 15 6	327 3 7	538 18 3	586 14 3	256 7 5	Food of Inmates.
124 11 9	89 1 1	161 0 1	260 2 3	101 11 11	Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furniture.
390 15 3	58 7 3	146 13 2	305 11 11	86 18 0	Rates, Taxes, and Repairs.
70 0 3	118 7 7	25 17 9	37 13 4	10 12 10	Printing, Books, and School Ex- penses.
14 6 2	46 16 11	26 6 9	20 10 0	—	Medical Expenses.
—	578 1 4	—	19 19 0	—	Rent of Premises.
14 6 11	113 19 2	—	—	—	Sundries.
1,994 3 3	2,461 1 4	1,643 5 6	2,206 14 0	863 1 6	Total.
15 0 8	5 18 11	9 16 10	11 13 7	13 14 0	Average Cost per Head.
2 18 6	*	3 4 6	3 3 5	4 1 5	" for Food.
—	—	—	—	—	Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	Building and Capital Account.
1,994 3 3	2,461 1 4	1,643 5 6	2,206 14 0	863 1 6	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
1 8 0	—	—	67 6 11	—	Profit on Industrial Department
—	14 5 0	0 13 4	—	23 16 1	Loss " "

\* At this school some only of the children are provided with food.

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. VI. (C.)

Day Industrial Schools.—Receipts and Expenditure for 1900—*continued*.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	OLDHAM.*	BOOTLE.	LONDON, DEBURY LANE.	NEW- CASTLE- ON- TYNE.	NOTTING- HAM.
	No. 54. Officers, 5.	No. 173. Officers, 14.	No. 130. Officers, 8.	No. 120. Officers, 7.	No. 36. Officers, 4.
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Grant .. ..	132 18 1	366 1 0	316 1 9	318 18 5	87 10 10
School Board Rates .. ..	438 2 4	1,652 19 5	1,833 13 8	636 11 8	440 4 1
Payments from Parents .. ..	30 10 6	135 11 6	173 0 3	193 14 7	64 5 7
Payments from Guardians on behalf of Parents.	—	—	—	—	23 0 6
Subscriptions, &c. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. ..	0 10 0	—	27 5 8	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	602 0 11	2,154 11 11	2,350 1 4	1,139 4 8	615 1 0
EXPENDITURE.					
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	236 1 6	1,222 4 0	835 14 2	533 11 8	310 11 3
Food of Inmates .. ..	151 7 10	498 16 5	378 4 8	280 11 9	154 12 1
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	121 5 7	101 17 10	328 11 2	58 2 11	30 7 10
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs ..	36 0 8	139 2 4	427 18 8	128 7 4	13 4 11
Printing, Books, and School Ex- penses.	4 5 5	45 19 5	62 14 1	3 7 4	6 8 10
Medical Expenses .. ..	0 10 5	27 4 7	23 9 7	13 4 6	0 7 8
Rent of Premises .. ..	55 6 5	—	—	16 0 0	100 0 0
Sundries .. ..	2 17 1	121 7 4	436 8 6	11 15 1	8 17 7
Total .. ..	607 14 11	2,146 11 11	2,493 0 10	1,045 0 7	624 10 2
Average Cost per Head .. ..	—	12 8 2	19 3 7	8 14 2	17 6 11
“ for Food .. ..	—	2 16 6	2 18 2	2 6 9	4 5 11
Extra Charges.					
Building and Capital Account ..	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..	607 14 11	2,146 11 11	2,493 0 10	1,045 0 7	624 10 2
Profit on Industrial Department	5 14 0	—	130 8 6	—	13 9 2
Loss “ “	—	—	—	94 4 1	—

\* Closed June, 1900.

## APPENDIX No. VI. (C.)

Day Industrial Schools.—Receipts and Expenditure for 1900—*continued*.Day  
Industrial  
Schools.

OXFORD. — No. 24. Officers, 3.	WOLVER- HAMPTON. — No. 75. Officers, 5.	LEEDS, EDGAR STREET. — No. 125. Officers, 6.	LEEDS, OZAR STREET. — No. 107. Officers, 6.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
£ s. d. 68 0 5 358 5 7 18 2 0 — — — 444 8 0	£ s. d. 188 12 10 288 9 10 137 3 0 36 6 10 — — 660 12 6	£ s. d. 341 10 10 551 11 4 207 18 0 20 16 6 — 8 6 9 1,130 3 5	£ s. d. 294 16 5 435 9 3 202 18 3 8 14 8 — 14 3 6 956 2 1	RECEIPTS. Treasury Grant. School Board Rates. Payments from Parents. Payments from Guardians on behalf of Parents. Subscriptions, &c. Sundries. TOTAL RECEIPTS.
234 3 4 85 2 2 76 10 2 24 7 9 5 0 6 1 10 0 — 17 14 1 444 8 0	306 14 10 218 16 10 48 6 9 117 4 11 11 12 3 1 10 0 — 0 4 0 796 9 7	359 0 0 505 17 11 50 13 7 177 13 3 — — — 26 19 7 1,120 4 4	339 2 6 396 1 6 92 11 5 99 14 7 — — — 26 0 8 953 10 8	EXPENDITURE. Officers' Salaries and Allowances. Food of Inmates. Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture. Rates, Taxes, and Repairs. Printing, Books, and School Ex- penses. Medical Expenses. Rent of Premises. Sundries. Total.
18 10 4 3 10 11 — 444 8 0	10 12 5 2 18 4 — 796 9 7	8 19 3 4 0 11 — 1,120 4 4	8 18 1 3 13 10 — 953 10 8	Average Cost per Head " for Food.  Extra Charges. Building and Capital Account. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.
— —	137 17 1 —	— —	— —	Profit on Industrial Department. Loss " "

## APPENDIX No. VI. (C.)

Day  
Industrial  
Schools.Day Industrial Schools.—Receipts and Expenditure for 1900—*continued*.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	EDINBURGH.	GLASGOW, ROTTEN BOW.	GLASGOW, GREEN STREET.	GLASGOW, ROSE STREET.
	No. 105.	No. 129.	No. 107.	No. 129.
	Officers, 6.	Officers, 12.	Officers, 8.	Officers, 12.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
Treasury Grant .. .. .	218 6 2	340 19 10	283 2 4	340 1 0
School Board Rates .. ..	1,009 19 3	*822 12 7	*978 3 9	*882 1 5
Payments from Parents .. ..	150 18 0	123 2 0	37 18 7	64 1 8
Payments from Guardians on behalf of Parents.	—	36 11 0	64 13 0	0 19 0
Subscriptions, &c. .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. .. .	—	5 17 0	9 16 0	30 10 0
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS ..</b>	<b>1,379 1 5</b>	<b>1,329 2 5</b>	<b>1,373 13 8</b>	<b>1,317 13 1</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>				
Officers' Salaries and Allowances	481 15 6	557 3 7	523 15 11	540 18 6
Food of Inmates .. .. .	350 8 4	390 1 7	385 10 11	406 3 0
Washing, Fuel, Light, and Furni- ture.	79 2 7	106 2 0	171 14 7	143 9 4
Rates, Taxes, and Repairs ..	108 7 9	161 16 7	186 15 6	123 3 8
Printing, Books, and School Expenses.	24 3 11	37 0 0	58 18 7	53 3 1
Medical Expenses .. .. .	—	21 7 4	26 3 5	15 11 11
Rent of Premises .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sundries .. .. .	8 16 0	33 16 7	35 10 2	28 4 4
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,062 14 1</b>	<b>1,307 6 8</b>	<b>1,386 9 1</b>	<b>1,310 13 10</b>
<b>Average Cost per Head .. ..</b>	<b>10 0 6</b>	<b>10 2 8</b>	<b>12 19 2</b>	<b>10 3 3</b>
"    for Food .. .. .	3 6 9	3 0 6	3 12 1	3 3 0
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Building and Capital Account ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE ..</b>	<b>1,062 14 1</b>	<b>1,307 6 8</b>	<b>1,386 9 1</b>	<b>1,310 13 10</b>
<b>Profits on Industrial Department</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>19 1 2</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Loss .. .. .</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20 5 9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5 3 4</b>

\* Payments from the Glasgow Juvenile Delinquency Board.

APPENDIX No. VII. (A.)

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REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER and CAUSES of DEATHS in  
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year 1900.

**RETURN showing the Number and Causes of DEATHS in  
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS during the Year 1900.**

[illegible]



APPENDIX No. VII. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Reformatory Schools during the Year 1900—continued.

	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.	From Diseases of the				From Zymotic Diseases.			Bone Disease.	Accidentally Drowned or Killed.	Epilepsy.
			Lungs and Chest.	Brain.	Heart.	Stomach.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.			
ENGLAND—cont.												
BOYS—cont.												
Warwick .. .. .	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilts .. .. .	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Farm .. .. .	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calder Farm .. .. .	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castle Howard .. .. .	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds .. .. .	134	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Market Weighton .. .. .	221	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	9478	14	6	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	1
GIRLS.												
Devon .. .. .	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland .. .. .	52	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arno's Court .. .. .	112	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Red Lodge .. .. .	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool .. .. .	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxteth Park .. .. .	59	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lancashire R. C. .. .. .	66	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipswich .. .. .	44	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warwick .. .. .	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	547	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Reformatory Schools during the Year 1900—continued.**

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. VII. (B.)

Industrial  
Schools.

RETURN showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in  
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS during the Year 1900.

	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.	From Dis- eases of the				From Zymo- tic Diseases.				Bowel Complaints.	Inflammation of Liver.	Disease of Bone.	Septic Diarrhoea.	Unknown.	Accidentally Drowned or Killed.
			Lungs and Chest.	Heart.	Brain.	Stomach.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.						
ENGLAND.																
BOYS, PROTESTANT.																
"Cllo" .. .. .	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester .. .. .	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birkenhead .. ..	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockport .. .. .	148	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macclesfield .. ..	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Mt. Edgcumbe" ..	196	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland .. ..	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Devon and Exeter ..	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorset .. .. .	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham .. .. .	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland .. .. .	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Wellesley" .. ..	292	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Green's Home .. ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateshead .. .. .	95	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Essex .. .. .	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Shaftesbury" .. ..	363	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cardiff .. .. .	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Park Row .. .. .	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifton .. .. .	196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Formidable" .. ..	353	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Purbrook .. .. .	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milton .. .. .	100	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hereford .. .. .	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Farm .. ..	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent .. .. .	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Davenport Hill (late Brentwood).	76	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Industrial  
Schools.

APPENDIX No. VII. (B.)

Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Industrial Schools  
during the Year 1900—continued.

—	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.	From Dis- eases of the				From Zymo- tic Diseases.				Rheumatism.	Bowel Complaints.	Inflammation of Liver.	Disease of Bone.	Septic Diarrhoea.	Unknown.	Accidentally Drowned or Killed.
			Lungs and Chest.	Heart.	Brain.	Stomach.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.							
ENGLAND—cont.																	
BOYS, PROTESTANT— cont.																	
East London .. ..	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bolton .. ..	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester .. ..	203	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnes' Home .. ..	280	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool .. ..	200	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Grafton Street .. ..	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaford .. ..	199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feltham .. ..	324	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys' Home .. ..	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Lane .. ..	140	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Buxton .. ..	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle .. ..	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Somerset .. ..	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffordshire .. ..	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Standon Bridge .. ..	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walsham-le-Willows	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayford .. ..	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Challey .. ..	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penn Street .. ..	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shustoke .. ..	157	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gem Street .. ..	149	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
"Southampton" .. ..	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leeds .. ..	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York .. ..	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough .. ..	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	7597	22	13	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2

## APPENDIX No. VII. (B.)

Industrial  
Schools.Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Industrial Schools  
during the Year 1900—*continued*.

	Average No. of Inmatea.	No. of Deaths.	From Dis- eases of the				From Zymo- tic Diseases.				Rheumatism.	Bowel Complaints.	Inflammation of Liver.	Disease of Bone.	Septic Diarrhoea.	Unknown.	Accidentally Drowned or Killed.
			Lungs and Chest.	Heart.	Brain.	Stomach.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.							
ENGLAND—cont.																	
GIRLS, PROTESTANT.																	
Cold Ash .. ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chester .. ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockport .. ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth .. ..	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dorset .. ..	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gateshead .. ..	31	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland .. ..	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halstead .. ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swansea .. ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol .. ..	60	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol School Board..	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth .. ..	33	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sale .. ..	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liverpool .. ..	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkdale .. ..	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nile Street .. ..	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Field Lane .. ..	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elm House (late School of Discipline.)	43	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' Home .. ..	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
King Edward .. ..	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gordon House .. ..	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakenham .. ..	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle .. ..	45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northumberland Vill- age Homes.	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Industrial Schools  
during the Year 1900—*continued.*

[illegible]

APPENDIX No. VII. (B).

Industrial  
Schools.

Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Industrial Schools during the Year 1900—continued.

	Average No. of Inmates.	No. of Deaths.				From Diseases of the				From Zymotic Diseases.				Bowel Complaints.	Inflammation of Liver.	Disease of Bone.	Septic Diarrhoea.	Unknown.	Accidentally Drowned or Killed.
		Lungs and Chest.	Heart.	Brain.	Stomach.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Rheumatism.									
<b>ENGLAND—cont.</b>																			
<b>BOYS, ROMAN CATHOLIC—cont.</b>																			
Elswick .. ..	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cannington .. ..	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shibden .. ..	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	2246	12	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>GIRLS, ROMAN CATHOLIC.</b>																			
Darlington .. ..	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Joseph's .. ..	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Anne's .. ..	151	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
St. Elizabeth's .. ..	99	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Falkner Street .. ..	110	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blackbrook House .. ..	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Margaret's .. ..	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nazareth House .. ..	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle .. ..	94	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mary's (West Croydon).	144	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury .. ..	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire .. ..	116	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	1296	10	3	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>																			
<b>BOYS, PROTESTANT.</b>																			
Aberdeen .. ..	171	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayr .. ..	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmarnock .. ..	75	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return showing the Number and Causes of Deaths in Industrial Schools during the Year 1900—*continued.*

[illegible]





## APPENDIX No. VIII. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.RE-CONVICTIONS AFTER DETENTION IN A REFORMATORY  
SCHOOL.RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-  
convicted during the Year ending December 31, 1900, after  
Detention in a Reformatory School.

ENGLAND AND WALES.			
Counties.	Prisons.	Males.	Females.
BEDFORD .. .. .	Bedford .. .. .	1	—
BERKSHIRE .. .. .	Reading .. .. .	4	—
CAMBRIDGE .. .. .	Cambridge .. .. .	3	—
CHESHIRE .. .. .	Knutsford .. .. .	2	—
CORNWALL .. .. .	Bodmin .. .. .	2	—
CUMBERLAND .. .. .	Carlisle.. .. .	2	—
DERBY .. .. .	Derby .. .. .	9	—
DEVON .. .. .	Exeter .. .. .	4	1
	Plymouth .. .. .	4	—
DURHAM .. .. .	Durham .. .. .	18	4
ESSEX .. .. .	Chelmsford .. .. .	3	—
GLOUCESTER .. .. .	Bristol .. .. .	6	2
	Gloucester .. .. .	8	—
HANTS .. .. .	Portsmouth .. .. .	4	—
	Winchester .. .. .	6	—
HEREFORD .. .. .	Hereford .. .. .	5	—
KENT .. .. .	Canterbury .. .. .	4	—
	Maldstone .. .. .	7	—
LANCASHIRE .. .. .	Lancaster .. .. .	1	—
	Liverpool (Walton) .. .. .	142	5
	Manchester (Strangeways) .. .. .	44	3
	Preston .. .. .	34	2
LEICESTER.. .. .	Leicester .. .. .	1	—
LINCOLN .. .. .	Lincoln .. .. .	3	—
MIDDLESEX .. .. .	Holloway .. .. .	—	2
	Pentonville .. .. .	16	—
	Wormwood Scrubbs .. .. .	30	—
MONMOUTH .. .. .	Usk .. .. .	9	1
NORFOLK .. .. .	Norwich .. .. .	2	—
NORTHAMPTON .. .. .	Northampton .. .. .	4	—
NORTHUMBERLAND .. .. .	Newcastle-on-Tyne .. .. .	6	5
NOTTINGHAM .. .. .	Nottingham .. .. .	6	—
SHROPSHIRE .. .. .	Shrewsbury .. .. .	4	1
SOMERSET .. .. .	Shepton Mallet .. .. .	2	—
STAFFORD .. .. .	Stafford .. .. .	10	—
SUFFOLK .. .. .	Ipswich .. .. .	1	—

## APPENDIX No. VIII. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

RETURN from Governors of Prisons of Males and Females re-convicted during  
the Year ending December 31, 1900, after Detention in a Reformatory  
School—*continued*.

ENGLAND AND WALES— <i>continued</i> .					
Counties.		Prisons.	Males.	Females.	
SURREY .. .. .		Wandsworth .. .. .	6	—	
SUSSEX .. .. .		Lewes .. .. .	8	—	
WARWICK .. .. .		Birmingham .. .. .	39	—	
		Warwick .. .. .	4	—	
WILTSHIRE .. .. .		Devizes .. .. .	7	2	
WORCESTER .. .. .		Worcester .. .. .	10	—	
YORK .. .. .		Kingston (Hull) .. .. .	9	—	
		Leeds .. .. .	27	—	
		Northallerton .. .. .	13	—	
		Wakefield .. .. .	17	—	
		York .. .. .	6	—	
CARNARVON .. .. .		Carnarvon .. .. .	1	1	
DENBIGH .. .. .		Ruthin .. .. .	2	—	
GLAMORGAN .. .. .		Cardiff .. .. .	9	1	
		Swansea .. .. .	6	1	
		Unknown .. .. .	13	5	
		Total .. .. .	584	36	

## SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN .. .. .	Aberdeen .. .. .	23	1
	Peterhead .. .. .	10	—
ARGYLL .. .. .	Campbeltown Police Cells ..	2	—
AYR .. .. .	Ayr .. .. .	9	1
BANFF .. .. .	Banff Police Cells .. .. .	2	—
EDINBURGH .. .. .	Edinburgh .. .. .	18	2
FORFAR .. .. .	Dundee .. .. .	27	—
	Forfar Police Cells .. .. .	3	—
	Montrose Police Cells .. ..	1	—
INVERNESS .. .. .	Inverness .. .. .	5	—
KIRKCUDBRIGHT .. .. .	Maxwelltown .. .. .	7	—
LANARK .. .. .	Barlinnie .. .. .	90	—
	Glasgow .. .. .	3	3
PERTH .. .. .	Perth .. .. .	9	—
RENFREW .. .. .	Greenock .. .. .	20	1
STIRLING .. .. .	Stirling Police Cells .. ..	1	—
	Unknown .. .. .	8	—
	Total .. .. .	298	8
	Grand Total .. .. .	822	44

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. VIII. (B.)

RETURN showing number who left each School on Licence or Discharge during the three years 1897, 1898, and 1899, with the number who have since been re-convicted, and the percentage.

## ENGLAND.

Reformatory School.	Number Licensed or Discharged.*	Re-convicted.	Percentage.
Bedford ... ..	44	7	15.9
Bradwall ... ..	61	4	6.6
Devon (Boys) ... ..	28	4	14.3
Devon (Girls) ... ..	39	2	5.1
Sunderland (Girls) ... ..	36	6	16.7
"Cornwall" ... ..	294	23	7.8
Boleyn Castle (Roman Catholic)	139	10	7.2
St. David's (late "Clarence" Roman Catholic).	234	35	14.9
Glamorgan ... ..	50	5	10.0
Hardwicke ... ..	47	4	8.5
Kingswood ... ..	98	7	7.1
Arno's Court (Roman Catholic, Girls).	69	3	4.3
Red Lodge (Girls) ... ..	39	3	7.7
Hants ... ..	43	1	2.3
Herts ... ..	59	2	3.4
"Akbar" ... ..	199	10	5.0
Liverpool Farm ... ..	144	20	13.9
Liverpool (Girls) ... ..	68	8	11.8
North Lancashire ... ..	89	5	5.6
Manchester and Salford ... ..	72	4	5.6
Birkdale Farm (Roman Catholic)	170	31	18.2
Toxteth Park (Girls) ... ..	46	2	4.3
Lancashire (Roman Catholic, Girls).	49	6	12.2
Monmouth ... ..	28	4	14.3
Northampton ... ..	37	3	8.1
North Eastern ... ..	177	17	9.6
Kerriason ... ..	77	4	5.2
Ipewich (Girls) ... ..	43	1	2.3
Redhill ... ..	218	14	6.4
Wandsworth ... ..	135	21	15.6
Saltley ... ..	75	8	10.7
Warwick (Boys) ... ..	68	10	14.7
Warwick (Girls) ... ..	33	1	3.0
Wilts ... ..	61	4	6.6
Stoke Farm ... ..	53	6	11.3
Calder Farm ... ..	67	6	8.9
Castle Howard ... ..	81	12	14.8
Leeds ... ..	108	14	12.9
Market Weighton (Roman Cath- olic)	152	32	21.1
TOTAL ... ..	8,530	359	10.2

\* Excluding those who have since died.

SCOTLAND.

Reformatory  
Schools.

Reformatory School.	Number Licensed or Discharged.*	Re-convicted.	Percentage.
Aberdeen (Girls) ... ..	30	8	26·7
Dalry (Girls) ... ..	19	2	10·5
Wellington Farm ... ..	93	11	11·8
Rosbie ... ..	62	10	16·1
Glasgow (Girls) ... ..	37	4	10·8
Parkhead (Roman Catholic) ...	179	50	27·9
Kibble ... ..	111	27	24·3
Stranraer ... ..	100	9	9·0
TOTAL ... ..	631	121	19·2
* Excluding those who have since died.			
ABSTRACT.			
Reformatory Schools.	Number Licensed or Discharged.*	Re-convicted.	Percentage.
ENGLAND—			
Males, Protestant ... ..	2,413	218	9·0
Males, Roman Catholic ... ..	695	108	15·5
TOTAL ... ..	3,108	326	10·5
Females, Protestant... ..	304	23	7·6
Females, Roman Catholic ... ..	118	9	7·6
TOTAL ... ..	422	32	7·6
SCOTLAND—			
Males, Protestant ... ..	366	57	15·6
Males, Roman Catholic ... ..	179	50	27·9
TOTAL ... ..	545	107	19·6
Females, Protestant... ..	86	14	16·3
Females, Roman Catholic ... ..	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	86	14	16·3

\* Excluding those who have since died.

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IX. (A.)

ANNUAL COMMITMENTS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS to PRISONS  
from COUNTIES in ENGLAND and WALES for 5 YEARS ending  
31st DECEMBER 1899.

COUNTIES.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Bedford ..	19	1	20	4	2	6	12	—	12	10	—	10	3	—	3
Berks ..	16	3	19	25	—	25	19	—	19	11	—	11	10	1	11
Bucks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambridge ..	10	—	10	23	—	23	9	—	9	18	—	18	5	1	6
Cheshire ..	8	1	9	4	—	4	5	1	6	11	3	14	5	1	6
Cornwall ..	5	—	5	1	—	1	3	—	3	5	—	5	3	1	4
Cumberland	5	—	5	2	1	3	6	—	6	16	1	17	9	—	9
Derby ..	15	4	19	17	1	18	17	2	19	23	—	23	17	—	17
Devon ..	19	1	20	32	2	34	20	1	21	15	1	16	25	1	26
Dorset ..	—	—	—	3	—	3	10	—	10	5	—	5	2	—	2
Durham ..	72	8	80	79	6	85	59	2	61	56	1	59	66	3	69
Essex ..	13	1	14	6	—	6	11	—	11	4	—	4	15	—	15
Gloucester ..	31	2	33	34	2	36	32	—	32	26	1	27	27	3	30
Hereford ..	9	—	9	6	—	6	1	—	1	4	—	4	3	—	3
Herts ..	8	—	8	13	—	13	11	—	11	10	—	10	11	—	11
Huntingdon ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent ..	50	1	51	36	1	37	26	—	26	36	1	37	22	1	23
Lancashire ..	242	72	314	176	27	203	217	17	234	205	22	227	152	14	166
Leicester ..	16	2	18	30	—	30	18	—	18	17	1	18	29	1	30
Lincoln ..	9	7	16	15	4	19	12	1	13	24	—	24	15	1	16
London ..	369	7	376	106	8	116	377	13	390	490	5	495	354	4	358
Monmouth ..	16	2	18	13	5	18	16	2	18	5	1	6	3	2	5
Norfolk ..	12	1	13	24	1	25	8	—	8	10	—	10	11	1	12
Northampton	29	—	29	15	—	15	18	2	20	12	—	12	12	1	13
Northumber- land.	65	5	70	106	12	118	28	—	28	47	—	47	40	—	40
Nottingham..	158	18	176	37	—	37	47	2	49	36	1	37	15	2	17
Oxford ..	9	1	10	8	1	9	4	—	4	4	1	5	5	1	6

## APPENDIX No. IX. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.ANNUAL COMMITMENTS of JUVENILE OFFENDERS to PRISONS from COUNTIES in  
ENGLAND and WALES for 5 YEARS ending 31st DECEMBER 1899—continued.

COUNTIES.	1895.			1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Rutland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salop .. ..	9	1	10	12	—	12	14	1	15	8	3	11	8	2	10
Somerset ..	7	2	9	9	—	9	10	1	11	8	—	8	10	—	10
Southampton	56	3	59	43	3	46	49	6	55	37	—	37	40	1	41
Stafford ..	50	4	54	56	—	56	61	1	62	37	3	40	14	2	16
Suffolk ..	24	1	25	21	1	22	18	1	19	13	2	15	16	1	17
Sussex.. ..	37	1	38	24	1	25	26	7	32	24	1	25	19	—	19
Warwick ..	117	14	131	123	7	130	197	15	212	245	31	276	129	10	139
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wills .. ..	10	—	10	7	—	7	9	—	9	9	2	11	6	—	6
Worcester ..	17	1	18	21	3	24	26	—	26	19	1	20	16	1	17
Yorkshire ..	180	8	188	152	6	158	121	9	130	150	9	159	124	9	133
Glamorgan ..	76	7	83	102	7	109	72	5	77	69	3	72	41	7	48
Other WELSH COUNTIES.	11	1	12	8	2	10	9	1	10	7	1	8	4	—	4
PORTLAND CONVICT.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,779	180	1,959	1,395	103	1,498	1,538	99	1,637	1,718	95	1,813	1,398	72	1,398

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. IX. (B.)

RETURN showing the NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the various COUNTIES in ENGLAND and WALES and from SCOTLAND for the YEARS 1896 to 1900.

COUNTIES.	1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Bedford ..	2	2	4	4	—	4	5	—	5	2	—	2	5	—	5
Berk ..	4	3	7	10	—	10	5	1	6	7	2	9	15	1	16
Bucks ..	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3	2	1	3	—	—	—
Cambridge ..	7	—	7	—	—	—	6	—	6	2	—	2	4	1	5
Cheshire ..	16	3	19	18	1	19	30	5	35	38	2	40	44	6	50
Cornwall ..	2	—	2	6	—	6	2	—	2	6	1	7	3	—	3
Cumberland ..	—	1	1	3	1	4	5	1	6	8	—	8	4	—	4
Derby ..	3	1	4	1	1	2	9	1	10	5	—	5	4	2	6
Devon ..	10	1	11	13	—	13	13	2	15	16	1	17	16	1	17
Dorset ..	4	—	4	7	1	8	5	—	5	8	—	8	5	1	6
Durham ..	32	4	36	55	8	63	59	5	64	43	9	52	41	7	48
Essex ..	24	6	30	7	—	7	5	2	7	8	2	10	8	3	11
Gloucester ..	39	9	48	55	5	60	58	13	71	59	3	62	54	9	63
Hants ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	12	7	—	7
Hereford ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3
Herts ..	8	—	8	10	—	10	4	1	5	5	—	5	5	—	5
Hunts ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kent ..	35	1	36	13	—	13	13	1	14	16	1	17	13	2	15
Lancashire ..	231	45	276	266	55	311	260	44	304	253	32	285	307	32	339
Leicestershire	5	1	6	1	1	2	9	—	9	9	—	9	11	—	11
Lincoln ..	10	3	13	9	2	11	24	1	25	5	2	7	8	4	12
London ..	116	17	133	168	20	188	235	18	253	179	26	205	229	27	256
Monmouth ..	7	3	10	6	3	9	3	—	3	7	—	7	5	—	5
Norfolk ..	8	1	9	13	3	16	3	1	4	5	1	6	13	—	13
Northampton	13	1	14	8	1	9	6	—	6	9	1	10	14	3	17
Northumber- land.	11	3	14	20	3	23	21	7	28	16	3	19	17	3	20
Notts ..	16	—	16	12	—	12	11	—	11	4	1	5	17	1	18



APPENDIX No. IX. (B.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of JUVENILE OFFENDERS COMMITTED to REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in ENGLAND and WALES from the various COUNTIES in ENGLAND and WALES and from SCOTLAND for the YEARS 1896 to 1900—  
*continued.*

COUNTIES.	1896.			1897.			1898.			1899.			1900.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Oxford ..	6	—	6	4	1	5	3	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	1
Rutland ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salop .. ..	1	—	1	3	—	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	—	—	—
Somerset ..	13	—	13	12	1	13	4	1	5	11	1	12	7	—	7
Southampton and Isle of Wight.	13	—	13	25	1	26	12	—	12	8	—	8	11	2	13
Stafford ..	29	2	31	46	4	50	34	6	40	24	7	31	37	3	40
Suffolk.. ..	13	1	14	10	—	10	10	1	11	11	—	11	7	1	8
Surrey .. ..	38	7	45	7	—	7	2	—	2	7	1	8	10	—	10
Sussex .. ..	21	2	23	20	6	26	25	—	25	12	3	15	29	—	29
Warwickshire	32	6	38	54	4	58	44	6	50	28	9	37	33	4	37
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilts .. ..	4	—	4	4	—	4	9	1	10	7	—	7	6	—	6
Worcestershire	6	3	9	12	1	13	9	—	9	4	1	5	14	3	17
Yorkshire ..	79	12	91	62	15	107	118	16	132	114	15	129	101	21	122
Glamorgan- shire.	26	2	28	21	10	31	23	—	23	15	4	19	12	2	14
Other Welsh Counties.	7	—	7	4	2	6	10	—	10	5	1	6	16	4	20
Isle of Man ..	—	—	—	3	1	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
Channel Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Scotland ..	5	9	14	1	2	3	3	4	7	—	8	8	—	4	4
TOTALS ..	900	149	1,049	1,016	153	1,169	1,105	139	1,244	984	140	1,124	1,136	147	1,283

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. X. (A.)

## PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

A LIST of the Places from which Payments have been received on account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory and Industrial Schools, during the Year ending December 31, 1900, and the Amount collected at each such Place.

(A) On account of Youthful Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Abergavenny ..	9 18 0	Bishop's Stortford	2 12 0	Carlisle .. ..	3 12 0
Abertillery .. ..	9 15 0	Blackburn .. ..	26 11 0	Carmarthen .. ..	0 17 0
Aberystwyth .. ..	0 10 6	Blackpool .. ..	19 14 0	Carnarvon .. ..	3 9 0
Abingdon .. ..	1 6 0	Blandford .. ..	2 2 0	Chatham .. ..	25 5 6
Accrington .. ..	12 1 3	Blyth .. ..	7 6 0	Chelmsford .. ..	0 9 0
Aldershot .. ..	7 18 0	Bodmin .. ..	4 6 0	Cheltenham .. ..	8 17 0
Alton .. ..	3 4 6	Bolton .. ..	55 0 11	Chertsey .. ..	5 10 0
Altrincham .. ..	11 11 6	Boole .. ..	30 15 0	Chester .. ..	8 11 6
Ashbourne .. ..	1 5 6	Boston .. ..	0 13 0	Chesterfield .. ..	7 4 0
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1 0 0	Bournemouth .. ..	14 9 3	Chichester .. ..	0 15 6
Ashton-under-Lyne	14 18 0	Bowgrave .. ..	2 12 0	Chippenharn .. ..	10 15 0
Aston .. ..	18 17 0	Boxford .. ..	2 10 0	Chipping Norton ..	0 14 0
Aylesbury .. ..	11 14 0	Bradford .. ..	22 10 0	Chorley .. ..	2 14 0
		Braintree .. ..	11 12 6	Chudleigh .. ..	10 15 6
Bacup .. ..	7 15 0	Brampton .. ..	0 2 0	Church .. ..	12 1 0
Bakewell .. ..	1 4 0	Brentwood .. ..	1 2 0	Clacton-on-Sea ..	5 2 0
Bala .. ..	2 12 0	Bridgend .. ..	10 0 0	Clare .. ..	0 5 0
Bangor .. ..	0 17 0	Bridgnorth .. ..	2 6 0	Clitheroe .. ..	2 13 0
Barnsley .. ..	24 17 6	Bridlington .. ..	3 10 6	Colchester .. ..	8 0 6
Barnstaple .. ..	4 19 0	Brierley Hill .. ..	3 7 0	Coleford .. ..	2 17 0
Barrow .. ..	5 6 0	Brighton .. ..	35 10 0	Consett .. ..	3 17 0
Bath .. ..	15 10 6	Bristol .. ..	158 16 3	Conway .. ..	4 13 0
Beaminster .. ..	1 0 6	Burnley .. ..	61 19 6	Coventry .. ..	10 13 6
Bedford .. ..	33 6 0	Burslem .. ..	11 14 0		
Berwick-on-Tweed	1 8 0	Burton-on-Trent ..	15 18 0	Dartford .. ..	3 0 0
Bicester .. ..	1 7 0	Bury .. ..	23 18 0	Daventry .. ..	2 8 0
Bilston .. ..	8 14 0	Bury St. Edmunds	2 12 0	Deddington .. ..	1 10 1
Bingham .. ..	1 4 0			Denbigh .. ..	3 9 0
Birkenhead .. ..	85 5 0	Cambridge .. ..	14 8 0	Derby .. ..	11 15 0
Birmingham .. ..	107 0 6	Canterbury .. ..	4 5 6	Devonport .. ..	8 10 0
Bishop Auckland ..	17 14 0	Cardiff .. ..	70 1 6	Dewsbury .. ..	21 0 0

## APPENDIX No. X. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued*.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Doncaster .. ..	15 0 0	Hanley .. ..	7 13 0	Launceston .. ..	1 1 0
Dorchester .. ..	7 3 0	Hartlepool .. ..	1 1 0	Leamington .. ..	8 0 0
Dover .. ..	0 19 0	Harwich .. ..	2 8 0	Leeds .. ..	83 6 3
Driffield .. ..	1 6 0	Hastings .. ..	26 6 0	Leek .. ..	12 6 0
Dudley .. ..	0 14 0	Hayward's Heath	3 18 0	Leicester .. ..	61 7 0
Dukinfield .. ..	9 10 0	Hemel Hempstead	0 5 3	Leigh .. ..	20 13 6
Durham .. ..	2 14 0	Henley-on-Thames	1 17 0	Lichfield .. ..	14 3 0
Dursley .. ..	2 18 0	Hereford .. ..	3 4 6	Lincoln .. ..	10 12 6
		Hersham .. ..	1 4 0	Linton .. ..	0 10 0
Eastbourne .. ..	10 9 0	Hertford .. ..	0 1 0	Liscard .. ..	13 15 0
East Retford .. ..	1 6 0	High Wycombe ..	5 10 0	Liskeard .. ..	5 4 0
Eckington .. ..	1 1 0	Hitchin .. ..	4 5 0	Liverpool .. ..	705 6 0
Exeter .. ..	20 5 6	Holywell .. ..	2 12 0	London .. ..	886 6 0
		Honiton .. ..	0 17 6	Longford .. ..	3 18 0
Fareham .. ..	11 15 0	Horsham .. ..	7 2 6	Longton .. ..	26 5 0
Fenny Stratford ..	0 5 0	Houghton-le-Spring	2 5 0	Loughborough ..	3 2 0
Fishponds (Staple Hill).	13 8 0	Hove .. ..	9 18 0	Louth .. ..	6 10 0
Folkestone .. ..	6 9 6	Howden .. ..	0 13 0	Lowestoft .. ..	34 14 3
Frome .. ..	2 5 0	Huddersfield ..	2 3 0	Ludlow .. ..	2 18 0
		Hull .. ..	125 8 7	Luton .. ..	12 3 3
Gainsborough .. ..	35 13 6	Hurst .. ..	14 5 0		
Gateshead .. ..	85 4 6			Macclesfield .. ..	9 16 0
Glastonbury .. ..	2 18 6	Ipwich .. ..	36 7 3	Maidenhead .. ..	9 8 6
Glossop .. ..	1 3 0	Ixworth .. ..	0 15 0	Maldstone .. ..	12 5 6
Gloucester .. ..	18 5 0			Malvern .. ..	2 12 0
Goole .. ..	2 9 0	Jarrow-on-Tyne ..	45 16 0	Manchester .. ..	203 12 3
Gosforth .. ..	20 2 0			Mansfield .. ..	2 12 0
Grantham .. ..	6 9 6	Kelghley .. ..	17 15 0	March .. ..	2 8 0
Gravesend .. ..	2 12 0	Kettering .. ..	12 11 0	Margate .. ..	4 17 4
Grays .. ..	5 4 0	Kidderminster ..	10 14 0	Market Harboro' ..	4 5 6
Great Torrington ..	8 2 6	Kingsclere .. ..	2 12 0	Marlborough .. ..	2 2 0
Grimaby .. ..	19 5 0	King's Heath .. ..	26 13 0	Merthyr Tydvil ..	19 13 6
Guildford .. ..	5 11 0	King's Lynn .. ..	2 18 0	Middlesbrough .. ..	67 16 0
Guisborough .. ..	11 5 0	Kirkham .. ..	2 18 6	Middlewich .. ..	8 10 0
		Knarborough .. ..	3 18 0	Midhurst .. ..	6 10 0
Halifax .. ..	22 7 6			Mildenhall .. ..	2 12 0
Handsworth .. ..	27 13 6	Lancaster .. ..	12 18 6	Mold .. ..	3 18 0
		Langley Mill .. ..	0 14 0	Monmouth .. ..	3 6 0

Reformatory  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. X. (A.)

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—*continued.*

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Nantwich .. ..	13 7 0	Rawtenstall ..	1 6 0	Stonehouse.. ..	14 12 0
Neath .. ..	13 16 0	Reading .. ..	27 17 0	Stourbridge ..	0 2 0
Newark .. ..	2 0 0	Richmond .. ..	3 3 0	Stowmarket ..	2 12 0
Newbury .. ..	6 12 0	Risca .. ..	0 13 0	Stratford-on-Avon	3 4 0
Newcastle - on - Tyne.	50 11 0	Rochdale .. ..	14 6 0	Stroud .. ..	14 7 0
Newcastle - under- Lyne.	15 12 3	Rochester .. ..	15 7 6	Sunderland ..	147 9 0
Newport, I.W. ..	10 8 6	Rotherham ..	4 11 0	Swaffham .. ..	0 9 0
Newport (Mon.) ..	6 5 6	Rugby .. ..	1 17 0	Swansea .. ..	17 3 0
Northampton ..	25 2 0	Runcorn .. ..	9 14 0	Swindon .. ..	36 2 6
North Ormesby ..	30 7 6	Ryde, Isle of Wight.	4 18 0		
Norwich .. ..	10 14 6	St. Helen's .. ..	16 5 6	Taunton .. ..	11 9 6
Nottingham.. ..	33 10 0	St. Neot's .. ..	1 6 0	Terrington St. Clements.	3 18 0
Nuneaton .. ..	11 4 6	Saffron Walden ..	0 14 0	Tettenhall .. ..	3 18 0
		Salford .. ..	53 12 5	Thornaby-on-Tees	6 3 0
Oakham .. ..	1 5 6	Scarborough ..	16 14 9	Tisbury .. ..	0 19 6
Oldbury .. ..	3 17 0	Seaforth .. ..	10 3 0	Todmorden ..	11 8 0
Oldham .. ..	32 19 6	Sevenoaks .. ..	1 8 0	Tonbridge .. ..	4 9 0
Old Trafford ..	20 8 6	Sheffield .. ..	64 10 9	Torquay .. ..	7 6 3
Ore .. ..	4 8 0	Shrewsbury ..	9 0 0	Totnes .. ..	2 7 6
Ormskirk .. ..	21 5 6	Sittingbourne ..	2 1 0	Towcester .. ..	8 6 0
Oswestry .. ..	0 13 0	Skerton .. ..	10 17 0	Tredegar .. ..	5 15 0
Oxford .. ..	5 11 0	Skirbeck .. ..	2 12 0	Trowbridge ..	8 1 0
		Slough .. ..	2 12 0	Tunbridge Wells ..	12 16 6
Patcham .. ..	2 12 0	Southampton ..	42 7 0	Tunstall .. ..	7 7 6
Pembroke Dock ..	2 12 0	Southend .. ..	0 0 6	Tynemouth ..	31 14 0
Penzance .. ..	0 1 0	Southport .. ..	8 10 0		
Peterborough ..	2 12 0	South Shields ..	62 15 3	Uckfield .. ..	3 6 9
Plymouth .. ..	14 18 0	Spalding .. ..	3 17 6	Ulverston .. ..	4 19 9
Pontefract .. ..	21 19 6	Sparkhill .. ..	0 1 6		
Pontesbury .. ..	3 18 0	Spilsby .. ..	0 4 0	Wakefield .. ..	7 15 6
Pontypool .. ..	8 18 0	Stafford .. ..	0 14 0	Walsall .. ..	56 1 0
Pontypridd .. ..	14 12 6	Stalybridge ..	8 10 0	Wantage .. ..	1 6 0
Poole .. ..	0 6 6	Stamford .. ..	8 11 6	Ware .. ..	5 18 3
Portsmouth ..	1 10 0	Stockport .. ..	17 9 6	Wareham .. ..	1 4 0
Prescot .. ..	3 19 0	Stockton-on-Tees..	36 6 6	Warminster ..	2 8 0
Ramsgate .. ..	14 1 0	Stoke-on-Trent ..	15 12 0	Warrington ..	10 1 6
		Stone.. ..	3 1 0	Warwick .. ..	2 11 0

APPENDIX No. X. (A.)

Reformatory  
Schools.

Payments from Parents (Reformatories)—continued.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Watford .. ..	9 4 6	Wolverhampton ..	16 10 6	SCOTLAND.	
Wednesbury ..	12 0 0	Woodstock ..	1 10 6	Aberdeen .. ..	10 6 6
Wellingborough ..	3 15 0	Woodville ..	3 10 0	Dundee .. ..	9 6 0
Wellington .. ..	2 12 0	Worcester ..	13 5 0	Edinburgh .. ..	161 12 0
Weobley .. ..	1 6 0	Workington ..	12 1 0	Falkirk .. ..	6 0 0
West Bromwich ..	17 11 6	Worksop ..	5 5 0	Glasgow .. ..	248 10 1
West Hartlepool ..	28 4 6	Worthing ..	6 16 0	Hawick .. ..	5 1 0
Weston (Bath) ..	3 10 6	Wrexham ..	7 8 0	Keith .. ..	0 10 0
Weston-super-Mare	3 4 6			Kirkcaldy .. ..	2 5 0
Weymouth .. ..	3 6 0	Yarmouth .. ..	5 2 0	Montrose .. ..	3 12 0
Whitchurch .. ..	2 12 0	Yeovil .. ..	1 11 6	Perth .. ..	1 5 9
Whitehaven .. ..	3 19 0	York .. ..	19 10 6		
Widnes .. ..	3 0 6			Total .. ..	£ 447 8 4
Wigan .. ..	21 10 6	Total .. ..	£ 5,880 19 7		
Wimborne .. ..	5 5 0			Grand Total ..	£ 6,328 7 11
Wincanton .. ..	1 6 0				
Winchester .. ..	2 10 0				
Windsor .. ..	2 12 0				

Industrial  
Schools.

## APPENDIX No. X. (B.)

## ENGLAND.

## PAYMENTS FROM PARENTS.

(B) On account of Children under Detention in Certified Industrial  
Schools.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Abergavenny ..	4 13 0	Birmingham ..	231 19 0	Carlisle ..	31 9 0
Abertillery ..	21 11 3	Bishop Auckland..	7 9 0	Carmarthen ..	1 18 0
Aberystwyth ..	2 0 0	Bishop's Stortford	1 5 6	Carnarvon ..	1 10 0
Abingdon ..	4 0 0	Blackburn Borough	21 5 6	Castle Eden ..	16 19 0
Accrington ..	0 13 0	Blackpool ..	10 5 6	Chapel-en-le-Frith	0 5 0
Aldershot ..	12 2 0	Blandford ..	11 14 0	Chatham ..	90 14 6
Alfreton ..	7 2 5	Blyth..	7 16 0	Chelmsford ..	5 16 0
Alton ..	6 11 0	Bodmin ..	7 19 0	Cheltenham ..	20 16 6
Altrincham ..	18 14 0	Bolton ..	75 15 0	Chertsey ..	18 10 6
Appleby ..	3 3 0	Bootle ..	26 15 6	Chester ..	41 16 6
Arundel ..	1 6 0	Boston ..	1 1 6	Chesterfield ..	18 16 9
Ashbourne ..	2 6 6	Bournemouth ..	6 3 3	Chippenharn ..	8 4 0
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	2 12 0	Bowgrave ..	1 5 0	Chipping Norton..	2 17 0
Ashford ..	6 15 6	Bradford ..	66 11 6	Chipping Sodbury	8 5 0
Ashton-under-Lyne	27 11 0	Braintree ..	13 5 6	Chiswick ..	21 3 6
Aston ..	11 11 6	Brentwood..	7 14 0	Chorley ..	11 10 0
		Bridgend ..	4 15 0	Chudleigh ..	5 8 0
Bacup ..	3 12 0	Bridgnorth..	8 10 6	Church ..	1 16 0
Bakewell ..	3 15 0	Bridlington..	6 16 6	Clare ..	0 16 0
Banbury ..	4 15 6	Brierley Hill ..	5 19 6	Cockermouth ..	31 13 0
Bangor ..	4 17 6	Brigg..	3 18 0	Colchester ..	8 15 6
Barnard Castle ..	1 6 0	Brighton ..	45 13 6	Coleford ..	4 2 0
Barnsley ..	29 2 6	Bristol ..	252 14 9	Consett ..	10 1 0
Barnstaple ..	10 1 0	Bromsgrove ..	7 0 0	Conway ..	16 1 6
Barrow ..	13 9 0	Burnley ..	66 14 6	Coventry ..	28 7 0
Bath ..	50 17 0	Burslem ..	37 2 0	Cranbrook ..	6 10 0
Battle ..	0 15 0	Burton-on-Trent..	35 18 6	Crickhowell ..	3 6 0
Bedford ..	4 14 0	Bury ..	44 2 9	Cullompton ..	0 4 0
Berwick-on-Tweed	11 14 0				
Beverley ..	0 2 0	Camborne ..	7 3 6	Darlington ..	30 19 0
Bicester ..	0 15 0	Cambridge..	16 5 6	Dartford ..	2 0 0
Bilston ..	25 10 6	Canterbury..	14 18 0	Denbigh ..	2 4 0
Birkenhead ..	115 1 6	Cardiff ..	269 18 3	Derby ..	162 12 6

## APPENDIX No. X. (B.)

Industrial  
Schools.Payments from Parents (Industrial Schools)—*continued*.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Devonport .. ..	148 12 6	Gosport .. ..	2 2 0	Jarrow-on-Tyne ..	127 15 6
Dewsbury .. ..	28 4 0	Grantham .. ..	6 6 0		
Dolgelly .. ..	1 4 0	Gravesend .. ..	30 18 6	Keighley .. ..	6 9 0
Doncaster .. ..	21 19 0	Grays .. ..	23 11 0	Kendal .. ..	5 4 0
Dorchester .. ..	13 13 0	Great Torrington..	6 0 0	Kettering .. ..	2 14 6
Dorking .. ..	1 13 0	Grimsby .. ..	26 10 6	Kidderminster ..	4 9 0
Dover .. ..	16 12 0	Guildford .. ..	3 13 6	King's Heath ..	5 10 3
Driffeld .. ..	0 12 0	Guisborough .. ..	33 7 0	King's Lynn ..	6 3 6
Dudley .. ..	5 3 0			Kirkham .. ..	0 16 0
Dukinfield .. ..	10 2 6	Hailsham .. ..	0 18 0	Knaresborough ..	23 1 6
Dunmow .. ..	1 12 0	Halifax .. ..	43 10 0		
Durham .. ..	33 9 6	Handsworth .. ..	28 13 0	Lancaster .. ..	27 7 0
		Hanley .. ..	30 15 0	Langley Mill ..	16 17 0
Eastbourne .. ..	6 9 0	Hartlepool .. ..	44 12 9	Latchingdon ..	11 9 0
East Dereham ..	0 16 0	Harwich .. ..	20 3 0	Launceston.. ..	1 19 0
East Harling ..	1 6 0	Hastings .. ..	28 8 6	Leeds.. ..	180 6 6
Eckington .. ..	6 8 0	Hatfield .. ..	2 12 0	Leek .. ..	12 6 0
Epping .. ..	0 11 6	Hayward's Heath	1 13 0	Leicester .. ..	176 10 0
Escrick .. ..	1 6 0	Hemel Hempstead	0 17 6	Leicester Co. ..	4 2 0
Evesham .. ..	6 10 0	Henley-on-Thames	4 6 0	Leigh.. ..	18 7 6
Exeter .. ..	49 0 3	Hereford .. ..	46 8 0	Lewes .. ..	11 9 6
		Hersham .. ..	6 15 0	Lichfield .. ..	3 10 6
Falmouth .. ..	1 6 6	Hertford .. ..	3 11 6	Lincoln .. ..	4 17 0
Fareham .. ..	2 17 6	High Wycombe ..	6 5 6	Liscard .. ..	19 14 6
Faringdon .. ..	1 6 0	Hitchin .. ..	6 1 0	Liskeard .. ..	5 4 0
Farnham .. ..	3 18 0	Holyhead .. ..	7 16 0	Liverpool .. ..	1001 1 6
Festiniog .. ..	3 1 6	Holywell .. ..	6 10 6	Llandilo .. ..	2 12 6
Fishponds (Staple Hill)	5 2 0	Honiton .. ..	3 18 0	Llanelly .. ..	13 8 6
Flax Bourton ..	1 13 0	Horsham .. ..	7 0 0	London .. ..	3849 17 3
Framlingham ..	0 8 0	Houghton-le-Spring	31 11 6	Longford .. ..	11 13 0
Frome .. ..	3 5 0	Hove .. ..	7 8 6	Longton .. ..	100 18 0
		Huddersfield ..	28 10 6	Loughborough ..	7 15 0
Gainsborough ..	6 4 6	Hull .. ..	277 7 6	Lowestoft .. ..	32 9 0
Gateshead .. ..	215 3 0	Hurst .. ..	10 12 0	Luton .. ..	15 3 0
Glastonbury ..	18 14 0	Hyde.. ..	30 13 6		
Glossop .. ..	0 14 6			Macclesfield ..	13 18 6
Gloucester .. ..	7 15 0	Ilminster .. ..	3 11 0	Maidenhead ..	1 11 6
Goole .. ..	6 7 6	Ipswich .. ..	58 10 6	Maidstone .. ..	13 19 6
Gosforth .. ..	46 10 6	Ixworth .. ..	1 11 0		

## APPENDIX No. X. (B.)

Payments from Parents (Industrial Schools)—*continued*.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Manchester ..	320 5 6	Pickering ..	1 19 0	Sherborne ..	3 9 0
Mansfield ..	5 2 0	Plymouth ..	52 12 0	Shrewsbury ..	9 6 0
Margate ..	18 9 6	Pontefract ..	39 10 0	Sittingbourne ..	14 7 0
Merthyr Tydvil ..	96 17 0	Pontypool ..	10 3 6	Skerton ..	6 2 6
Middlesbrough ..	114 4 6	Pontypridd ..	96 7 0	Skipton ..	3 3 0
Middlewich ..	38 15 6	Portsmouth ..	51 0 9	Slough ..	4 16 0
Mold ..	12 8 0	Prescot ..	1 1 6	Somerton ..	6 12 0
Monmouth ..	1 7 0	Preston ..	13 10 6	Southampton ..	12 9 6
Morpeth ..	4 0 6	Pulham ..	0 13 0	Southend ..	14 7 0
		Pwllheli ..	0 7 6	Southport ..	23 15 0
Nantwich ..	32 4 6			South Shields ..	153 8 6
Neath ..	8 9 6	Ramsgate ..	22 7 9	Spalding ..	1 14 0
Newark ..	7 7 6	Reading ..	7 3 0	Stafford ..	4 19 0
Newbury ..	0 11 0	Red Hill ..	8 18 0	Stanhope ..	8 17 6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	287 3 3	Richmond ..	12 0 0	Steyning ..	0 10 6
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12 19 0	Risca ..	3 1 0	Stockport ..	11 10 0
Newmarket..	3 8 0	Rochdale ..	31 12 6	Stockton-on-Tees	121 14 6
Newport, Mon. ..	29 1 6	Rochester ..	19 11 6	Stoke-on-Trent ..	12 1 6
Northampton ..	18 13 6	Romford ..	2 18 0	Stone..	1 6 0
Northleach ..	1 19 0	Ross ..	6 3 6	Stonehouse..	16 11 9
North Ormesby ..	2 6 0	Rotherham..	58 10 3	Stourbridge ..	3 18 0
Norwich ..	57 11 0	Rugby..	1 9 3	Stourport ..	5 4 0
Nottingham ..	41 12 6	Runcorn ..	14 4 0	Stratford-on-Avon	5 17 0
Nuneaton ..	28 10 0	Ryde, Isle of Wight	3 18 0	Stroud ..	13 0 0
Oakmere ..	4 6 0			Sunderland ..	176 9 6
Oldbury ..	4 16 0	St. Albans ..	1 2 6	Swansea ..	58 16 3
Oldham ..	90 16 0	St. Helen's ..	14 15 6	Swindon ..	8 15 6
Old Trafford ..	60 2 6	Saffron Walden ..	0 18 0		
Ormskirk ..	24 6 0	Salford ..	154 7 0	Tadcaster ..	2 8 9
Oswestry ..	3 18 0	Sandgate ..	2 12 0	Taunton ..	1 5 0
Oxford ..	11 18 0	Sandwich ..	2 6 0	Tavistock ..	5 1 0
Patcham ..	1 10 0	Scarborough ..	7 5 6	Terrington St. Clements	0 4 0
Pembroke Dock ..	9 8 6	Scunthorpe ..	8 12 6	Tettenhall ..	0 19 6
Ponrith ..	13 6 6	Seaforth ..	2 14 0	Thornaby-on-Tees	4 8 6
Penybont ..	2 12 0	Selby..	9 0 0	Tisbury ..	2 13 0
Penzance ..	2 14 6	Sevenoaks ..	8 2 0	Tiverton ..	8 4 0
Peterborough ..	18 17 6	Shaftesbury ..	1 6 0	Tonbridge ..	29 17 0
		Sheffield ..	161 9 9	Torquay ..	25 7 9



APPENDIX No. X. (B.)

Industrial  
Schools.

Payments from Parents (Industrial Schools)—continued

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Towcester .. ..	3 18 0	Whitehaven .. ..	49 10 0	SCOTLAND.	
Tredegar .. ..	17 12 6	Widnes .. ..	12 2 6	Aberdeen .. ..	446 8 8
Trowbridge .. ..	1 6 0	Wigan .. ..	62 0 9	Crieff.. ..	6 9 0
Truro .. ..	1 8 6	Wigton .. ..	9 10 0	Cupar .. ..	2 2 0
Tunbridge Wells ..	9 10 9	Wimborne .. ..	7 3 0	Dumfries .. ..	23 12 0
Tunstall .. ..	11 3 0	Wincanton .. ..	2 12 0	Dundee .. ..	375 13 7
Tynemouth .. ..	56 16 0	Winchester.. ..	2 16 0	Edinburgh.. ..	1,130 12 10
		Windsor .. ..	8 5 0	Falkirk .. ..	111 13 3
Uckfield .. ..	0 17 0	Wirksworth .. ..	7 1 6	Glasgow .. ..	3,215 4 8
Ulverston .. ..	10 11 0	Wisbech .. ..	3 18 0	Hawick .. ..	11 10 0
		Witham .. ..	1 19 0	Kirkcaldy .. ..	2 12 0
Wakefield .. ..	28 5 6	Wolverhampton ..	26 9 6	Maxwelltown ..	0 16 0
Walsall .. ..	93 4 6	Woodbridge .. ..	1 6 0	Montrose .. ..	0 18 0
Wareham .. ..	2 13 0	Woodville .. ..	1 6 0	Motherwell .. ..	23 7 0
Warrington .. ..	42 17 0	Worcester .. ..	3 13 6	Perth.. ..	357 5 0
Warwick .. ..	6 13 0	Workington .. ..	99 6 0	Stirling .. ..	1 10 0
Watford .. ..	27 16 0	Worksop .. ..	3 18 0		
Wednesbury .. ..	30 13 0	Worthing .. ..	1 19 6	Total .. ..	5,009 13 10
Wellingborough ..	2 17 0	Wrexham .. ..	30 11 9		
Wellington .. ..	2 2 0	Wymondham .. ..	3 9 0	Grand Total ..	19,372 2 6
Welshpool .. ..	1 15 0	Yarmouth .. ..	28 18 6		
West Bromwich ..	26 14 0	Yeovil .. ..	0 4 6		
West Hartlepool ..	96 3 0	York .. ..	99 8 6		
Weston, Bath .. ..	11 8 6				
Weston-super-Mare	5 14 0	Total .. ..	£ 13,662 8 8		
Weymouth .. ..	9 5 0				

Reformatory  
Schools.

APPENDIX XI.

OFFENCES for which the 1,283 YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (ENGLAND)  
and 240 (SCOTLAND) were committed to REFORMATORIES in  
1900.

	England.	Scotland.
Assault ... ..	5	—
Attempt to steal ... ..	10	4
Attempt to wreck a train ... ..	2	—
Burglary .. ...	8	—
Contravention of Industrial Schools Act, 1866 ...	—	1
Embezzlement ... ..	15	2
Escaping from industrial school ... ..	11	2
Felony ... ..	7	—
Frequenting for unlawful purposes ... ..	27	1
Fraud ... ..	—	3
Gambling ... ..	8	—
House or shopbreaking ... ..	42	15
Indecent assault ... ..	7	—
Indecency ... ..	3	—
Insubordination in an industrial school ... ..	1	—
Larceny ... ..	995	209
Malicious wounding ... ..	1	—
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences ...	14	1
Picking pockets ... ..	2	—
Receiving stolen goods ... ..	2	—
Sacrilege ... ..	2	—
Throwing missiles at a train ... ..	3	—
Unlawful possession ... ..	21	—
Vagrancy ... ..	84	1
Willful damage ... ..	13	1
Total ... ..	1,283	240



